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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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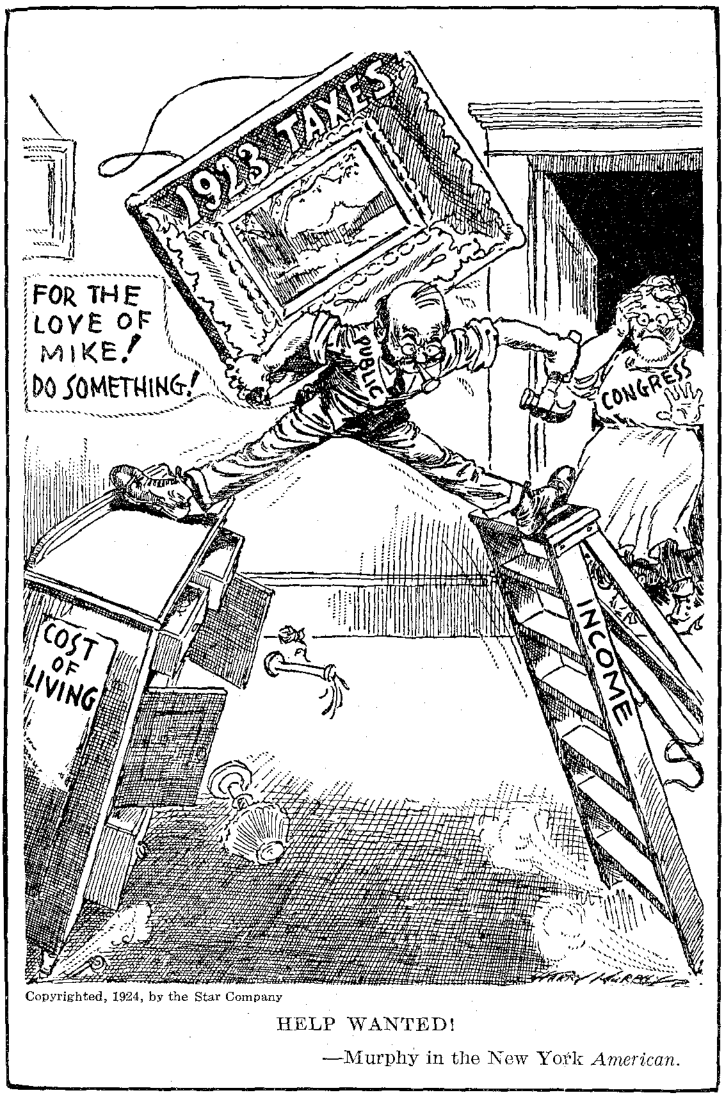
NOW WE HAVE THE LONGWORTH PLAN

WHEN NICHOLAS LONGWORTH wants recreation he goes home and plays the violin and, they say, he is no unskilled performer. Perhaps it is this instinct for harmony in the Longworth make-up that enabled the Majority Leader in the House of Representatives to swing the insurgent group from support of a Democratic tax measure to acceptance of a Republican plan, and to put a tax bill through the House, after all these weeks of wrangling, with only eight negative votes. It was Henry Clay's ability to effect compromises that gave him a high place in American history. But just now Mr. Longworth may not be sure whether he is famous or infamous. If the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) in his own town, talks about his "parliamentary triumph" and his notable "qualities of compromise and ingratiating leadership," *The Wall Street Journal* denounces his "abject cowardice," while the New York *Commercial* has much to say about Republican leaders in Congress sadly lacking in "intestinal stamina."



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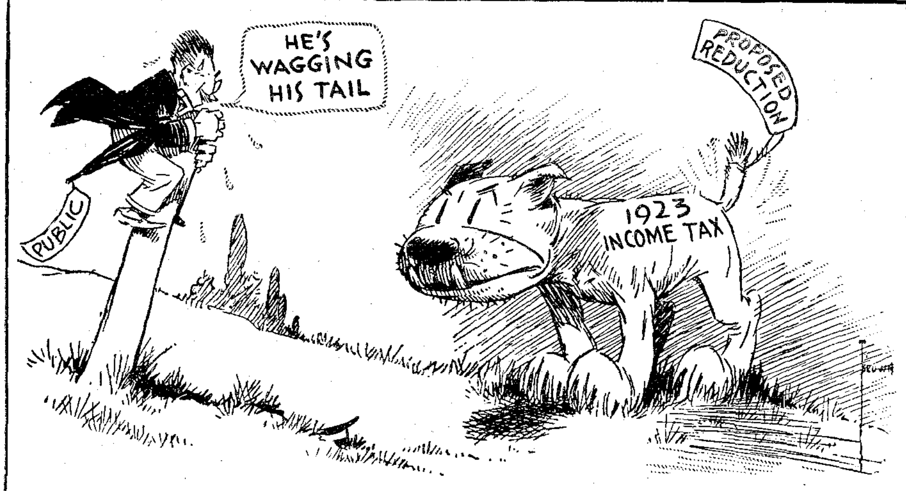
HELP WANTED!

—Murphy in the New York *American*.

The chief characteristic of the Longworth bill, it may be remembered, is that it runs surtax rates up to 37½ per cent. instead of the 25 per cent. of the Mellon Plan, the 44 per cent. of the Garner Plan, or the 50 per cent. of the existing law. Taking the press as a whole, opinion of the Longworth compromise tax plan adopted by the House runs three ways; some editors are frankly pleased with so satisfactory a compromise; some feel that we may as well take what we can get, while others contend that "a moldy half loaf" is not better than no bread and that nothing short of the Mellon Plan can be acceptable to the whole country.

Thus the House of Representatives exercises its constitutional right of initiating revenue legislation. But in recent years, as the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) notes, the Senate has been in the habit of radically modifying bills that come from the House. In fact, so the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) reflects, House decisions on tax issues "have not been particularly important in past years; the features of almost every general revenue measure that can be remembered, aside from those of war origin, have been dictated by the Senate." But as there is in the Senate an insurgent group parallel to that in the House, several of the Washington correspondents feel that the result is likely to be the passage of a bill not so very different from the Longworth compromise. The New York *Herald's* correspondent sees every indication in the Senate that "the La Follette group will join with the Democrats for high surtaxes."

Chairman Smoot of the Senate Finance Committee thinks there is a majority in the Senate against the Mellon Plan and in favor of higher surtaxes than those advocated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Representative Garner of Texas is said to believe that Senate Democrats will stay pretty close to his original proposals, but Senator Simmons, ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, insists that "the Democrats are not agreed to fight for the Garner rates or any other particular proposition." While some press correspondents like John W. Owens of the Baltimore *Sun*, and Henry Suydam of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, think the Senate likely to agree on higher surtaxes than the Longworth rates, Louis Seibold of the New York *Herald* gathers from talking with Senators of both parties, "that the bill which the Senate will finally put through will provide for a lower rather than a higher surtax rate than the 37½ per cent. named in the Longworth compromise." Some Republicans, according to this authority, favor reaching an agreement with the Democratic minority, or at least an attempt to win a sufficient number of Democratic Senators "to the support of the tax-reduction scheme to preserve the meritorious features of the



THAT FEELING OF RELIEF

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

Mellon suggestions and at the same time meet Democratic objections."

President Coolidge, according to statements given out from the White House, does not care to say now what rates would bring a veto, but he still favors the original Mellon rates as strongly as ever, will work for their adoption, and hopes that the Senate Finance Committee will put them in the measure they report to the Senate. With the exception of Senators La Follette and McCormick, all the Republican members of the Committee are expected to stand by the Administration, all the Democrats lining up behind their own substitute.

The Senate is warmly urged to restore the Mellon schedules, by papers like the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.), New York *Times* (Dem.), and Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.). The Republican New York *Tribune* naturally emphasizes the responsibility of Republican leadership in the Senate. Says *The Tribune:*

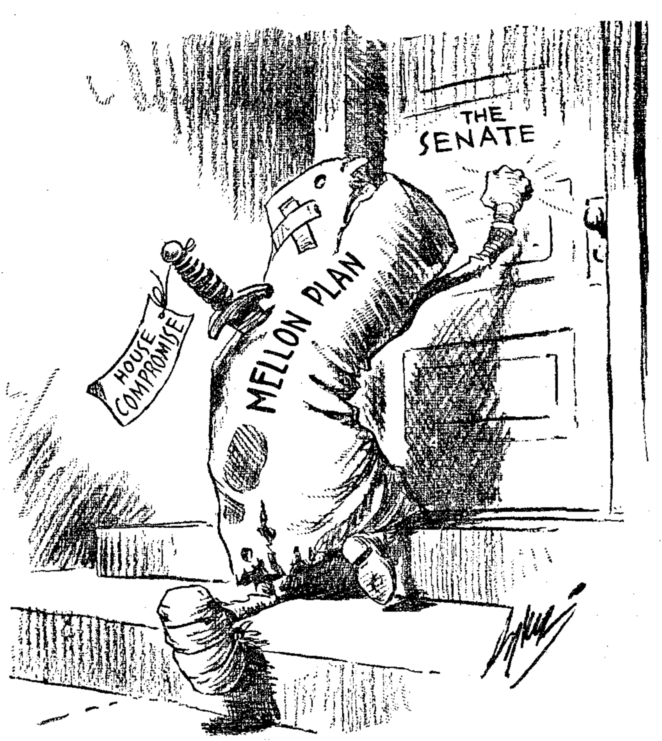
> "Every political observer and every poll agree upon the popularity of the Mellon Plan and the overwhelming growth of popular sentiment behind it. If Senator Smoot will stand firmly with Mr. Coolidge for the Mellon Plan, much may yet be accomplished despite Mr. La Follette and any alliance that he can make with the Democrats. The fight has just begun."

Notwithstanding the action of the House of Representatives, the nation wants the Mellon schedules, declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and "if the Senate cares to respect the undoubted national wish, its course is easy":

> "Clause by clause it can restore the Mellon Plan in its own bill.
>
> "It is up to the Senate now. If it will lay aside partizanship and slay this House bill out of hand, it will do the nation a service. If it then will take the Mellon Plan, pass it and in joint conference set the House right on taxation, confidence can be maintained, a permanent tax policy created, uneasiness ended, and continuing prosperity assured."

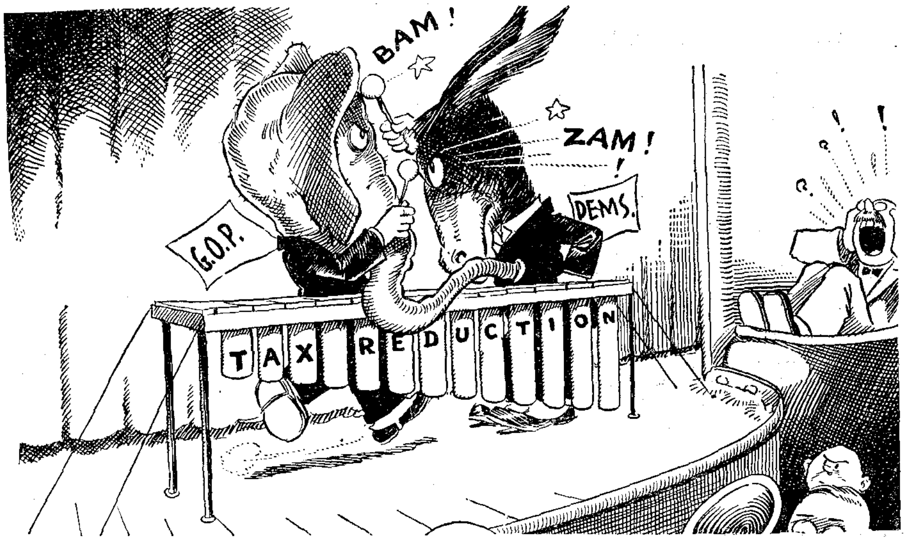
The sharpest denunciation of the Longworth compromise appears in the metropolitan press. *The Wall Street Journal* suggests that "cowardice in Republican leadership in Congress, with the particularly abject example of Nicholas Longworth, who surrenders before he is challenged, requires explanation." This daily suggests an explanation in the political influence of those who profit by the spending of the money easily raised by tax-free bond issues. To the New York *Commercial* "the bare act of compromising the principle is bad enough," but it can not understand why the regular Republicans should compromise with the Republican radicals. The New York *Herald* is much milder, protesting that "the Longworth compromise aims first at acceptability and shows no particular effort to consider the ultimate effect of changing the tax schedule." And "no tax bill is worth writing which will not insure the revenue necessary to the Government." The public may be asked to regard the compromise bill as the proverbial half loaf that is better than no bread; but, declares the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), "it is a moldy half loaf." A Democratic paper, the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, believes "the desire to give the new tax plan a Republican or a Democratic label apparently has taken the place of the need to give the country a balanced revenue-producing law, worked out by experienced students."

But from papers of all types of political affiliation come sighs of relief that the compromise bill is no worse, and practical reflections to the effect that some improvement is better than none; that half a loaf is better than no bread. "A step in the right direction," is the phrase used by the Brooklyn *Times* and repeated in one form or another by Republican dailies like the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Cleveland *Times and Commercial*, Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, Buffalo *Express*, and Manchester *Union*. The compromise is "a substantial victory for common sense," argues the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "since it is a material improvement over the Garner scheme." As it stands at present, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "a very substantial reduction of surtax rates will be secured under the compromise plan and a large measure of relief accorded to the taxpayers in the low income groups." Many, philosophically observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, believe the Mellon Plan is best, many that the Garner Plan is best, "but most of all are those who believe that the best plan is the best plan they can get." And this attitude is characteristic of other Democratic papers like the Boston *Post*, Chattanooga *Times*, Nashville *Banner*, Macon *Telegraph*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and Birmingham *Age-Herald*.



"STILL CURABLE"

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.


BAM!
ZAM!
G.O.P.
DEMS.
TAX REDUCTION

BEGINS TO LOOK AS IF "ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT" IS DELAYING THE PROGRAM!

—Parks in the Omaha *Daily News.*

In fact, some Democratic papers are not merely satisfied; they are delighted. This, we are told, by a leading Democratic paper in New York, "is such a compromise as *The World* has from the beginning of the debate urged upon Congress." Here is seen by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* "a happy issue out of a long and threatening affliction":

"The bill as finally passed by the insurgent Republican coalition is not the bill demanded by Mellon and Coolidge, but it is the best bill that could be had from the House in the present political circumstances, and it is in its own right acceptable. The practically unanimous vote by which it was passed argues strongly against the Senate taking any liberties with this measure serious enough to reopen in the House the breach that has just been closed.

"In the final solution given the tax-reduction muddle in the House all factions can claim a share of the credit. The finished product wears the Administration label, but the ticketing is all but meaningless. To the Democrats in cooperation with the Republican insurgents goes the credit for forcing a moderation of the surtax reductions and the further reduction in the rate on incomes less than $5,000."

It will be remembered that after the House accepted the Garner Plan in the Committee of the Whole, the final success of that Democratic measure seemed probable to most newspaper observers. On February 27 Mr. Longworth himself told the Secretary of the Treasury that the Mellon Plan was doomed; on the 29th the Republican insurgents agreed to abandon Garner and vote for the compromise worked out by Mr. Longworth; on the 29th the Longworth compromise was adopted as a substitute for the Garner Plan, and the bill containing the Longworth schedules was finally adopted with only 8 dissenting votes. On March 1 the bill was formally reported to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee. The following summary of the Longworth compromise tax-reduction measure is given in the Washington dispatches:

"Normal income rates are fixt at 2 per cent. on the first $4,000 of taxable income; 5 per cent. on taxable income from $4,000 to $8,000; and 6 per cent. above $8,000, instead of 4 per cent. on the first $4,000, and 8 per cent. on all above that figure, as provided in the present law.

"Surtax rates begin at 2 per cent. at $12,000, and run up to 50 per cent. at $200,000, with a proviso that only 75 per cent. of the sum so calculated shall be paid. At present surtaxes begin at 1 per cent. between $6,000 and $10,000 and run to 50 per cent. at $200,000.

"Estate tax rates begin at 1 per cent. on estates above $50,000, and run to 40 per cent. on estates of $10,000,000 or more, instead of 1 per cent. above $50,000 and 25 per cent. at $10,000,000.

"A gift tax has been added, carrying the same rates as the estate tax schedule. There is no gift tax at present.

"A board of tax appeals is created.

"The tax of 3 per cent. on automobile trucks, chassis and wagons costing not more than $1,000 is taken off and the tax rate on tires, parts and accessories reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent. of the sale price.

"The tax on candy is taken off.

"The tax is taken off theater and other admissions costing 50 cents or less.

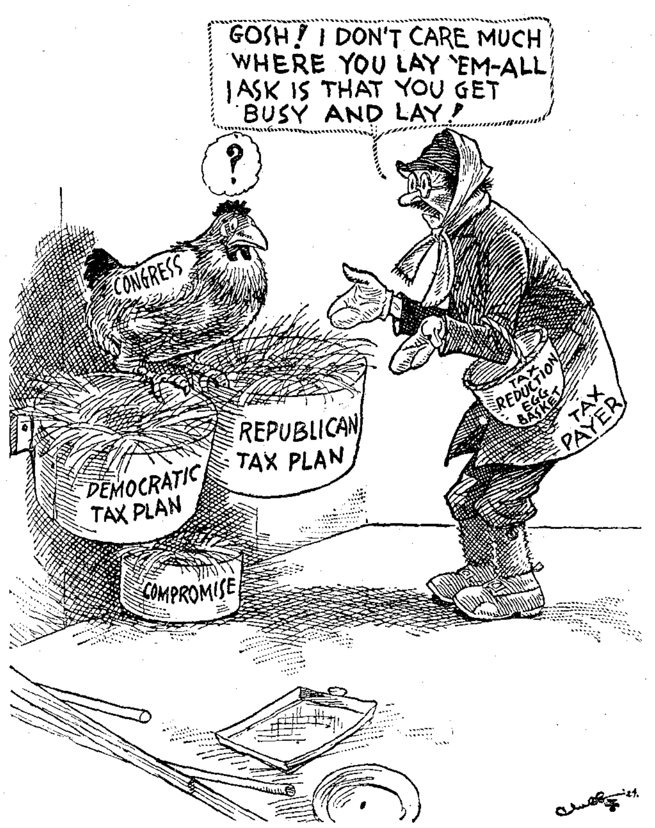
"The tax is taken off telephone and telegraph messages.

"The tax is taken off notes and other similar promises to pay.

"A rebate of 25 per cent. is given on all income taxes due and payable during the present year.

"The bill, as passed, differs essentially from the Mellon Plan in that it runs surtax rates up to practically 37½ per cent. instead of 25 per cent. as recommended by Mr. Mellon, and the 44 per cent. of the Garner Plan. The present maximum is 50 per cent. It reduces normal income taxes below the Mellon figures; adds a gift tax; increases inheritance tax rates, and makes changes in the excise taxes not contemplated by the Treasury."

According to other Washington dispatches Treasury experts say that the Longworth bill will mean a deficit, but not so large a deficit as the Garner bill would have meant. The estimated loss in revenue is $559,000,000 under the Garner Plan, $446,000,000 under the Longworth Plan, $341,000,000 under the Ways and Means bill, and $323,000,000 under the original Mellon Plan. The Treasury surplus has been set at $329,000,000 for the fiscal year 1924, ending June 30, and $395,000,000 for 1925.

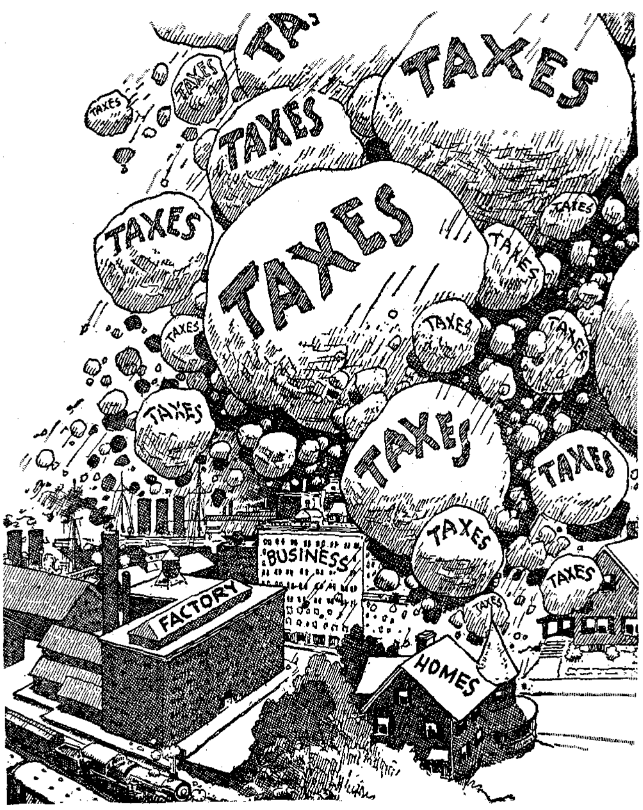


EGGS WANTED

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald.*

THE BONUS, TAX-REDUCTION AND 1,928,792 BALLOTS

THE BIGGEST UNOFFICIAL BALLOT ever taken, the biggest soldiers' bonus ever proposed, and the biggest attempt at tax-reduction that ever tried to pass Congress, come together this week in lively tilts in Washington, and in THE DIGEST's poll. While the bonus bill arrives on the floor of Congress in a very animated state, in spite of Secretary Mellon's reiterated assertion that it must die if true tax-reduction is to survive, THE DIGEST's huge poll of the nation on Mr. Mellon's tax-reduction plan approaches the 2,000,000 mark. And this week, for the first time in the poll's history, there is evident an increase of warmth toward the Secretary of the Treasury's plan over the sentiment shown the week before.



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THE AVALANCHE

—Williams in the New York *American*.

The poll from its first issue, it may be recalled, up to the fifth report, showed a steady cooling of public opinion toward the Administration's measure. The percentages in favor fell, in this time, from 81.5 to 69.03, a loss of more than 10 points. It was freely predicted that this coolness, in view of the situation in Congress, would continue to increase with the increasing ballots. Last week's report, however, showed the percentages practically stationary, as compared with the week before, and this week there is a slight turn of the tide, amounting to a fraction of a point, toward the Administration's measure. The last three percentages, beginning near the low-water mark, run 69.03, 69.02, 69.4. In view of the tremendous volume of votes now received, a considerable number of votes is required, on either side, to make even this small change in the relation of the "pros" and "antis." Examination of the different sections of the country shows that the measure has gained two whole points in the Middle Atlantic States, including the populous States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, rising from a favorable percentage of 82 in last week's reports to 84 in the present tabulation. In round numbers, these States have contributed more than 71,000 votes in favor of the measure, since the last report, to approximately 9,500 opposed, or at the ratio of more than 7 to 1, as against a previous ratio of approximately 4.5 to 1 for this part of the country.

Counterbalancing this Eastern "spurt" of the pro-Mellonites, to some extent, is the week's return from the West North Central States, where Mr. Mellon's plan has, from the first, enjoyed less favor than anywhere else in the country. Last week's percentage for this section was 58 in favor to 42 opposed. This week the percentages stand 57 for and 43 against. In round numbers, the total ballots received in the week fall, 22,000 into the "Yes" column and 19,000 under the "Noes." The East South Central States lose half a point in their favorable percentage of 66, but this does not balance, in number of votes, the gain of half a point on the favorable side of the question, shown by the more heavily populated New England States. In round numbers, the "Yes" side of the complete poll shows a gain since last week of approximately 200,000 votes while the gain of the "No" was approximately 75,000. This recent increase of warmth, exprest in percentages, shows 72.7 in favor to 36.3 opposed, as against the lower figures of 69.4 and 30.6 for the poll as a whole. It would appear that, for some reason, the sentiment of the Eastern part of the country warmed up a little toward the issue between the middle of February and the first of March, when these last-tabulated votes were received. It might be mentioned, as a possible basis for speculation, that President Coolidge's strongly pro-Mellon speech was radioed from New York on February 12.

In the meantime, while Congress debates numerous political and economic aspects of the bonus, with much attention to the measure's possible effect on tax-reduction as well as on political fences, a particularly personal and intimate side of the same debate finds its way into THE DIGEST's mail-bags. Echoes of bonus battles even within various posts of the American Legion are transmitted in letters and resolutions both from the posts and from individual members. One case of a former commander of a Washington post, who tendered his resignation as a member of the American Legion because of the bonus policy, has points of general interest. The ex-commander's letter, which throws a personal and intimate light on matters that, in a more abstract way, are attracting the attention of both Congress and the country at large, runs in part as follows:

"I have had the honor of serving with the armed forces of our country on three different occasions, namely: The Cuban Campaign in 1898, the Philippines insurrection and Boxer uprising 1899 to 1904; and also during the World War, and was a volunteer on each occasion. I believe my military service and experience will measure up to a greater average than a large majority of those who make up the present membership of the American Legion, and therefore feel that I am expressing the sentiments of a great many of our more thoughtful comrades, when I condemn the proposed bonus hold-up as vicious and unpatriotic.

"The argument that we are entitled to a bonus to make up the difference between what we received as Army pay, and what we would have made had we remained at home is pure bunk, as the great majority of our able-bodied service men are in just as good circumstances to-day as the average wage-earner who was not called to the colors. Furthermore, I believe that the able-bodied young man of to-day, who had the advantage of military training and experience during the World War, is better fitted, in every respect, to take care of himself than the one who was not in the service. If he is not, then the pay which he did receive, while in the Army, was more than his service was worth.

"'Two wrongs do not make a right,' and when we attempt to justify our demand for a bonus by citing the many profiteering crimes committed during the war, our logic is just about as sound as that of a citizen who was held up and robbed, and who then armed himself and robbed another citizen, pleading that his

THE LITERARY DIGEST POLL ON THE MELLON PLAN FOR TAX-REDUCTION

Votes Received up to and Including March 3, 1924

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	*Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	17,824	4,304
2 New Hampshire	9,482	1,964
3 Vermont	8,783	1,759
4 Massachusetts	53,332	7,545
5 Rhode Island	11,182	1,795
6 Connecticut	27,105	4,280
TOTAL VOTES	127,708	21,647
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	159,281	30,042
2 New Jersey	40,357	5,267
3 Pennsylvania	83,061	19,111
TOTAL VOTES	282,699	54,420
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	79,827	35,636
2 Indiana	50,772	30,066
3 Illinois	84,683	42,975
4 Michigan	56,195	24,382
5 Wisconsin	33,614	24,053
TOTAL VOTES	305,091	157,112
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	38,041	31,447
2 Iowa	41,808	29,687
3 Missouri	42,431	23,502
4 North Dakota	7,889	7,300
5 South Dakota	8,252	8,070
6 Nebraska	18,603	17,355
7 Kansas	32,604	24,248
TOTAL VOTES	189,628	141,609
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	16,411	7,779
2 Tennessee	12,468	7,620
3 Alabama	11,856	5,902
4 Mississippi	7,139	3,923
TOTAL VOTES	47,874	25,224
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	2,403	554
2 Maryland	18,914	5,074
3 District of Columbia	7,928	2,048
4 Virginia	20,312	9,404
5 West Virginia	14,399	7,146
6 North Carolina	12,680	10,705
7 South Carolina	7,862	5,389
8 Georgia	15,860	6,403
9 Florida	12,581	4,967
TOTAL VOTES	112,939	51,690
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	9,840	6,149
2 Louisiana	9,239	3,039
3 Oklahoma	17,225	13,902
4 Texas	42,038	24,295
TOTAL VOTES	78,342	47,385
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	7,883	3,990
2 Idaho	5,878	4,314
3 Wyoming	3,887	2,197
4 Colorado	19,276	8,851
5 New Mexico	2,726	1,700
6 Arizona	4,444	2,475
7 Utah	6,099	2,875
8 Nevada	1,377	468
TOTAL VOTES	51,570	26,870
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	22,486	11,317
2 Oregon	16,982	9,563
3 California	86,721	35,733
TOTAL VOTES	126,189	56,613
STATES UNKNOWN	15,873	8,309
GRAND TOTAL VOTES	1,337,913	590,879

TOTAL VOTES TO MARCH 3, INCLUSIVE, 1,928,792

crime was justified because another fellow did the same thing to him.

"Our country is now struggling under an extremely heavy tax burden which is bound to continue for several decades, even if we practise the most rigid economy in governmental expenditures, and, in addition to this, we must not forget that in the near future the pension budget for World War veterans will reach a total in dollars and cents that will make similar payments made to Civil War veterans look like a German million-mark note at present values.

"I believe that anything in the nature of class legislation is selfish and vicious under any circumstances, and it is even worse when we, posing as an intensely patriotic organization and claiming to be 100 per cent. American, attempt to force through Congress such a measure as the proposed bonus bill, using covert threats of knifing at the polls our Senators and Representatives who do not vote for it, and disregarding entirely the rights and interests of about one hundred and seven millions of our people.

"My motto is—'Everything that will add to the comfort of the disabled veteran. For the able-bodied service man, a fair field and no favors.'"

Veterans on the other side of the fence also have their personal and general views of the rights and wrongs of the bonus matter. As a rule, perhaps, they do not write so politely as do the anti-bonus ex-service men, for they feel that the passage of their measure is endangered by anything that emphasizes tax-reduction. "It is axiomatic," as one pro-bonus editor remarks, that we can not pay out a large sum in a bonus and have the same sum to distribute in tax-reduction; he argues, however, as do a great many other pro-bonus advocates, against the "national selfishness" that would stand between the soldier and adjusted compensation. If the veteran is considering self-interest in demanding his bonus, runs the argument, Mr. Mellon and his anti-bonus friends are equally selfish. A veteran, writing from Alliance, Ohio, observes:

"I have been reading with interest the quotations from letters of ex-service men published in the current issue of The Digest. I noticed the letter of the ex-service man who is against the bonus. Permit me to say that in reading over a list of men in the Ex-Service Men's Anti-bonus League the other day, I discovered something having a direct bearing on the matter.

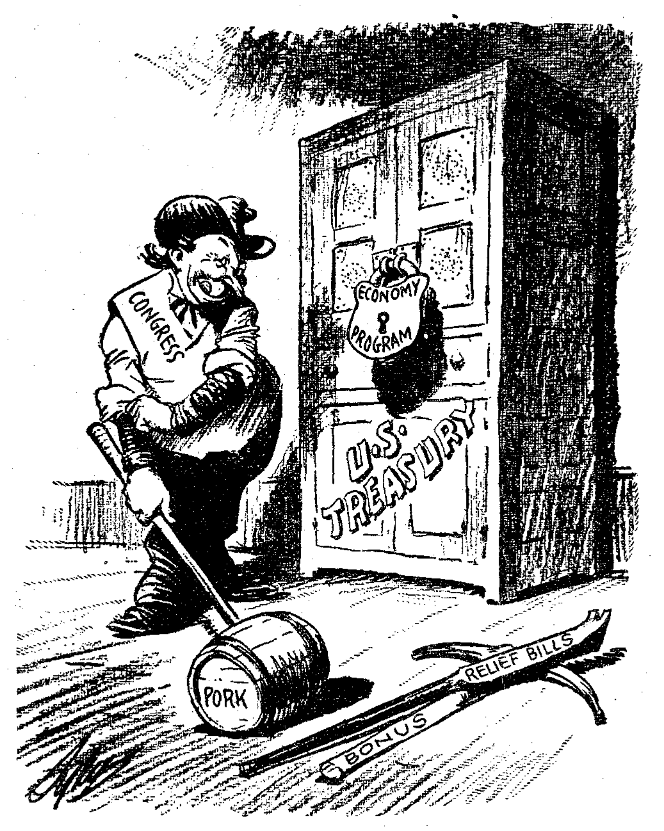
"In my outfit, the Sixth Provisional Brigade Marines, was a man with an income of around $50 a day. It was not income due to his own efforts; it was income from wealth his father had given him to escape the inheritance tax. I suppose he was or is paying between $1,500 and $2,000 a year taxes. Needless to say he is against the bonus—I mean the soldier's bonus, not the rich man's bonus—I have no documentary evidence of the latter—I do know the former, for I saw his name well up near the top of the Ex-Service Men's Anti-bonus League. So much for that.

"Now for this dreadful economic disturbance Mr. Anti fears. Let me say with the combined voice of over four million men that the only dreadful economic disturbance has been in the lives of the men that formed the line of defense when national catastrophes seemed imminent.

"I dislike the egotistical vein, but I'm going to direct you a moment to examine my own personal case. I'm waiting for that bonus so I can turn it over to a reputable building and loan agency to build me a home I can buy on payments, the only way a poor man like me can ever get one. Now the building of that home and a million like it will be a calamity, won't it? It will be an economic disturbance to the commonwealth. It will furnish work to an architect, a gang of excavators, a detail of carpenters, roofers, plumbers, electricians, it will give business to the building corporation, who will be taxed by the Federal Government, it will give the county a chance to tax me—and people call this disaster!"

"PORK" BILLS IMPERILING TAX RELIEF

ONE OF THE DISTURBING FACTORS in the present legislative situation in Washington, reports a correspondent at the national capital, is "the large number of bills pending which call for tremendous appropriations." Bills already offered in the House of Representatives, and not included in the budget, we are informed by the New York *Evening Post*, "demand the spending of nearly $9,000,000,000"—two and a half times our estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30. In fact, President Coolidge is reported as saying that the new crop of appropriation bills threaten to break down the budget system inaugurated by President Harding, and to defeat all hope of tax-reduction. Moreover, reports the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "unless the public backs the President in his fight to stop the orgy of spending in prospect on Capitol Hill, the nation faces an increase instead of a decrease in taxes, and business a depression that means another cycle of liquidation."



HUNGRY

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

The President takes the general position that the integrity of the budget must be maintained. "But Congress seems to be running wild with its 'pork-barrel' legislation," observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "The danger in the situation," as seen by the Indianapolis *News*, "is that if a combination in either Senate or House of Representatives, or in both Houses, begin putting through these so-called money-grabbing bills, there is no telling where the thing will end." As we are reminded by the Detroit *Free Press:*

"The national legislature never did like the budget-system idea, and it has liked still less the practical application. The budget law went through the two Houses because the members did not dare turn it down. The eyes of the voters were fixt on them, and they knew what would happen if they killed the measure. Once passed, the budget law became effective largely because President Harding chose General Dawes to install the new system, and gave him autocratic power over all the departments of government so far as the financial end was concerned, and Dawes had the nerve and resourcefulness to interpret his instructions and powers liberally.

"The General's successor has done well, and has kept on in the good way laid out for him; but while President Coolidge can control the Executive branch, Congress is growing restive and the Members are commencing to hunger inordinately for the fat chunks of greasy pork they used to lick their chops over. Evidently the spirit of general revolt against the Executive branch evidenced in the cavalier treatment of the Mellon bill and the high-handed attempt to dictate regarding the personnel of the President's official family, is commencing to manifest itself in a conspiracy against the budget system. Just what form that conspiracy is taking, Mr. Coolidge does not say, but the country may feel quite certain he knows what he is talking about and is able to produce the goods. Meanwhile the Senator or Representative who goes out after 'pork' provides his constituents with a pretty fair measure of his sincerity in the cause of tax-reduction."

"It is easy to see how the fundamental purpose of the Budget Bureau—that of keeping disbursements within revenues—would be destroyed by this tendency on the part of Congress to make large 'pork-barrel' appropriations," notes the Baltimore *Sun*, "pork" being, according to the Kansas City *Star*, "favoritism; largess; class legislation, or political bribery." This paper has found that—

"Congress is very fond of 'pork.' If one individual Member can get an appropriation for his district he is ready to vote for an appropriation for the political benefit of another Member. Such bills are mere trading propositions. They need have little or no public merit, and go unquestioned by anybody so long as everybody is let in on the pie.

"This vicious system is responsible for a large part of the extravagance of government. Where appropriations are unopposed they invite public belief they are proper. That is why Congress arranges for these measures to go through with a hurrah. Money hurrahed out of the Treasury comes out with an innocent and even a patriotic air.

"And, anyway, argues the zealous Member working to take home something for the folks, isn't it the business of government to appropriate money? The Government is rich. Keeping plenty of money in circulation makes for prosperity. It makes for votes, too.

"But it is beginning to penetrate to the popular understanding that the Government isn't rich; that the only money the Government has is what it collects from the people, and that when a Member of Congress brings home an appropriation and presents it as a gift, the people are merely getting back a part of what they have paid out in taxes."

"The public is not in favor of a spendthrift Congress," maintains the Marion *Star*, formerly President Harding's paper. "It wants a saving Congress; a Congress that will realize the country is deeply enough in debt as a result of the World War, and that something should be done to decrease this debt and thereby grant tax relief." The trouble, however, according to the Washington *Post*, is that—

"Too many Members of Congress apparently regard the public treasure as an inexhaustible grab-pile. A number of the appropriation proposals now before that body are aimed for the benefit of special interests or specially favored elements and sections. Their authors seemingly disregard the right of the nation as a whole to consideration in effort to distribute favors to their 'pets,' and overlook the trust that goes with control of the public treasure, which is to give the people generally a fair and square deal.

"The American public is now forewarned as to the threatened extravagance of Congress, and it should forearm itself with opinion condemning it."

In an editorial entitled "Congress Smells the Fleshpots," the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* agrees that "there are scores of Congressmen who do not want tax-reduction." Instead, avers this paper:

"They want more and more money to spend. These grab-and-spend bills help explain why the House is manhandling tax-relief measures to a point where a White House veto is the most logical thing to expect. Chairman Green reflects that House temper and mood. Never was there a fainter-hearted leader nor one more apparently bent on destroying the very measure he was supposed to guard. He brings the Mellon bill into the House and proceeds to hamstring it with amendments. No wonder Republicans throw in his face the charge that he has all but abdicated his powers as Chairman and is permitting the Democrats to rewrite tax legislation as they please.

"This situation, with its lack of discipline, its irresponsibility and want of leadership, its political selfishness and its devil-take-the-hindmost in the bidding for votes, makes the President's warning necessary and timely.

"We have been going along very well. For more than two years President Harding preached and strove for retrenchment. President Coolidge enlisted in the same war. In three years we got rid of thousands of tax-eating employees, curbed the extravagant bureaucrats, passed a budget bill, handled the war debt without undue strain, and actually achieved an annual surplus of $300,000,000. We dared even hope for a tax relief equal to the amount of the surplus.

"Now comes Congress, playing horse with tax relief, shifting toward increases rather than reductions, riding down the budget and threatening to undo all we have done in three years. The fleshpots' smell is in its nostrils and the surplus is a challenge to go the limit. No wonder President Coolidge is appalled by the greed of Congress and its lusty hunger for 'pork,' and that he turns to the people for help in stopping the rush of the Treasury raiders.

"Incompletely summarized, here are a few of the main demands, made or about to be made:

"For ex-soldiers' bonus, $5,000,000,000; Spanish-American War pension increases, $9,000,000; Bursum bill, increasing Civil War pensions, $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

"For farm interests—Haugen-McNary relief bill, $200,000,000; Purnell act for State farm colleges, $300,000,000; Norris-Sinclair farm export act, $100,000,000; Burtness diversification bill, $50,000,000; Muscle Shoals, $40,000,000; Raker Reclamation Act, $1,000,000,000.

"For postal officers and employees—Pay increase clerks and carriers, $125,000,000; pay increase officials, $63,000,000.

"Naval projects—Shore stations, $155,000,000; Pacific coast and other yards, $10,000,000; fleet repairs, $97,000,000.

"Twin 'pork barrels'—Rivers and harbors, etc., about $120,000,000; Omnibus bill, public buildings, about $500,000,000.

"Others—Berger, $1,000,000,000 German loan; Federal education aid, $100,000,000; road aid, $300,000,000."

"Then, too," remarks J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun:*

"There are the 'authorizations' for public buildings, for rivers and harbors and for other public works which complicate the situation. An authorization is little more than an executive approval of an expenditure. The expenditure itself can not be made without a specific appropriation to cover the project. But once the authorization is carried in a bill the beneficiaries thereof begin clamoring for the money itself, and rarely stop clamoring until it is forthcoming.

"The authorizations already made for public buildings have piled up until Congress is something like six years behind on appropriations, and there is an insistent demand that Congress do something about it before another summer has passed. A new omnibus public buildings bill is almost certain to be brought out, the White House learns, and with almost every member of the public and Senate directly interested in one or more of its items it will be difficult to stop the measure even with a veto."

Congress, we are reminded by the Boston *News Bureau,* "controls the nation's purse-strings; it can follow budget prescriptions—or not." Therefore, believes this financial daily:

"It is essential that Congress be warned whenever it is tempted to wander from the straight and narrow path of economy. That time of warning appears to be plainly here, as evidenced by White House words of caution.

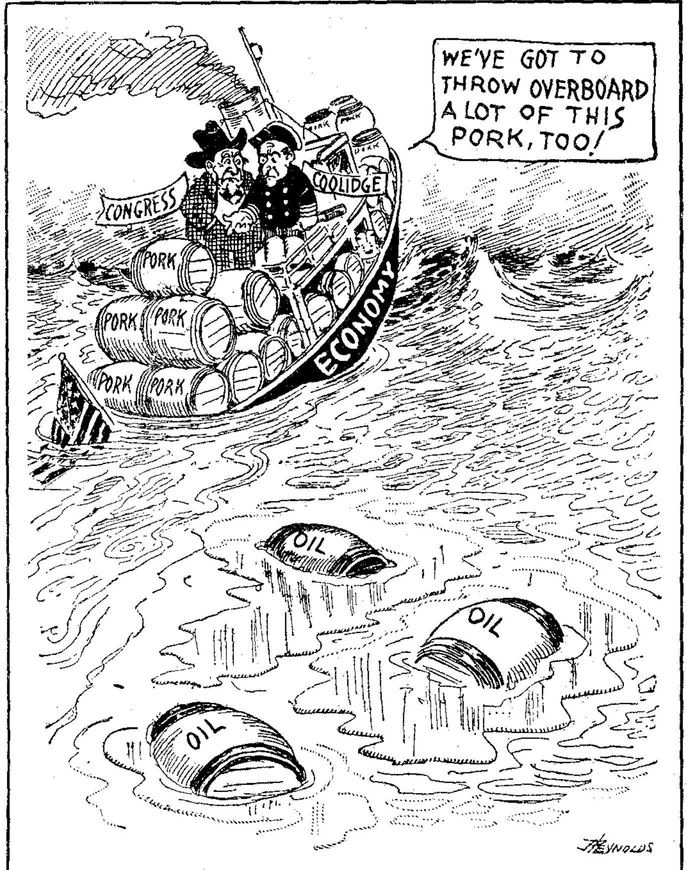
"Congress has now two plain duties. One is involved in the tax-revision struggle now on—to make that revision economically right and intelligent without regard to politics. The other is a still plainer, easier task—to guard the future, by avoidance of reckless spending."

Of course, points out the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"Many of the proposed appropriations are for meritorious purposes, but that does not excuse the folly of pressing them at this time. Many others are unsound, and even senseless, and should not be permitted to come out of committee. It is true that the President has the right of veto, but Congress has the power to pass a bill over his objection. In any event, it is palpably dishonest to send bills to him which the members in their hearts know should never be passed.

"It is true that the expenditures, in some cases, run over a series of years, but that only means that the overburdened tax-payers will have to be saddled with excessive taxation for an indefinite time in the future as well as the present. The ordinary expenses of the Government, the War and Navy Departments, the Postal Service, the great interest on the war debt and similar inevitable expenses are heavy enough, but to add to these hundreds of millions for all sorts of unnecessary purposes would be farcical if it were not tragic.

"President Coolidge is facing a difficult situation at this time, but it is gratifying to see that he has not been deflected from his purpose of giving the people an honest and economical administration. The oil scandal has temporarily distracted many from the great issue of tax-reduction, and if it does this permanently it will be a real calamity. But the President, while giving that subject the full attention it deserves and demands, has thus far kept his mind upon the necessity of relieving taxpayers of their already grievous burdens."



OVERLOADED

—Reynolds in the Portland *Oregonian.*

Exception is taken to this general statement, however, by Senator Overman (Dem.), according to a Washington dispatch to the Charlotte *Observer.* In an interview the Senator is reported as saying President Coolidge's plea for economy loses some of its force when he lets it be known that he favors the appropriation of $500,000 for construction work on Howard University, the college for negroes at Washington. Continues the Senator from North Carolina:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the insistence of negro leaders, and threats of retaliation against the Republican party, caused a resumption of the Howard University proposition in the Senate.

"The Republican Administration is playing politics. It is inconsistent in that it stands for this Howard University construction program and opposes the building of new public buildings in the various States. In North Carolina, for instance, there is urgent demand for post-office buildings in some of the larger cities, but we are told that for the sake of economy we can not afford to construct them now. Yet, under pressure from negro leaders, we are urged to make this appropriation, which is not provided for in the budget."

TO HOLD UP A LINCOLN LAND-GRANT

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S DETERMINATION to safeguard the public domain and protect the natural resources of the country, be they oil or timber or grazing lands, is again set forth in no uncertain terms, this time in connection with the claim of the Northern Pacific Railway under a Congressional grant of 1864 to 3,000,000 acres of land in the national forests. In fact, observes the Sacramento *Bee*, "revelations in the oil scandal at Washington seem to have had a quickening effect upon officials and departments at the Capital." The lands involved cover an area nearly three-fourths as large as Massachusetts, and are situated in Washington, Idaho, and Montana, notes the Minneapolis *Tribune*. The Forest Service maintains that the Northern Pacific land-grants have been fully satisfied, and that inasmuch as the railroad has received from the sale of lands, granted to assure its construction, nearly twice the cost of the railroad, Congress should now deny the corporation the right to take over the 3,000,000 acres which it claims under the original grant. This controversy has been brought by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to the attention of the Senate Public Lands Committee, which is at present investigating the Teapot Dome oil-reserve leases; to its corresponding committee in the House, and to President Coolidge. Said Mr. Wallace in his letter to the President:

"I believe an investigation by Congress would show:

"That the total gross receipts of the Northern Pacific to June 30, 1917, from the sale of the lands from its grant amounted to $136,118,533.14. The cost of constructing the road did not exceed $70,000,000.

"That the Northern Pacific failed to construct 1,507.21 miles of its railroad within the time required by law, thereby rendering the granted lands subject to forfeiture.

"That the Northern Pacific failed to dispose of certain of its lands to settlers at not to exceed $2.50 per acre, as required by law.

"That the Northern Pacific failed to dispose of hundreds of thousands of acres of its lands at public sale, as required by law.

"That hundreds of thousands of acres of poor land in the Northern Pacific grant were erroneously classified.

"That under a rule of law laid down by the Supreme Court, the Northern Pacific has been erroneously allowed 1,500,000 acres too much land in the State of Washington.

"That over 500,000 acres of land credited to the Northern Pacific should be deducted because of conflict with the land-grant of another road, and the erroneous fixation of the limit lines.

"If the proof is sufficient to show that the Northern Pacific failed to meet the requirements of its agreement, or that the Northern Pacific has already received a greater acreage or greater values than it was equitably entitled to receive, Congress has ample authority to save these lands to the Government.

"The resolution which has been introduced in Congress does not attempt to take any land from the Northern Pacific. It merely holds the adjustment of the grant and the issuance of further patents in abeyance until Congress has had an opportunity to make an inquiry into the land-grants, so that it may pass such legislation as it may deem right and proper."

In his letter to Senator Lenroot, Chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee, President Coolidge said in part:

"For the reason set forth by the Secretary of Agriculture, I heartily concur in his recommendation that the entire matter should receive the attention of Congress. I therefore urge upon your Committee the importance of action as early as possible, which shall look to the fullest protection of the public interests herewith concerned.

"That the legal and equitable claims of the grantees should be fully weighed and safeguarded goes without saying, but it is still more imperative that the interests of the public, both in the possession and conservation of valuable natural resources and in the accomplishment of the purposes for which the grant was made, be adequately protected in an equitable settlement of this question."

"Thus the President puts the question squarely up to Congress, where it belongs," remarks the Newark *News*. As this paper explains:

"The policy inaugurated by Lincoln in the closing days of the Civil War of making big land-grants to defray the cost of construction of transcontinental railroads is not in question. Nothing could have been wiser. Population followed the rails, and a vast territory was opened up for development decades before it would have been otherwise. But the period of government lavishness in land disposal is presumably at an end. Conservation is the order of the day, and Mr. Coolidge, in this instance, does not intend to have a railroad Teapot Dome on the Administration's hands."

"In fairness to the Government, the people, and the railway company the issue should be decided on its merits after a thorough investigation," believes *The Montana Record-Herald*, published at the capital of the State. As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* informs us:

"The record shows that thousands of acres were erroneously allowed to the company in the first place, and that in many cases it was permitted to exchange comparatively worthless for extremely valuable land. It is the old story of lavish waste of public assets."

The President of the Northern Pacific, on the other hand, maintains that the pending investigation of the road's land-grants "is a plain attempt, through some form of Congressional action, to circumvent various court decisions rendered in favor of the railroad." According to this official:

"The railway company has always insisted that it involved a breach of faith for the Government to attempt to withdraw, for forest reserve purposes, any part of the lands due to it under the grant, and eight years ago the Government brought against the Northern Pacific, in the United States district court of Montana, a suit of which the effect was to settle this specific question. That court decided the case in favor of the railway company. The Government appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth District at San Francisco, and that court decided in favor of the railway company, all three of the judges concurring. The Government then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court decided in favor of the railway company, all nine of the Justices concurring."

In view of these decisions, asks the Providence *Journal,* "is it necessary to have the proposed investigation?" In another editorial the Providence paper doubts, from the figures at hand, that the Government has "lost anything by encouraging the Northern Pacific Railway Company to build a railroad through a region which for a long time furnished little or no traffic." A Montana paper, the Helena *Independent,* likewise "can see no good reason for a Congressional investigation of the Northern Pacific land-grants." As this paper states the case for the railroad:

"The Northern Pacific operated for many years a road across prairies and mountains at a loss, and even in recent years the revenue received from its lines in Minnesota and Washington have run the trains across North Dakota and Montana. Besides this loss, the railroad carries mail for 20 per cent. less than is paid roads not having a land-grant, and this discount has amounted to five millions of dollars, while the transportation furnished soldiers and government officials at half-rate, as required by the land-grant contract, has amounted to nine millions of dollars. The Northern Pacific is entitled to select its land, as provided in the contracts, whether it be valuable timber-land in the Rocky Mountain district or arid acres in the Bad Lands.

"The railroad builders have bought and paid for these lands—forest, mineral, grazing, agricultural and worthless—subject only to such reservations as were made by the Acts of Congress of 1864 and 1870, and it would be an act of bad faith on the part of the Government to attempt at this time to withdraw certain timber-lands because some government official has discovered their great value. The Northern Pacific will make good use of whatever remaining acres it secures from the Government. It has been a great factor in bringing to the Northwest actual and desirable settlers, and but for its activities in disposing of its land-grant acres, thousands of profitable ranches and intensively developed farms would still be producing buffalo grass.

"A government contract is not to be considered as a scrap of paper."

A DRY EDICT FROM A MOIST GOVERNOR

THERE IS AN OLD SAYING that "politics makes strange bed-fellows." But in the opinion of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, this saying, in view of Gov. Al Smith's recent plea for the strict enforcement of Prohibition, should be changed to "Presidential years make strange converts." For, we are told by the Buffalo *Express*, "Governor Smith was nominated and elected as an opponent of Prohibition, and has been entered in the Presidential race as the preeminent candidate of the wets." Governor Smith's "sudden desire for enforcement," therefore, thinks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "will be a grievous blow to the wets, for the significance of his course is unmistakable." This, explains the Pittsburgh paper, is because the Governor realizes that "catering to the wet element will not yield the votes necessary to election. Which is one way of admitting the country is dry and means to stay so."

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"I ASK COOPERATION"

"Between all State enforcement agencies and Federal enforcement officials," says Gov. Al Smith, who is shown viewing the annual St. Patrick's Day parade, New York City.

About a year ago, it will be recalled, Governor Smith signed a bill repealing the Mullan-Gage Law, which specifically authorized the New York police to enforce the Federal Prohibition statute. "This inevitably weakened the work of enforcement," declares the New York *Herald*. In the opinion of United States District Attorney Hayward, of New York, it was "the hardest blow the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment has received." "Now," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the ghost of the slain law is haunting the Executive Chamber at Albany." The Governor, on the other hand, maintains that he always has stood for all law enforcement. In a recent speech before a conference of district attorneys, sheriffs, and police commissioners, at the State capital, he advocated the strict enforcement of the Volstead Law, and ordered these officials to cooperate with Federal enforcement agents. Said the Governor:

> "Unless the Constitution is obeyed and sustained in its every letter it can serve no useful purpose. The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution, and just as sacred as any other part. The so-called Volstead Law, making operative the Eighteenth Amendment, is just as sacred as any other law in the country.
>
> "I can not help but come to the conclusion that there are still some officials in this State who do not believe they are responsible for the enforcement of the Prohibition law. But no matter what we may personally think of the Volstead Law, it is the law of the land and we must support it. And we must support and enforce it just as much as we do any other law."

"Here is the most wonderful conversion yet heard of in political revivals," believes the Knoxville *Sentinel*. To the Des Moines *Register*, "the transmogrification of Al Smith shows that the liquor offensive has collapsed." But the New York *Evening Post*, which has the advantage of a nearer position, reminds us that "it is pretty late in the day for Governor Smith to try to redeem his reputation as an anti-Prohibitionist." The Troy *Record*, with a still closer view, also agrees that—

> "The Governor is widely regarded as the Democratic leader of the wets. Thousands voted for Mr. Smith as Governor at the last election, firmly convinced that his election meant the return of beer. Nor did Mr. Smith during the campaign make a single effort to dispel that illusion on the part of his followers. He permitted them to continue in the belief that he would be able to restore beer and light wines, when he and any one who stopt to think about it knew perfectly well that Prohibition being a part of the Constitution, the Governor of New York or any other State was powerless to do anything whatsoever about it.
>
> "Mr. Smith was elected on this mythical beer platform. He did not restore legal consumption of beer, but he did all he could to justify his wet position by securing the repeal of the State enforcement law. Yet the function of a Governor—an executive officer of the State—is both by the letter and the spirit of his policy to encourage rather than discourage law enforcement. Instead, Governor Smith by the spirit of his policy has, so far as results are concerned, lent his influence to law-breaking."

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"I'D LIKE SOME, TOO"

Says Police Commissioner Enright, who declares that "while liquor is coming in by the barrelful, we can never hope to get anywhere by mopping it up by the spoonful."

The New York *Times*, on the other hand, maintains that Governor Smith has "performed his duty in enforcing the Volstead Law to the best of his power." Police Commissioner Enright, of New York City, declares that lax enforcement of the Volstead Law in the metropolis is due to cumbersome and ineffective Federal machinery. According to Mr. Enright, who has given a special division of the police force three months in which to clean up the city:

> "Our men complain that they get no aid from the Federal authorities in enforcing the Prohibition law, and that frequently obstacles are placed in their way. It is quite impossible to enforce this Law if the Federal authorities fail to supply us with a sufficient number of warrants and Federal agents to serve them."

In the opinion of the New York *World:*

> "Governor Smith made out the most convincing case. He was able to show that the State police of New York have been more active since the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law than before, and that the local authorities of the State have not attempted to equip themselves adequately to deal with conditions such as exist along the Canadian border."

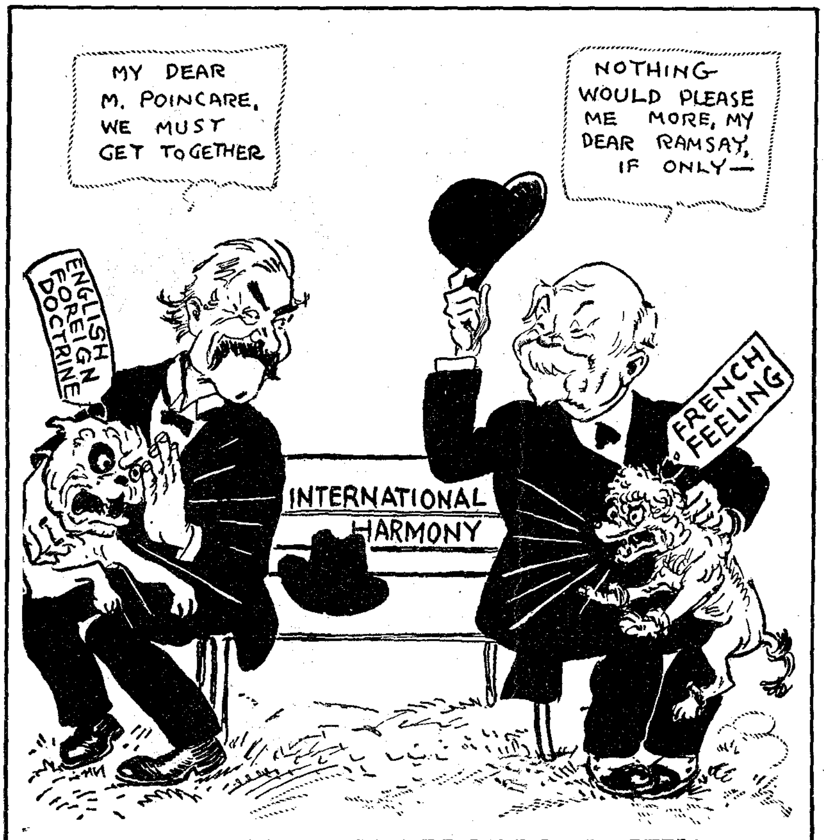
"Governor Smith," maintains the New York *Telegraph*, "is one man in public life who does not regard his oath of office as a perfunctory formality." Moreover, asserts this paper:

> "The gossip that he has 'gone over' to the drys because he wishes their support in the national convention is the veriest rot. The Governor is not in favor of national Prohibition and does not pretend to be. He is opposed to the Volstead Law, and would like to see it amended; but he is Chief Magistrate.
>
> "Not only is he Chief Magistrate, but he has a lively and a conscientious appreciation of his duties as an administrator of the law. That is the secret of his success in public life; that accounts for the fact that he looms large at this hour as a Presidential possibility."

Springfield, Missouri

THE WORKMANLIKE DIPLOMACY OF THE LABOR PREMIER

"IN THE GRAND GAME OF GOLF," says Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's first Labor Premier, "when you are going to drive, you do not try to be tricky or to be finicky," but "you step up, making a long, clean, perfect circle, and the ball goes straight off down the fairway toward the green. Now that is my conception of foreign policy." And he adds, in a recent interview with Frank Simonds, the American journalist: "Remember in golf not only you do not press, but also you have patience; yes, patience is very much in golf; in international affairs also." The spirit of Premier MacDonald's foreign policy, thus interpreted by himself in terms of golf with its sly dig at the diplomacy of his predecessors, is further defined by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* as "a sort of sportsmanlike relaxation from overtrained nationalistic suspicion—a disposition not to be finicky, not to cut corners, but to stake something on an open stance and a full, free swing."


MY DEAR M. POINCARE, WE MUST GET TOGETHER
NOTHING WOULD PLEASE ME MORE, MY DEAR RAMSAY, IF ONLY—
ENGLISH FOREIGN DOCTRINE
FRENCH FEELING
INTERNATIONAL HARMONY

IF ONLY THEIR PETS WOULD LOVE EACH OTHER!
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

A concrete illustration of this new spirit in diplomacy, several journalistic observers remark, is furnished by the amazingly outspoken letter on Anglo-French relations addrest to Premier Poincaré by Prime Minister MacDonald on February 21; and the innovation is amply justified, they add, by the cordial tone of the French Premier's reply. "The condition of Europe can only be remedied by joint action between France and England," frankly avers Mr. MacDonald, after a recital of the suspicions aroused in the British mind by certain features of the French program; and Mr. Poincaré, after declaring that he has read with "extreme pleasure" the British Prime Minister's "very frank and friendly letter," agrees that France and England "owe it to civilization to remain united."

These MacDonald-Poincaré letters, from which we will quote at some length later in this article, are greeted with approval, but with varying degrees of optimism, in London, Paris, Berlin and Washington. They "create an atmosphere of confidence between France and Great Britain," says the London *Times*. *The Westminster Gazette* describes them as "less notes between two Premiers than messages for the education of public opinion in each country"; and the London *Daily Express* thinks that in this case Mr. MacDonald speaks for "the preponderating majority of his countrymen." "Britain's Socialist Prime Minister," reports a London correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, stands revealed as "the greatest master of open diplomacy since Woodrow Wilson." In Paris, another correspondent tells us, this latest exchange of letters is regarded as "a diplomatic event of the highest importance, marking the official end of the pin-pricking policies of France and Great Britain." The *Figaro* hails it as "the greatest effort that has yet been made to explain honestly the two peoples one to the other"; and the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* quotes "persons close to the Government" as saying that it is "a prelude to some of the most important developments in Europe since the war." This correspondent goes on to say:

> "It is likely that within the next thirty days, according to unimpeachable information here, the MacDonald-Poincaré correspondence will form the keystone of negotiations for a Franco-British alliance covering the military, naval and aerial forces of those governments for maintaining Europe at peace, in accordance with the Versailles Treaty."

In Berlin, reports a New York *Times* correspondent, a favorable impression has been created "except in Monarchist and Nationalist circles, which are absolutely unable to believe anything can turn Mr. Poincaré from his policy of 'ruining' Germany." A Berlin dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* reports that the MacDonald-Poincaré letters "are regarded here as an encouraging indication of bettering prospects for settlement of the Rhineland-Ruhr problem."

In certain Administration circles in Washington, we learn from the New York *Times*, the Franco-British correspondence is hailed with gratification as a notable step in the right direction.

"A call for accord in principle between England and France as a preliminary to seeking American cooperation in curing Europe's ills" is one correspondent's concise characterization of Prime Minister MacDonald's letter of February 21, a letter whose frankness is said to be "unprecedented in any known diplomatic document." After explaining that his aim is "a more complete mutual understanding," and admitting that the French public "have suffered disappointment" both in the matter of security and the matter of reparations, this letter says in part:

> "The position of this country is entirely different. Our security by land and sea remains unmenaced, but our economic existence has been gravely endangered owing, not to the inability of Germany to pay a certain sum in reparations, but to the acute and persistent dislocation of the markets of Europe, occasioned mainly by the uncertainty of the relations between France and Germany, the continued economic chaos in Germany, shown so clearly by violent fluctuations in the value of its currency, and the ultimate uncertainty in the relations between France and ourselves.
>
> "Thus it has come about that the people in this country regard with anxiety what appears to them to be the determination of France to ruin Germany and dominate the Continent, without consideration of our reasonable interests and future consequences to a European settlement. That they feel apprehension of the large military and aerial establishments maintained not only in eastern but western France; that they are disturbed by the interest shown in Central Europe; and, finally, that they question all these activities should be financed by the French

Government in disregard of the fact that the British taxpayer has to find upward of £30,000,000 yearly as interest upon loans raised in America, and that our taxpayers also have to find large sums to pay the interest on the debt of France to us, to meet which France herself has as yet neither made nor propounded, so far as they can see, any sacrifice equivalent to their own."

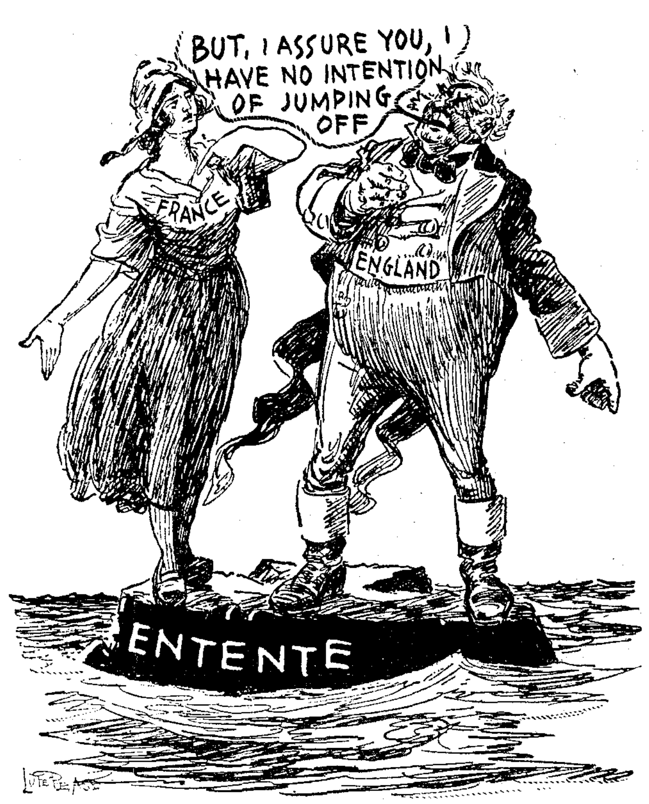
"Such popular sentiments, erroneous tho they may be," writes the British Prime Minister, "are factors which both you and I are bound to take into consideration." He touches on the "urgent necessity" of coming to arrangements regarding "such questions as the Ruhr and Rhineland occupation or the Palatinate," and goes to say:

> "The French people desire security. The British people cherish that identical ideal. But, whereas France conceives security as security against Germany alone, the British Empire attributes to the word a far wider significance. What we desire is security against war.
>
> "To my mind the problem of security is not merely a French problem. It is a European problem and one which interests alike England and Germany, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia, Russia and Roumania, Italy and Greece.
>
> "Similarly, the French people desire reparations. They conceive of it mainly in its concrete form of payments by Germany for physical damage occasioned upon French territory. The British people also ardently desire to repair the devastation of war, but for them this devastation is to be interpreted in wider terms—in ruined markets, in vanishing purchasing power, in the decline of shipping and foreign trade, in fallen and fluctuating currencies, in unemployment.
>
> "Before we can discuss this question, however, we must clearly await the reports of the two expert committees, and I do so with the hope that they will draw your country and mine together. I see no reason why this problem, if approached from its wider aspect, and if considered in conjunction with the cognate problem of interallied debts, should not on an early day be solved in such a manner as to give to England hope of economic stability and to France the assurance that her just requirements will be met.
>
> "Here again, if France and England can but agree, the cooperation of the other countries will be assured and it will be possible for us to approach the United States, not as debtors, disputing one with the other, but as a united Europe anxious by mutual sacrifice and arrangement to cure the ills from which our people are now suffering. . . .
>
> "I repeat, my dear Premier, that the conditions of Europe can only, I feel convinced, be remedied by joint action between France and England, undertaken with full sympathy for their respective requirements and with wise regard for the interests of the world at large. For such cooperation I am fully prepared."

Replying in "that spirit of conciliation and loyalty with which you yourself are animated," Premier Poincaré writes:

> "Ever since the signature of the Peace Treaty, France has been obsessed by two legitimate preoccupations: she aims at the restoration of her material losses and the definite establishment of her security. On her side, Great Britain, whose economic life has been profoundly disturbed by the war, desires above all the revival of the European markets, the general resumption of work, and stable international relations.
>
> "The day France is indemnified for her ruins and sheltered from attack, the whole continent will have great likelihood of regaining tranquillity.
>
> "Those of your fellow countrymen who believe that France dreams or has dreamed of the political or economic annihilation of Germany are mistaken.
>
> "As the creditor of Germany, France is not so mad as to wish to reduce her debtor to poverty. It is in the interests of France that Germany should work, produce and recuperate, and if France does not mean this recovery to develop into hegemony she has not, so far as she herself is concerned, any ulterior motive of continental supremacy.
>
> "No reasonable Frenchman ever dreamed of annexing a particle of German territory nor turning a single German into a French citizen. At no time, either during the peace negotiations or since, has any pretension of this nature been put forward. France, which fought side by side with England for the liberty of nations, is as incapable as England of infringing this liberty.
>
> "Apart from Alsace, we have never claimed the Rhine as a frontier. We only asked that Germany could no longer be in a position to use the Rhine as a military base in fresh attacks against France. We have asked that in the general interests of peace the river should form a barrier against aggression. . . .
>
> "Whatever the disappointments which may have been experienced—the existence of which you are good enough not to dispute—France has never sought anything not recognized to be hers by the Treaty. If that Treaty had been carried out, she would never have complained."

Most incomprehensible and most saddening of the British "errors of appreciation" concerning France, continues Premier Poincaré, is "that regarding our military armaments":


BUT, I ASSURE YOU, I HAVE NO INTENTION OF JUMPING OFF
FRANCE
ENGLAND
ENTENTE
LUTE PEASE

THAT SETTLED, THE ARGUMENT CAN GO ON

—Pease for the Newark *News*.

> "Our military and aerial establishments are exclusively designed to defend us against attempted German revenge. We have suffered invasion often enough to be compelled to provide in advance against it. Our Army and our air force are no more sign of defiance to England than the aerial and maritime fleets of Great Britain are, in your view, a threat to France.
>
> "Our policy toward the States of the Little Entente has always been of the same peaceful character. Moreover, in lending to the allied States of Central Europe the resources necessary for their defense we have done nothing which could impoverish ourselves or prevent us from paying our own debts, since the loans to which we agreed were only agreed to in exchange for positive pledges.
>
> "We occupied the Ruhr in order to induce Germany to settle with us and to conquer the stubborn resistance of the German industrial magnates. This method of pressure will cease, as we have announced, on the day that Germany pays off her debts. On the other hand, the occupation of the Rhineland will come to an end when the conditions laid down in the Treaty have been fulfilled and our security guaranteed. . . .
>
> "I thank you for telling me that you look upon the question of interallied debts as connected with that of reparations. It is infinitely to be desired that they should be settled at the same time. . . .
>
> "No more than you am I able to imagine England and France separated from each other, or even indifferent to each other. It is not only France, it is not only England, which would have to pay the price of such dissensions. It would be the whole of Europe, the whole of humanity.
>
> "We owe it to civilization to remain united."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

The nation is burning its scandals at both ends.—*Asheville Times.*

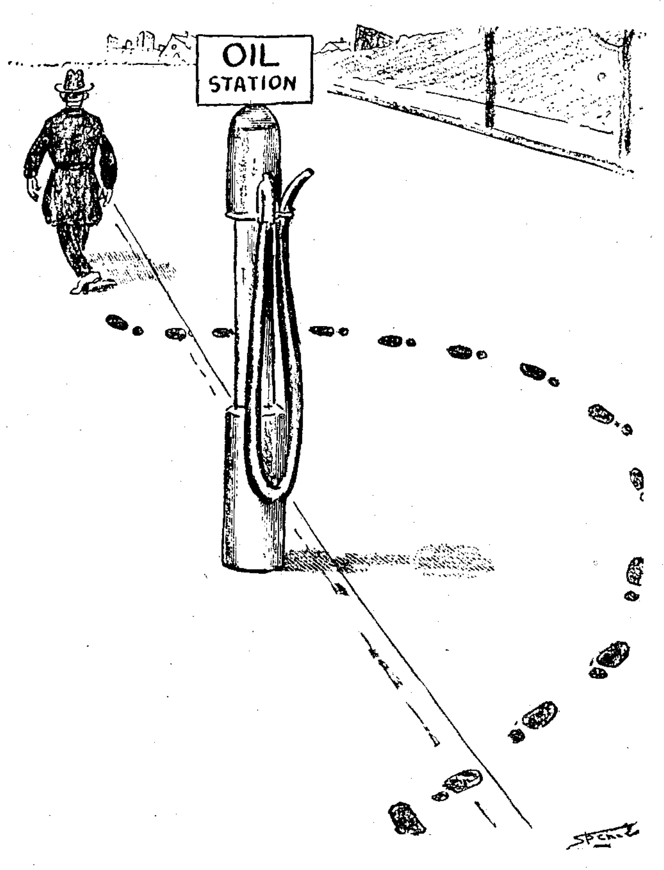
Looks as tho the Luxor excavators must have also dug up a hatchet.—*Weston Leader.*

Presidential slogans are being coined. Here's ours: More action and less faction.—*Dayton News.*

There's an automobile for every 3.2 persons in the State, but too often the .2 person is the driver.—*San Diego Union.*

Our advice to the meek, when they inherit the earth, is to unload the oil interests at once.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Instead of an ear to the ground, the wise statesman will keep an eye on The Literary Digest. —*Weston Leader.*



GENTLEMAN WITH POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OUT FOR A STROLL

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

The old brass rail passed out. To-day the stuff is third rail. —*Detroit News.*

Some of the disclosures tend to show that the idle rich are not always the worst.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

A well-known actress has written a book called *My Lovers.* It will begin, of course, with Chap I. — *Punch* (*London*).

Personally we reject the whole trend of evidence designed to prove that the Ship of State is a tanker.—*Dallas News.*

The Democrats will be dog-goned if they're going to let any Republican Administration reduce their taxes.—*Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.*

Modernists will perhaps discover that the Garden of Eden scandal was really caused by an oil lease in Mesopotamia. —*San Diego Union.*

The only real difference is that some folks want the islands' independence while some others want the islands in dependence.—*Manila Bulletin.*

A new motor-car is being built which can move sideways. Later, as pedestrians become more scarce, it is hoped to invent one which, like a snake, will fascinate its prey, so that they can't move.—*London Opinion.*

Sometimes we despair of seeing the world made safe for democracy, and would be content if only the highways could be made so.—*San Diego Union.*

"Is the Motor-car an Asset to the Church?" asks a weekly paper. One theory is that it brings a good deal of business to the churchyard.—*Punch* (*London*).

Somehow it seems almost providential we didn't take a mandate for those oil-fields the League of Nations tried to wish on us.—*Philadelphia North American.*

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says love is the greatest thing in the world, but it is John's good luck that fond words alone never kept a motor going.—*Detroit News.*

Oil magnate Doheny offers to surrender the California leases less his expense in obtaining them. Does this include the $100,000 loan to Fall?—*Capper's Weekly.*

New York's first telephone girl, who began in 1878, is still on the job. Probably some fellow called a number, and she isn't going to quit till she gets it for him.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

Hiram's hat is still there, but it seems somebody has removed the ring.—*Detroit News.*

The political skids seem to be in fair way of being effectively oiled.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Fashion note says jumpers are coming back. For pedestrian wear, most likely.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

If we annex the North Pole we can then collect income and excess profit taxes from Santa Claus.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The partizan idea is that there should be no tax-reduction framed by the other party.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Radio will not appeal to most orators until it can send back the applause. — *Cleveland Times.*

Fall's idea of conservation was altogether too personal. —*Asheville Times.*

Perhaps it might be well to add another portfolio known as the department of explanations. —*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Why has nobody suggested the obvious remedy for low wheat prices? Prohibit wheat! —*Farm and Fireside Magazine.*

An attempt is being made to popularize British music in America. The simplest plan would be to prohibit it.—*Punch.*

The Democratic convention will meet in Madison Square Garden—a fitting place to crown some lightweight champ. —*Manila Bulletin.*

Uncle Sam might be more interested in canceling war debts if his European debtors were more interested in canceling war.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

"Saxophone players," says a medical man, "are seldom affected by chest troubles." We feel sure, however, that there is some special punishment reserved for them somewhere.—*Punch.*

An American author now in London has told a newspaper representative that he never plays golf. We have met a number of golfers who don't seem to have the courage to be quite so frank about it.—*Punch* (*London*).

"Dollars," remarks a complacent American, "top the world." Certainly they seem to be lying round pretty thick at the Dome. *Philadelphia North American.*

A little investigation by office-holders into the theory that honesty is the best policy would save Congress a lot of investigation later.—*New York Tribune.*

For Denby's successor in the cabinet we nominate Houdini. He can get out of any cabinet at least two steps ahead of the investigators.—*Bridgeport Telegram.*

Statistics from the miners' convention show that there are twice as many coal-miners in this country as are needed. All we need is more coal-mining.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

More than $36,000,000 in royalties from oil were received by the nation's Indian wards last year, but we are not told when the investigation is going to start.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

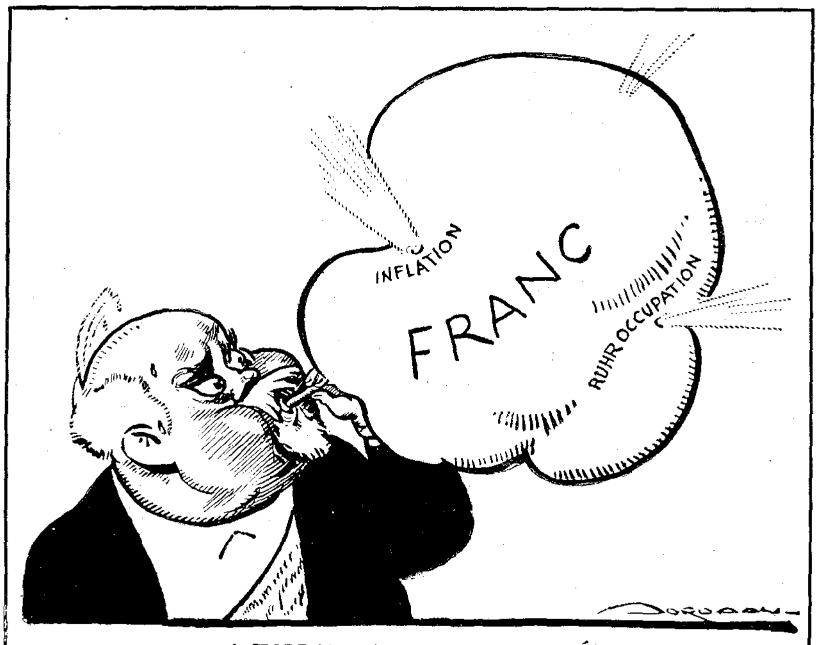
Now that they have invented a way to make people tell the truth by injecting a serum into them, the anti-vaccination movement ought to get several million recruits.—*Bridgeport Telegram.*

Springfield, Missouri

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE PROBLEM OF THE FALLING FRANC

"REMEMBER THE MARK!" is the cry of some pessimists in retort to those who predict quick recovery of the franc, and to bolster their melancholy prophecies they cite the fact that, despite the very cordial correspondence between Premiers MacDonald and Poincaré, in the international money markets French francs early in March fell to another new record low just a shade below the former record low reached on February 19. At the same time some journals indicate that the recent selling of francs for the speculative element has created what might prove a corner, and they cite some exchange dealers as hinting that "should there come a sudden improvement in the form of reparations settlement, the necessity of heavy buying to cover these commitments might easily pave the way for a rally that would turn many prospective paper profits of short sellers into losses." Meanwhile Paris dispatches relate that the experts committees are making every effort to hand in their report before March 15, and we are told that by that time it is considered at reparations headquarters that a final agreement will have been reached by them.



A HOLLAND JIBE AT POINCARÉ

POINCARÉ: "I am just as good a blower as ever, but what good will it do?"

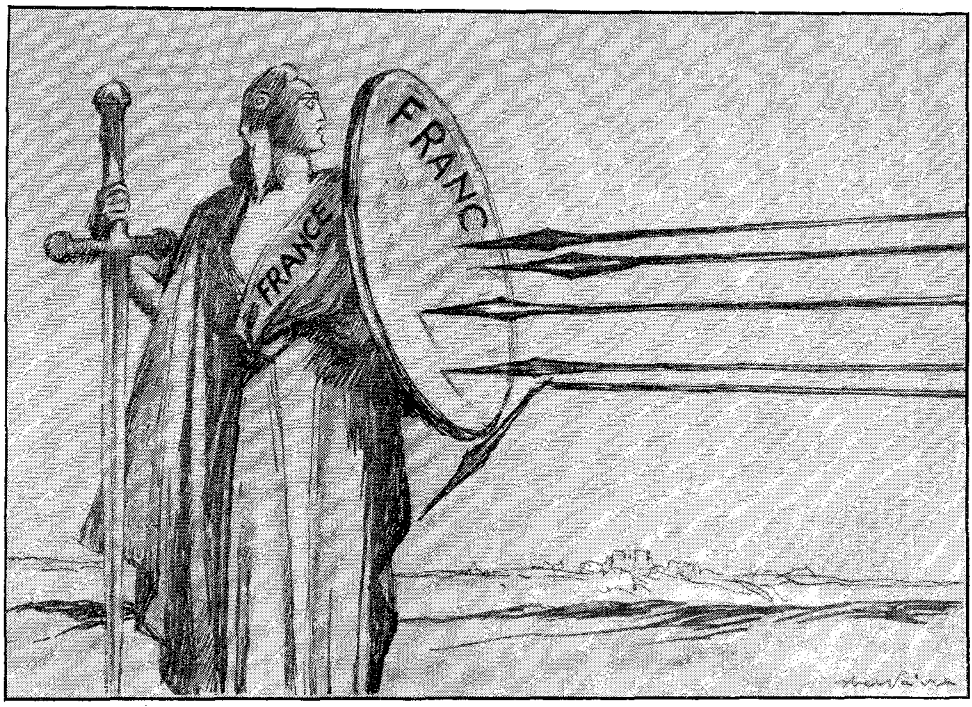
—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

Among French explanations of the depreciation of the franc the London *Economic Review* cites from the Annual Report of the Bank of France, the following:

> "The excessive fluctuations of the French exchange and the unjustified fall of the currency certainly have their primary cause in the pessimistic tendency displayed by a section of foreign public opinion, influenced by repeated and biased comments on the increasing burdens which Germany's prolonged insolvency casts on the French Treasury. Even her best friends ask whether the persistent default of her German debtor will not end in forcing the country to have recourse to inflation. The report asserts emphatically that such apprehensions are unfounded. Those entertaining them are ignorant of the vast resources of the country and of its firm resolution to apply them to the defense of the franc and of the national credit. If the French exchange market has appeared within the last few weeks to have contributed to the rise of foreign exchanges it is not because it had caught the infection of doubt, but simply because every defensive measure against the rise produces for the time being a new rise. Thus manufacturers and traders, obliged to meet short-dated bills, are not able to guard against to-morrow's prices without aggravating those of to-day. In order to restore confidence the Government has adopted measures to increase revenue and curtail expenditure. However energetically the curtailment of expenditure is pursued in order to render the additional taxation as light as possible, increased taxation will nevertheless be very burdensome, especially on industry and commerce."

Through the medium of its economic and financial subsidiary organ, the Paris *Illustration* presents an account of the fall of the franc in which we read that on the morrow of the World War the exchange on England and United States, which during hostilities had been kept about at par through the common efforts of the Allies and associates of France, began to rise because France, being deprived of its rich industrial and agricultural regions in the north, was obliged to make considerable imports of foodstuffs, raw materials, and even of manufactured articles. This weekly goes on to say that with the course of time this situation was bettered gradually, but on the other hand France's financial status at home was burdened with the fact of Germany's default and so, being obliged to restore her devastated regions alone, she had to have incessant recourse to loans. So foreign exchange began to go up, it is related, and tho there were reactions they never lasted very long and the fall of the franc, "unhappily followed a too regular course." Its decline became very marked in 1923 and the *Illustration* reminds us that in December last and in the first fortnight of January, 1924, it noted "a veritable offensive being launched against our money." The cause of this offensive is described as being "political" in nature, and this weekly continues:

> "Our former allies and the neutral nations regarded our entry into the Ruhr with disfavor and even with annoyance. The first of these could not conceive that we should show so much independence as to seize alone a guaranty that they refused to take collectively. But both our allies and the neutrals found it and still find it convenient to hold us responsible for all their ills, asserting that our occupation of the Ruhr is the only cause of them.
>
> "On the other hand Germany, whose sophistries found excellent soil for growth in England, has accused us in its turn of having led it to financial failure, to economic poverty, and the 'disorganization' of her principal means of production.
>
> "Both our ancient friends and our ancient enemies found themselves and even put themselves in accord for a real offensive at once financial and political, adding other pressure to bear, from the rather niggardly and unjust one of the matter of war debts, to continual diplomatic attacks of the gravest consequences, including even the menace of European isolation. There was other pressure difficult to bear from which they hoped to gain much, namely, the pressure of the elections in our own country with a sort of intimidation against our domestic political affairs.
>
> "It is not for us to say whether the operation of the Ruhr has brought back what was expected or whether it would have been better not to have performed it than to have performed it only with Belgium. But it is perfectly inadmissible that the arguments we have named above should be made use of to attack the Government of France, to justify a wish to impose a change on



AN ECHO OF A FAMOUS FIGHT

FRANCE: "Do you wish to see another Verdun?"

—Abel Faivre in *Le Journal* (Paris).

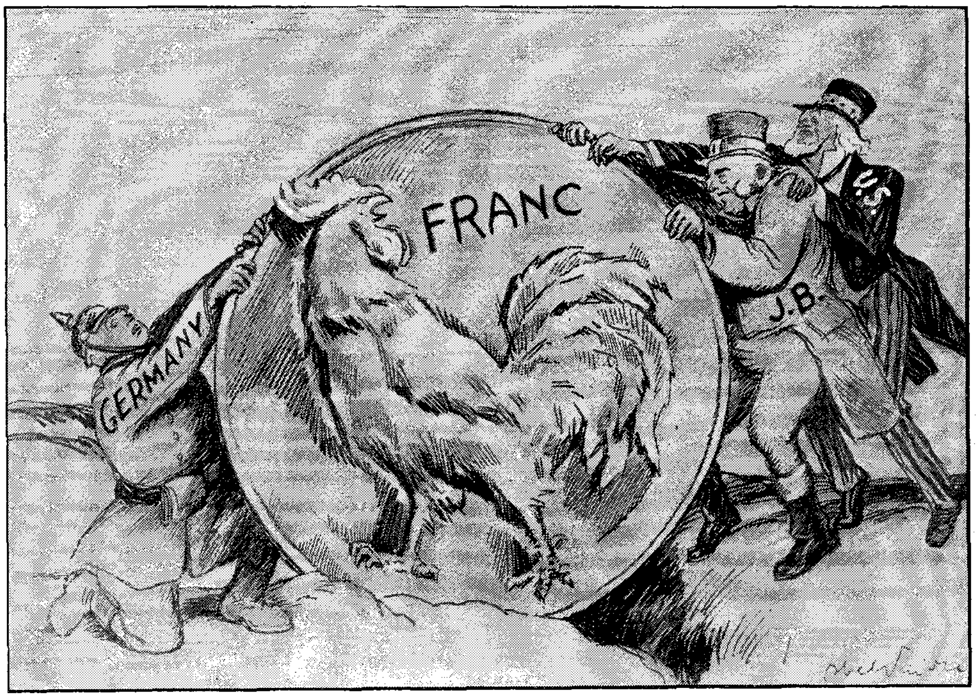
that Government and, when the attempt failed, in the bad humor that followed, to go so far as to ruin the credit of our country."

The *Illustration* says firmly that there are certain things done by creditors which even for political motives should not be undertaken, and to make use of foreign exchange, as has been done in this instance, according to its belief, "deserves denunciation."

Nevertheless, this weekly admits that the crisis in French exchange is due to a crisis in the confidence of foreign markets and buyers. From 1920 to 1922, France's admirable effort to restore her ruined regions, we are told, gave rise to a great feeling of optimism among foreign investors. The result was that they played the rise of the franc largely; but when their confidence began to fail they unloaded with the result that a panic of selling and orders to sell followed. This came to a head at the end of December, when the importing merchants and industrialists of France were burdened with the responsibilities of the close of the fiscal year. The time, therefore, was ripe for an offensive on the franc, but this weekly confesses that it was not responsible alone for the lack of confidence, and the real reason for pessimism about the franc is described as follows:

"The first element on which exchange is based is the situation of the trade balance. It is well known that a country which imports more than it exports must cover the difference by shipments of gold. A deficient trade balance tends to lower exchange. Now the trade balance of France has always been deficient and even before the war we imported more than we exported. During the war, when our country was deprived of the products of the invaded regions, notably of the larger portion of its gold, and its iron, it had to get from outside such things as it needed. After the war the situation did not improve of a sudden because we found our coal-mines flooded and our factories destroyed. So it was necessary that we have recourse to large importations and in 1920 we imported 49,425 millions of raw materials and merchandise, whereas we exported only 26,894 millions. Our trade balance therefore showed a deficit of 22,531 millions."

There was a wonderful improvement in France's condition, according to this weekly, in the first eleven months of 1923 when her trade balance showed a deficit of only 1,463 millions. A further examination of France's financial situation is given to her resources of revenue and to the condition of her budget and her issue of paper money. This weekly suggests various reforms, some of which have been the chief concern of the Poincaré Government in meeting the shock of the offensive against the franc. As seen from British eyes, this "bold effort," as it is described by the Paris correspondent of the London *Economist*, is aimed, in spite of the proximity of the general elections, to balance the special budget and restore health to the franc by means of a ruthless cutting down of public expenditure and the imposition of heavy increased taxation. Another English correspondent at Paris tells us, in the London *Statist*, of a boom on the Bourse, despite the falling franc, which he explains by saying that world prices of raw materials were rising, French internal prices were rising, and that there had been considerable foreign purchasing of international and French securities.



A FRENCH REPROACH TO FORMER ALLIES

FRANCE: "I expected Germany to start this new offensive, but not that you would help."

—Abel Faivre in *Le Journal* (Paris).

MEXICO IN MEXICAN EYES

REVOLUTIONS ALWAYS WIN, is a saying frequently heard in Mexico, but it is a belief without foundation, says the independent *Excelsior*, of Mexico City. In fact, it goes so far as to assert that in Mexico "revolutions have won because former governments defeated themselves," or, in other words, they conceded that their opponents would win, "but when an administration like Obregon's is bent on protecting itself it will be quite difficult for the rebels to defeat it." This Mexico City daily goes on to say:

> "Madero succumbed because of his childish optimism in neglecting the most elementary precautions. Huerta encouraged the Constitutionalist outbreak even more than Carranza, and committed the grave fault of not going to the field with his Army. This fault Obregon has not committed. Carranza yielded to his desire to insist on Bonilla's candidacy. Besides, he encountered a deep and irreconcilable antipathy throughout the country. In all these cases, it can easily be seen that it was not the revolution which triumphed, but the governments that defeated themselves. We were omitting the greatest example of all, Porfirio Diaz. Where are the great victories of Madero and his forces upon Diaz? There was none, and the plain truth is that Diaz and his régime fell for having committed the most fatal of all mistakes, the only irremediable fault in politics; namely, to grow old. In other words, Porfirio Diaz was not vanquished by the revolution as much as by his eighty-two years of age and thirty years of dictatorship.
>
> "Therefore, there is no truth in pessimistic warnings that all revolutions win in Mexico, since we have clearly demonstrated that all previous governments have committed suicide, and this time, it looks as if General Obregon is very much alive."

El Mundo of Mexico City maintains picturesquely that De la Huerta really represents the reaction and the Government represents the revolution because, it says, Obregon fights for the preservation of the reforms and ideals won during ten years of struggle. This daily adds:

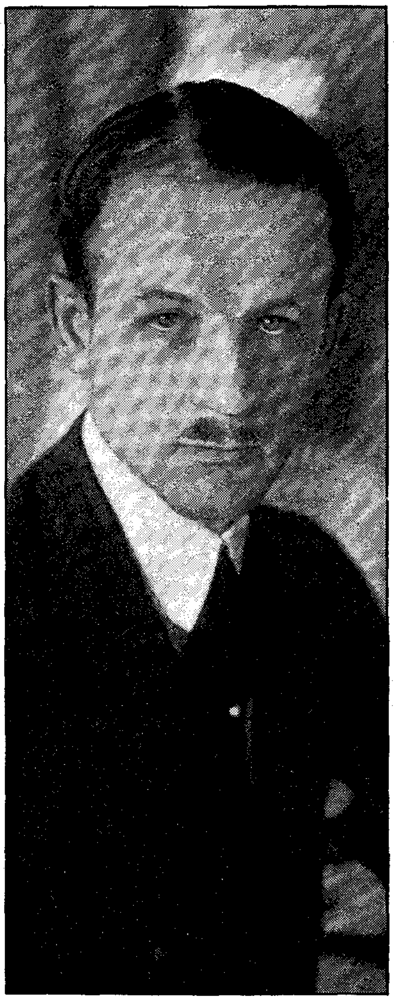
> "If the electoral struggle had followed pacific ways, the rebels would have won the adherence of the weighty members of the community, namely the Church and capital, and the issue would have been doubtful. But on the battle-field and in politics revolutionists always triumph. The trouble in this case is that the revolutionists were the government adherents and the reactionaries were with the rebels."

El Universal of Mexico City deplores the "orgy of blood and tears," of "hunger, destruction and ruin" for the purpose of insuring "somebody's election by gunfire, tho his program and that of his opponent are identical," and it continues:

> "Let us shout it loudly: the people do not want to fight. They only want security and guaranties. They universally repudiated bellicose adventures; they crave security in the highways, order in the streets, protection for the home, justice and order. Why is it that the politicians don't get busy along these lines?
>
> "Thieves, numerous as they are, do not form a majority. Protection for theft is, therefore, undemocratic. It is not socialistic, either, and we must state as a matter of fact that democracy, Socialism and reforms are less important to the Mexican people than these two great matters: Justice and order."

Some newspapers in the interior of Mexico question whether ultimate victory will fall to Obregon. The electoral campaign is on its way, they note, but Mexico City dispatches indicate a possibility of Obregon's term being extended for two years, against constitutional usage, and this, they say, will create a revulsion against him in states hitherto not greatly inclined toward De la Huerta. Says the Tapachula *Voz Del Sur:*

> "According to the Constitution, no citizen having held an official position for at least six months previous to the beginning of the electoral campaign can run for the Presidency. This would eliminate General Calles, as well as Vasconcelos, present Secretary of Education, frequently mentioned as compromise candidate. All Mexico is now watching Obregon's next step. If he keeps on supporting Calles, he is breaking the law. If he tries to continue in power, he again breaks the law. Nobody looms up as the future President—if Obregon wins. 'If' is significant since the game is by no means finished, and Obregon's persistent claim that he represents the spirit of the Constitution of 1917 would be singularly weakened if events prove him to be the first to discard its electoral provisions."



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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S MAN IN SANTO DOMINGO

Sumner Welles, of the State Department, who is quoted in the press of the Dominican Republic as saying that a postponement of the Presidential election there would create "a very grave situation."

SANTO DOMINGO'S TEST

IF SANTO DOMINGO'S VOTERS make good use of their franchise in the elections scheduled for March 15 they will have passed the supreme test of self-government, it is said. But if anything in the present local turmoil of politics should cause a postponement of the Presidential election, according to Mr. Sumner Welles of the United States State Department, who is in Santo Domingo as the personal representative of President Coolidge, there would ensue "a very grave situation." Various journalists in the Dominican Republic recall that, after six years of martial law, plans for the withdrawal of the control of the United States Government materialized in an agreement at a conference in June, 1922, between representatives of the three chief political parties of the Republic and a representative of our State Department. In pursuance thereof we are reminded that Admiral Samuel S. Robinson, who had been Military Governor of the Dominican Republic, installed a Provisional Government in October, 1922, for the purpose of effecting legislation governing the holding of elections and of reorganizing the provisional and municipal governments. Now the American Marines, we are told, are concentrated and refraining from all interference with the local authorities. The Provisional Government, headed by Dr. Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos, is said to have carried the burden of grooming the country for constitutional government very well, but as *La Opinion* of Santo Domingo remarks: "The occasion is so fraught with danger, and we are so near losing the little gain made in two years, owing to the madness of partizan conflict, that even the more optimistic among us view the future with deep concern." *La Informacion* of Santiago is more frankly critical when it says:

> "The people of Santo Domingo have been the victims of a handful of so-called politicians, leading a couple of thousand irresponsibles who have pillaged and devastated the land. Banditry and revolutions were the only known industry of these parasites, living in plenty at the cost of the labor of peaceful citizens.
>
> "And we see to-day the same crowd of false apostles, corrupt

> leaders and concessionaires, who alienated the patrimony of all the peace-loving elements of the country. They intend to induce the people to bolster up their pretensions, deceiving and hiding their motives, in their eagerness to exploit the people and to turn it over bound and gagged to the interventionist imperialism which under cover of protecting the all-powerful foreign interests, enslaves countries, suggesting to the frightened natives laws that do away with the last semblance of a liberty they never deserved."

The two leading parties, it appears, the Coalitionist party and the Nationalist party, have nominated respectively Francisco J. Peynado and General Horacio Vasquez. But, it appears that, as neither party has a program or a platform, the fight is being waged on the personal qualities of each candidate. *El Listin Diario* of Santo Domingo praises "the impartial and just attitude taken by Mr. Sumner Welles, who has won the sincere applause of the Dominican people." On the subject of foreign intervention, this daily adds:

> "In the midst of our revolutionary struggles, everybody was mindful of the evils that would threaten the Republic if foreigners or foreign properties were endangered. Thus was witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a country in the welter of revolutionary excesses, while at the same time foreigners could travel from one end of it to the other unarmed and unmolested.
>
> "This was due to the conviction that any damage or injury would involve us in an international conflict. Since this time, in spite of all our precaution, it has become apparent that we must strive honestly to regain all the attributes of liberty and sovereignty through the ballot, honestly functioning."

The main problem of the Provisional Government, according to some, has been the collection of adequate taxes to carry out numerous reforms imposed by public pressure; but matters of economies are secondary in importance to the electoral problem in the judgment of *El Listin Diario*, which declares:

> "If we do not avail ourselves of this opportunity, the like may never come again, and foreign military government will be the outcome of our criminal electoral passion. When Mr. Welles was asked what would happen if elections were not held as scheduled, he declared that a new postponement would create 'a very grave situation.'
>
> "What can be the meaning of 'a very grave situation'? It means simply that military intervention would continue indefinitely, that our fondest hopes of independence would be forever ruined, that we would lose all the benefits of self-government by the waste of all our efforts toward liberty, and above everything else, it would entail a complete discredit before the tribunal of public opinion on the continent, where our sister republics would totally fail to understand our amazing suicide."

A BRAKE ON JAPANESE EMIGRATION—The passive attitude of the Japanese Government toward anti-Japanese agitation in countries offensive to Japanese emigrants is given by the Tokyo *Yorodzu* as one reason why there is not more emigration despite Japan's heavy birth-rate. During fifty years 650,000 Japanese emigrated, which this newspaper thinks a small number compared with the 30,000,000 German and British emigrants who left their fatherland during the past century. We read then:

> "The 'Gentlemen's Agreement' prevents our emigrants from going to California or Mexico. Our emigrants are now welcomed in South American States, where, however, white men are sure to begin expelling them as soon as their number reaches 100,000. When anti-Japanese agitation is moved, the Government will give in.
>
> "In Africa, Japanese are not permitted to land. In India the British authorities are jealous of Japanese, Australia closed its doors against our emigrants, and Japanese emigration, even Japanese visitors, to the Philippines, displeases the American authorities there. In China, white residents are fomenting anti-Japanese movements and 30,000 Japanese were obliged to give up their enterprises because the Government did not support them. No sooner had the farming and other industries in the coast regions of the Pacific in America become prosperous than anti-Japanese agitation was started and this agitation is destroying their enterprises. But the Government looks on this state of affairs indifferently. Such attitude on the part of the Government is prohibitive to emigration."

WHERE THE SIKHS WORRY BRITAIN

IF YOU ASK the first five Englishmen you meet "Who are the Sikhs?" probably four of them will say, the Sikhs are a martial race in northern India, intensely attached to British rule, and especially to service in Britain's Army. Thus the Manchester *Guardian*, which points out at once that the Sikhs "never were a race" but always "a sect." Sikhism is a religion, we are told further, and the Sikhs in the course of their vicissitudinous history have been "martial and anti-martial by turns, a warrior sect and a sect of nonresistance of evil, a fiercely militant and a strictly pacifist body." They have been each of these things more than once, according to this newspaper, and then one of their early fathers embedded in their creed the maxim: "If any one treat you ill, bear it. If you bear it three times, God himself will fight for you and humble your enemies." These reflections are suggested to the Manchester *Guardian* by the observations of one of its correspondents in India who is publishing an important series of articles on the unrest in the Punjab, where the Sikhs live. According to him—

> "It is time that people in Great Britain began to realize that the present state of the Punjab is very disturbed indeed, and that the Sikh community, which has provided so large a military force during the past sixty years for active service in every part of the British Empire, is troubled by a grave unrest that grows worse day by day. I have been intimately connected with the Punjab since the year 1904, and what is happening now would have been beyond the bounds of credibility twenty years ago. Blunder after blunder has led to the present situation, and even yet we do not appear to have reached the end of our mistakes. It seems as tho we were hoping to muddle through without any settled plan or purpose."

This correspondent goes on to say that the present trouble began when the Canadian Government refused to allow a shipload of Sikhs to disembark in British Columbia after they had chartered a ship for that purpose. The story is obscure in parts, he admits, but gives the outline of it as follows:

> "The white settlers had determined to exclude all Indian immigration. A law was framed by which only those Indians could disembark who had made an unbroken voyage in a single ship from Calcutta to Vancouver. As no line of steamers make the direct voyage, this law was regarded as practically exclusive. But some leading members of the Sikh community chartered a ship from the Japanese, called the *Komagata Maru*, and made the direct passage. When, however, they attempted to disembark they were prohibited, and after untoward incidents, in which shots were fired, the Sikh immigrants returned to India with bitter resentment in their hearts. Their numbers in British Columbia went down in ten years from 12,000 to 1,100. The iron of this indignity in British Columbia entered into their souls."

The second cause of disturbance, says this informant, was the method of recruiting Sikh soldiers for the Army during the later stages of the war, but he adds that as this is "one of the chief points of dispute in the impending lawsuit which Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the late Governor of the Punjab, is bringing against Sir Sankara Nair, a late member of the Viceroy's Council, it is not time to discuss what actually happened in respect to this recruiting." The *Guardian's* correspondent remarks, however, that he was present in the Sikh district soon after the war and found the whole community deeply disturbed and unsettled because of the things that had taken place. A third cause of the present unrest, he tells us, proceeds from

> "the events that happened in the North Punjab during the months of April and May, 1919, under martial law, which have left an indelible mark. It is difficult to describe in measured terms the effects of the outrage committed by General Dyer in Jallianwala Bagh and the 'crawling order' which followed. Upon the Sikhs chiefly the fatal blow fell. It was the Sikh community which was keeping its New Year festival at Amritsar when the deed of slaughter was done which struck terror and dismay. Hundreds of Sikhs were killed and wounded. Among them were

harmless and innocent people keeping holiday with their little children. When I went among the Sikh villagers after the martial-law days were over the Sikh soldiers who had fought in France met me with the words: 'This is how our loyalty is rewarded.' "

It was after all these happenings that the Akali Sikhs rose to power, according to the *Guardian's* correspondent, who reminds us that in its early days the Sikh religion had stood for a monotheism, free from all idolatry and caste. But gradually the older orthodox practises of idol worship had invaded the Sikh shrines, and even the Golden Temple at Amritsar. We read then:

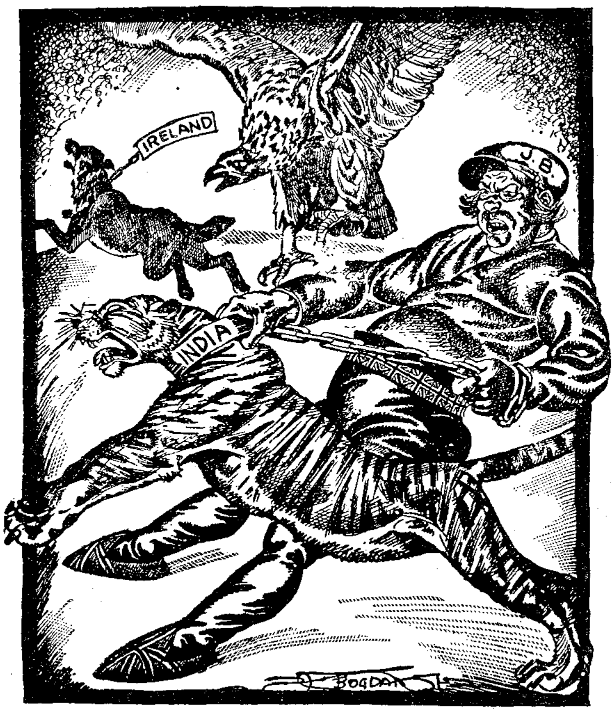
"The shrines themselves came gradually into the hands of a debased order of priests, or *mahants*, who led, for the most part, immoral lives and squandered in luxury the offerings made by the simple village people at the shrines. The Akalis sought to reform the shrines and to remove these immoral priests.

"At first certain of the shrines were forcibly seized by the Akalis, who had the common people on their side. There was practically no bloodshed, because the priests, being intimidated, in almost every instance gave way. Then came the terrible tragedy at the most sacred shrine of all, called Nankhana Sahib. A large party of Akali Sikhs, carrying no weapons in their hands, approached in the early morning to take possession of this shrine from its unworthy *mahant*. They entered at the first dawn of light and began their morning worship. Then, at a signal given, the head priest of the shrine closed all the doors and ordered a gang of hired ruffians to shoot down every worshiper. After this he burnt all the bodies of the dead and wounded together. They numbered more than one hundred."

A thrill of horror ran through the Punjab, we are told, and, so unpopular was the Government by this time, that an unfounded but credited rumor, especially among the common people, charged the government officials with conniving at the crime. The *Guardian's* correspondent proceeds:

"But the story which gained greatest credence, and was probably true to fact, told vividly how the martyred Akali worshipers had offered no resistance, but had dedicated their souls to God as they died within the sanctuary.

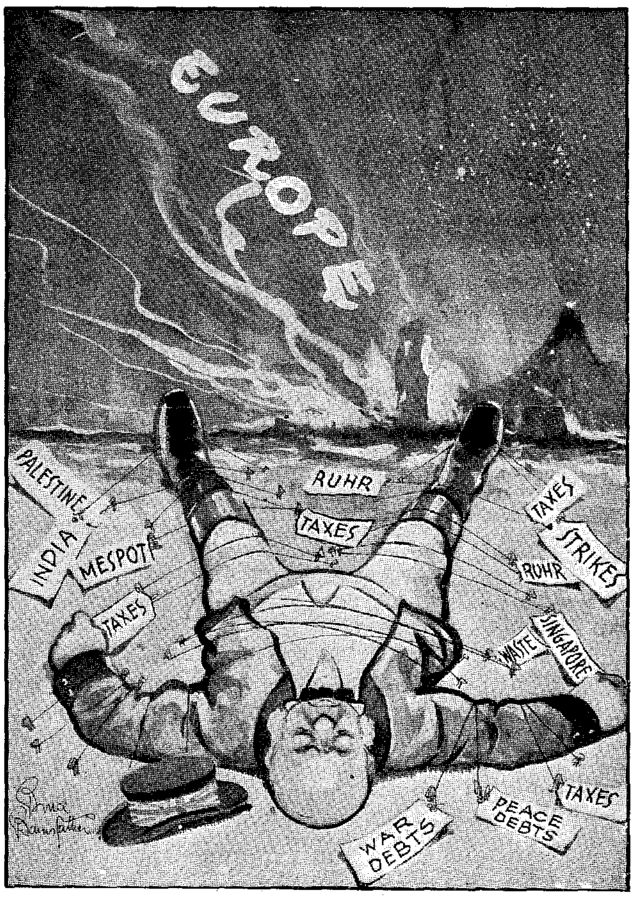
"It was at this juncture, after the murder had happened, that Mahatma Gandhi visited the Punjab and brought all the spiritual power of his own personality to raise the whole movement above the forces of violence that were gathering on every side. He impress upon the Akalis the central principle of 'Ahimsa' or 'non-violence.' He pointed to the martyrdoms which had just taken place at Nankhana Sahib as the supreme exemplar of 'Ahimsa,' which they themselves must implicitly follow. He urged that the Sikh soldiers who had shown their bravery in battle must now show their higher bravery of passive resistance. The influence of Mahatma Gandhi at this critical and exciting time turned the current of the Akali movement into non-violent channels.



A POLISH THRUST AT JOHN BULL

JOHN BULL: "It was bad enough to try to hold that dog, but things look a thousand times worse with this tiger."

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).



WILL THE TIED TURN?

John B. Gulliver's Travails.

—*The Bystander* (London).

"Since then the Government of the Punjab has again and again been put into the false and invidious position of being obliged to protect legally, by police assistance, one after another of these priests, who were in actual vested possession of the shrines and yet were leading openly immoral and scandalous lives."

OUR ZEAL FOR EXPOSURE—The oil-gushers of exposure in Washington attract the attention of journals overseas, some of which find in the "scandal" another exhibition of a distinct American tendency, as, for instance, the London *Outlook*, which says:

"It is clear that many months, perhaps years, will elapse while the American nation continues to indulge its enthusiasm for reform, with all the zeal of a medieval witch-hunt. In the meantime, we foreigners will do well to avoid congratulating ourselves with too great assurance that we are not as these American politicians. The standard of public life in the United States is very high, and when the Americans have a scandal they like to ventilate it in the most public place possible, to the accompaniment of jazz bands and under the piercing searchlight of pitiless publicity. Many of the allegations made in the present press campaign across the Atlantic refer to actions, or acquiescences, that in most countries would be assumed cynically as an inevitable part and parcel of politics. The outside world will probably get the impression, by the time this scandal has all been thrashed out, that American public life is rotten at the core; whereas, in fact, it is probably cleaner than in any democracy excepting our own."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RADIO A TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR SCIENCE

OUR MENTAL HABITS are changing through radio, asserts Dr. Willis R. Whitney, writing in *Popular Radio* (New York). In fact, he thinks that one of the most important features about it is its promise as a training-school for future scientists. The high-school boy who has been experimenting for a year or two with home-made radio sets probably has already a better working knowledge of electrical science than was possest by the average college graduate of twenty years ago. He has acquired, almost unconsciously, many of the essentials for a life of useful scientific research. This seems to Dr. Whitney a fact of extraordinary social and economic importance. He goes on:

"We want America to go ahead. This means that we must have much scientific research. It means the continual study of scientific problems carried on in hundreds of laboratories. It means, too, that we must provide a continual supply of men who are competent to do this work; men who are not only trained in the *facts* of science, but who have that equally necessary asset of inquisitiveness.

"The most important single asset of a scientific research worker is just this willingness to start off into new lines of thought.

"Think, for example, of the history of the transmission of speech over long distances. The invention of the telephone came through a new way of thinking. The attempt, merely to improve the speaking-tube, would never have got us anywhere. Some one had to break away altogether from this usual way of thinking and start out in a new way.

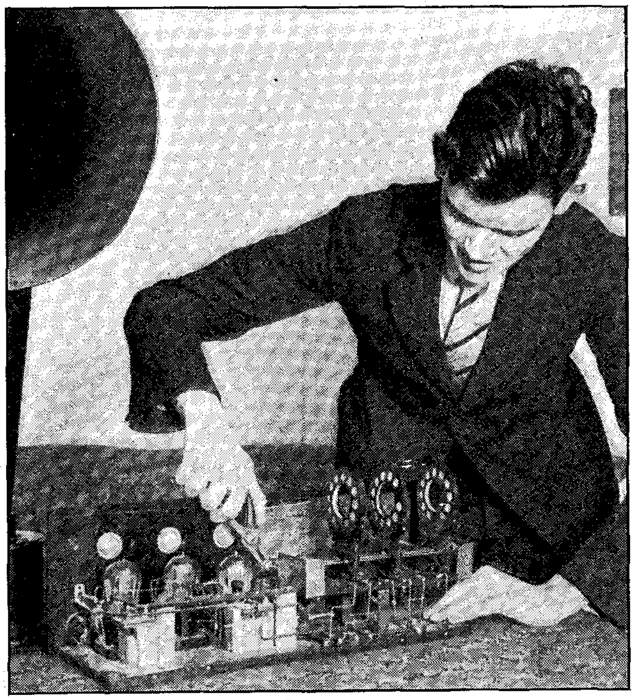
"The real research man is the man who can escape from precedent and who has new knowledge, often before he has the problem, or who can attack whatever problem confronts him in a totally new way. Scientific research might be defined as the continual search for the unexpected, the continual possibility of doing what was believed to be impossible—not only not considered possible, but frequently not even considered *at all* because at the time it was impossible to consider."

The young man who enters science by the path of radio is exceptionally likely, the writer thinks, to retain this desirable open-mindedness and freedom from the rule of precedent. Most of the facts about radio, he says, have no precedents. Many of them are still unclassified or poorly understood, and it is just such unclassified facts in all branches of human knowledge which are the most interesting and which give us, when they are followed up, the most fruitful scientific advances. To quote further:

"The development of the vacuum tube, for example, involved more than a score of inventions that were once considered to be hopelessly impossible. The chief of them perhaps was ductile tungsten. When Dr. Coolidge was trying to work this out, most of the scientific men in the world thought that we were following a foolish dream. Tungsten, they said, was by its very nature a brittle metal.

"But ductile tungsten was made to exist and Dr. Coolidge found out how to make it. The result was the modern electric lamp and, more recently, the radio vacuum tube.

"The daily history of radio is full of similar instances. Even the receiving of broadcast concerts is encouraging, I think, to a habit of open-mindedness. Tuning in on a distant station is a good deal like hunting for an unknown scientific fact.



Keystone View Co. Courtesy of "Popular Radio"

THE BOY WHO READ DIME NOVELS A FEW YEARS AGO

Is now "building his own." A young man who designs and builds his radio set is acquiring, says Dr. Whitney, a working knowledge of science as well as a training in those mental habits which are especially needed in scientific work.

"This is the true and necessary spirit of scientific research, the spirit of 'try it and see what happens.' If you graduate from radio and move on into a college, university or technical research laboratory somewhere, you will find that the mental habits you formed in working out the details of your set will be exactly the mental habits most in demand in the larger field of general research.

"Another aspect of amateur radio that is significant from the educational point of view is the fact that it seems to have succeeded in doing what it seems so difficult for schoolmasters to do. It has made education interesting.

"The mathematical principles of inductance and capacity, of interference and tuning and the heterodyne, are not by any means easy to understand. If the average youngster were compelled to learn these principles in school he would consider, no doubt, that he was being grievously opprest. Yet when these same principles concern his beloved radio set he tackles them not only without protest, but actually with eagerness. And, what is more important, he succeeds in learning them.

"Why is this true? There are, I think, two reasons. They are the same reasons that explain the fact that most students are more interested in athletics than they are in their studies. Athletics possess two characteristics that never fail to be appealing to the human mind; they involve the interest of a contest and they mean doing something by team-work.

"These reasons apply with equal force to amateur radio. Radio happens to be a contest against the forces of nature, a mental golf bogey against static or fading or the physical imperfection of one's apparatus. The satisfaction of winning it is quite as thrilling as the joy of winning a football game or making a home-run. Winning one's fight against the unknown constitutes the chief of the many satisfactions that scientific work affords.

"The second attractive element of athletics, that of team-work, is also an element of radio. Radio is necessarily a cooperative business. It requires, at the least, a sender and a listener. It extends itself, very soon, to the group of kindred enthusiasts who form the local radio club. How vital an element this is in the radio world is sufficiently attested by the hundreds, probably thousands, of amateur radio organizations that are active all over the world.

"All these things mean that the general mental outlook of the radio amateur is prepared, unconsciously, for scientific research. But we must not forget, also, the preparation which he acquires, also unconsciously, in the way of actual knowledge of facts.

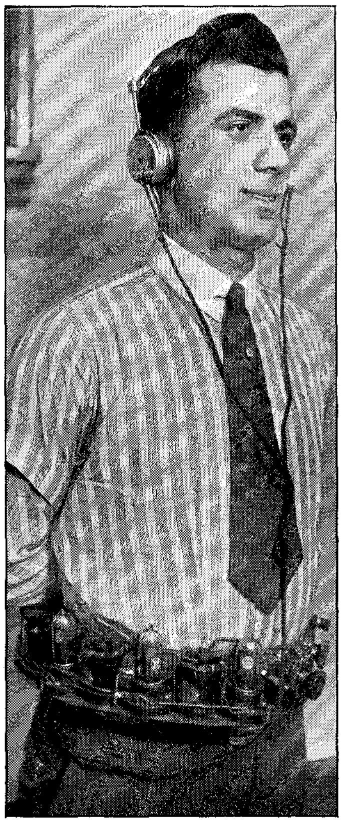
"The amateur starts out, let us suppose, with some simple kind of receiving set. He learns, by mere imitation, how to twiddle the dials or jiggle the catwhisker until the set gives him what he wants. Like all true scientists he is never quite satisfied and he keeps readjusting. For a time the why of it all doesn't interest him.

"Then gradually this mental horizon widens. One can not play with radio very long and remain incurious. The why, for example, of the vacuum tube demands insistently to be answered. This opens up the wonderful story of the electron, and from that our fan goes on, step by step, into the mysteries of the atom and its structure and into the whole new world of modern physics.

"This gradual training of the radio amateurs in scientific thinking and in the facts of science is going to prove, if I am right about it, a matter of very great importance to the scientific professions and to the country.

"The world is more ready now for new undertakings than it has been before. It is learning how it may advance through added knowledge of physical facts. While it is difficult to foresee improvements in our ways of living, it is not difficult to recognize them after the events, nor to determine their laws.

"All other nations are watching our radio experiments. No other country has advanced half as far. Broadcasting is only starting abroad. Amateurs, the heart and backbone of our radio, are almost unknown abroad. The European laws will probably continue to discourage amateurs. Here everything will certainly be done to help them. What will we do with it? It is a great opportunity for every ingenious thinker or worker."



Courtesy of "Popular Radio"

A RADIO SET FOR HIKERS

This set, built by Henry Ferkouh, of Brooklyn, consists of three tubes and the usual A & B batteries. The aerial wires are enclosed in a strip of canvas which can be rolled up like a window-shade and stored away when not in use.

TAMING THE WILD OYSTER—The domestication of the oyster has been accomplished, we are assured by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), and there is ground for hope that the threatened extinction of this important and delicious sea-food has been indefinitely postponed. The achievement, we are told, is the work of the New York State Conservation Commission. Dr. William Firth Wells, biologist to the commission, has devised a method for the successful commercial application of laboratory methods of oyster propagation and culture, and they will be tried out on a large scale during the coming season. We read:

> "Unlike fish, oysters have hitherto not been susceptible to artificial propagation. The minute size of the delicate, free-swimming oyster larvæ has been the most serious obstacle, and a deplorable one, for oysters when 'set' are a stationary and therefore an important commercial 'crop.' It is the decline of this crop which has caused millions of dollars' loss to States through the decline in the value of the rentals of oyster-beds, to the growers through loss of their crop, and to the public through higher prices. In order to remedy this acute situation, the New York State Conservation Commission has been conducting an experimental shell-fish hatchery at Bayville Bridge, Long Island. Ever since Prof. W. C. Brooks of Johns Hopkins University showed in 1879 how easily millions of eggs could be artificially fertilized and carried through the initial stages of development, it has been the dream of biologists to propagate oysters as other fish are propagated. Dr. Wells has now applied centrifugal principles to concentration of the larvæ, and the setting stage has been finally reached with possibility of important commercial applications. 'Altho the principal demand at present is to increase the yield of seed, undoubtedly the next step will be to improve the quality of oysters,' said Dr. Wells. 'The selection of breeding stock will inevitably lead to favorable varieties, as this has always followed the domestication of animals and plants. True domestication is not complete until such control is within the power of the culturist. Experiments along this line have been very encouraging, and it is not too much to expect that we shall some day select shell-fish varieties as we do oranges or grapes.'"

MAKING VOLCANOES WORK

USE MADE OF VOLCANIC STEAM in Italy has already been described in these columns. That this has now been greatly extended and improved we learn from an article contributed to *Nature* (London). The welkin is still ringing, the writer remarks, with cries of "increase production," "back to the land," and "keep the home-fires burning." Examples of this world-tendency are apparent everywhere: in Central Europe, particularly, brown coal, water-power, and minerals have been greatly developed; in tropical countries, useful vegetable products have been increasingly exploited, and in many lands the rush for petroleum has gathered momentum. Very little, however, has been heard as yet of attempts to utilize the interior heat of the earth. He goes on:

> "Only in Italy has a definite and successful effort been made in this direction, namely, by utilizing the natural steam which emerges from the earth in volcanic districts. The jets of steam ('soffioni') and the pools of water, formed in small craters and maintained at boiling temperature by natural steam ('lagoni'), have been known for centuries, but for long were regarded by the peasants as manifestations of unseen and unfriendly powers.
>
> "The discovery in them of boric acid in 1790, the extraction of this acid on a commercial scale since 1818, and, in particular, the recent pioneer work of Prince Ginori Conti, in association with the Società Boracifera di Larderello, have completely transformed the picture, and revealed a source of wealth which may play an important part, not only in the future industrial development of Italy, but also in that of other countries that are blest—and at times curst—with volcanic activity.
>
> "The district which has been selected for study and exploitation forms, roughly, an elliptical area of about 2.5 square miles, 40 to 50 miles south-southwest of Florence. In this part of Tuscany works for generating electrical power and for producing chemicals have been erected at the bases of hills dividing the valleys of the rivers Cecina and Cornia. The volcanic nature of this district is shown by stretches of arid soil, the presence of many 'soffioni' and 'lagoni,' and by the occurence in their vicinity of crystals.
>
> "For industrial utilization the supply of steam from 'soffioni' is not sufficient, and hence bore-holes, 16-inch diameter and from 200 to 500 feet deep, are sunk and protected by iron tubing. The steam issues at an average pressure of two absolute atmospheres, and at a temperature varying from 100 degrees to 190 degrees C., friction against the walls of the bore causing much of the superheat. Recent drillings have released steam in quantities up to 59 tons per hour, and generally there is abundant evidence of enormous untapped supplies. The steam, which Prof. R. Nasini has shown to be radioactive, contains an average of 0.06 per cent. of boric acid, and about 4 to 6 per cent. by weight of gases."

The first attempt to produce power from natural steam was made in 1897 by using it to heat water in a boiler and feeding a reciprocating engine with the pure steam. In 1905, Prince Conti fed steam direct from a "soffione" into a piston engine, and the result was so successful that in the following year a larger engine was used, and the steam generated was made to drive a dynamo for lighting the works. In 1912 it was decided to erect a 250-kilowatt turbo-generator to be worked with natural steam, but owing to fear of corrosion of the turbine blades, and the difficulty of obtaining a good vacuum in the condensers, on account of the presence of the gases mentioned above, this intention was abandoned. Intermediate boilers or evaporators were therefore constructed and used. To quote further:

"The present large power-plant at Larderello was first operated in 1916, and comprises evaporators, turbo-generators, condensers, and transformers. The evaporators employed, until recently, consisted of vertical aluminum tubes enclosed in a shell of sheet-iron; natural steam circulated round them and the water to be evaporated through them, this water being taken from the condensers or from that formed by condensation of the natural steam.

"This type of evaporator has been replaced by another, invented by Signor P. Bringhenti, in which the dissolved gases are separated from the natural steam, thus increasing the efficiency of the condensers. The pure steam, superheated with the aid of natural steam, is fed into turbo-generators of the Parsons type. Each unit generates 3-phase current at 4,000 volts. Step-up transformers raise this voltage to 16,000 for distribution to the various works, and to 32,000–38,000 for transmission to Siena and Florence, Leghorn, Piombino, for use in iron and steel works, and to the pyrites mines at Massa.

"The water containing boric acid is evaporated by natural steam in shallow lead-lined basins. When the boric-acid content has increased to about 8 per cent., the liquid is cooled and the crude acid, up to 99 per cent. purity, is crystallized out.

"Looking to the future, it appears more than probable that the production of power and chemicals with the aid of natural steam will not long be confined to Tuscany. Already the volcanic districts of Vesuvius, Etna, and the islands of Eolie (Lipari) are being studied. Outside Italy, like investigations are being pursued in America on the steam springs of California, Chile, and Bolivia; and attention will doubtless be given to similar fields in Alaska, New Zealand, and especially Japan, where such volcanic manifestations are numerous. To Italy, however, will belong the credit of having initiated this method of tapping a supply of energy which, in spite of the attention it has attracted, has been running to waste for centuries, and thus providing yet another method of 'utilizing the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind.'"

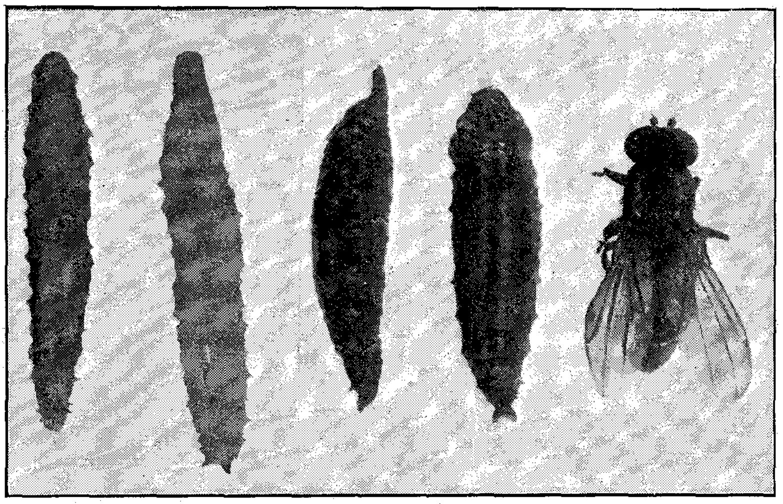
CAN FIREFLIES FLASH IN UNISON?—Reports of the singing of locusts and the flashing of fireflies, in perfect accord, have often led to considerable discussion; and the difficulty of accounting for any such phenomenon has led some scientific men to doubt its existence. A conspicuous instance is related by Carveth Wells in *Asia* (New York) in an article about his experiences on the Malay Peninsula. He writes:

"One evening I saw a demonstration of insect organization which I believe it is impossible to explain. It was a beautiful night. The air was full of extraordinary fireflies. About every fifteen minutes these flies separated into two armies, one settling on the trees growing on the left bank of the river and the other on the right. Then, when I had decided that the fireflies had gone to bed for the night, the whole army on the left bank gave one big flash in perfect unison, which was immediately answered by another big flash from the right. How those flies managed to keep time absolutely beats me, but they did so, tho there must have been thousands of them stretching along the river-banks for a hundred yards or more. The illumination was so strong that the branches of the trees could be seen quite distinctly."

LARVÆ THAT LIVE IN PETROLEUM

MINERAL OIL IS AS FATAL to most insects as it is to the political prospects of the average American statesman; but the larva of the California petroleum-fly lives in it and dies when removed from it. The adult fly, however, resembles other insects and is poisoned by the very element in which it has passed its earlier life. Says a writer in *The Standard Oil Bulletin* (San Francisco):

"Crude petroleum, which generally is death to insect life coming in contact with it, is the habitat of the petroleum fly during its larval stage—as a maggot it swims about in the petroleum pools of California seeking whatever it may devour; and nature has provided that it may devour dead organic matter found therein. That matter apparently is composed of bodies of grasshoppers, beetles, and the like—insects on which the breezes or bad judgment have played a tragic trick—for all pools containing the larvæ have been noted also to contain dead insect life.



Courtesy of "The Standard Oil Bulletin" (San Francisco)

RIGHT AT HOME IN TEAPOT DOME

A strange insect whose larvæ thrive in petroleum, and die if removed from it, while the insect itself lives near the petroleum pools, but cannot live in them.

"Through the presence of these maggots in the oil, S. F. Peckham in the Tenth Census Reports, sought to prove the animal origin of petroleum. Dr. L. O. Howard thinks that the larva's food is such as previously noted, entirely foreign to the oil, thereby indicating nothing as to its origin.

"The petroleum larva breathes by protected spiracles elevated above the oil, and the adult—that is, the fly—is easily killed by petroleum, according to D. L. Crawford, of Stanford University. From a paper prepared by him, appearing in *The Pomona College Journal of Entomology*, the following excerpts are made:

"The swimming (of the larvæ), if it may be called such, is very slow and resembles closely the movements of any maggots in liquefied carrion or decaying fruit. The larva usually remains and moves about near or on the surface of the oil, altho frequently it goes entirely under the surface for a considerable length of time.

"In fact, the specimens which were sent to me by Professor Esterley came in a small bottle half-full of petroleum and were more than twenty-four hours in transit before they were opened in the laboratory here. Many of them were at the bottom of the bottle and still alive and active when transferred to a shallow dish of petroleum.

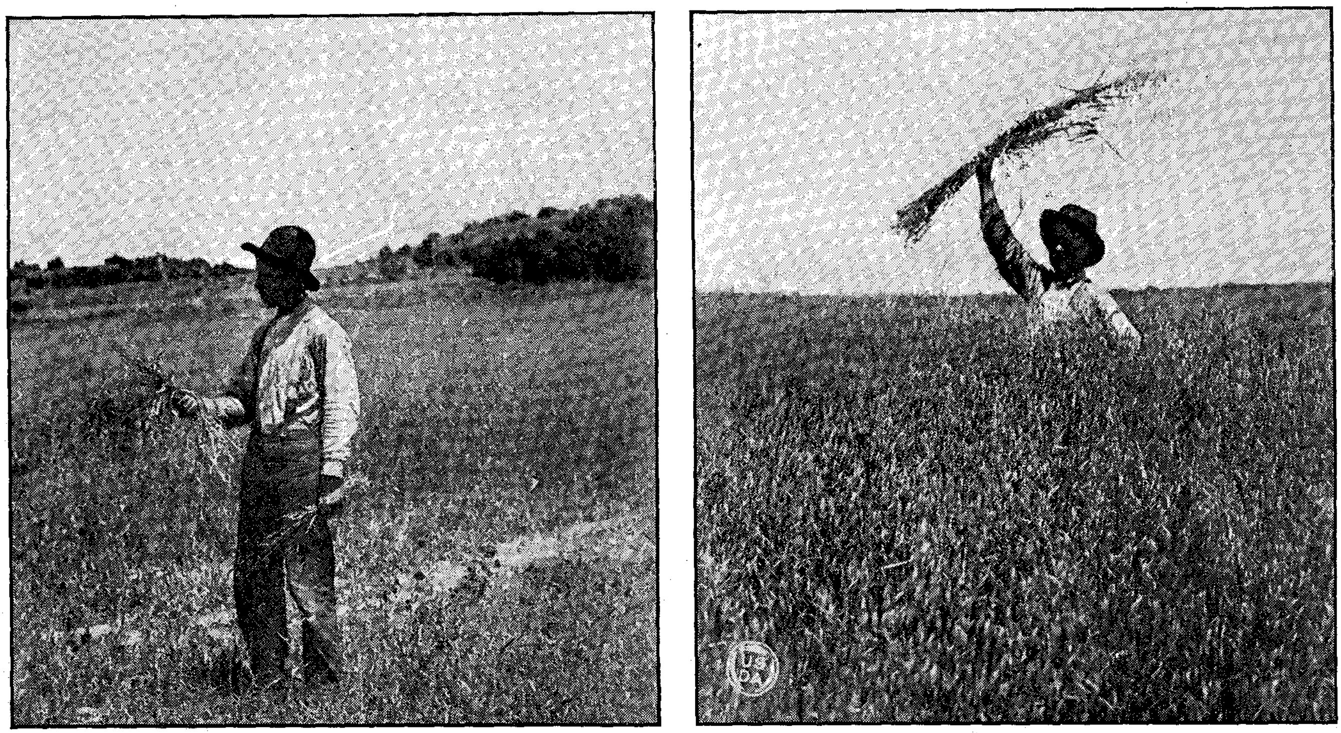
"In watching the habits of the larvæ it was noted that when one, in swimming about in the dish, came to the edge of the oil it immediately turned back toward the center of the dish. Some were found, however, to leave the oil and crawl off across the table.

"These soon became clean, without oil clinging to them, and a little later seemed to be drying up. A few hours after their emergence from the oil they became almost motionless, apparently very weak, and more or less shriveled and dried. Death followed in twelve to eighteen hours. The cause of death is probably twofold; no opportunity of getting food when removed from the oil, and the drying of the body tissue when not protected by the petroleum.

"I do not know how many days or weeks the larva lives, but when it attains the length of seven to ten millimeters it crawls out of the oil to pupate.

"Probably pupation takes place in the oily soil surrounding the pool. About two weeks' time is required between pupation and the emergence of the adult.

"The adult fly is small and black and conspicuous. It always remains near the petroleum pools, flying about and over them when disturbed, and soon alighting again on the margin or on some projecting stone or stick within the pool. In this respect it is not at all different from the other flies of this family, which seem to frequent the larval habitat closely."



Photographs by courtesy of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF OATS IN A FIELD INFESTED BY PRAIRIE DOGS, AND ONE WHERE THEY WERE EXTERMINATED

EXTERMINATING WESTERN PESTS

UNCLE SAM, WITH THE ASSISTANCE of various interested State governments, spent nearly a round million in killing off wolves, coyotes and other pests last year, largely in the Far Western States. Prairie dogs, we are told, have been exterminated over wide areas, and the large wolves are being so reduced in numbers that over most, if not all, of the West their end is definitely in sight. More than 4,900 wolves have been killed in the last year, according to the annual report just submitted by E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, to the Secretary of Agriculture, covering the work of the bureau for 1923, says the New York *Times*, in an abstract of the report:

"Of the appropriation of $440,121 made available by Congress for the year for the purpose of reducing losses in live stock and forage 'on the public domain,' and to cooperate with the States, local organizations and individuals in campaigns for the destruction of wild animal pests on State and private lands, $276,890 was used for the destruction of predatory animals and $163,231 for work in rodent control. Twelve of the public land States made direct appropriations of cooperative funds to use with the bureau for this fiscal year. Furthermore, seven additional States provided cooperative funds without direct appropriations, which made a total of $844,000. Of this amount, approximately $243,000 was for the destruction of predatory animals.

"The national forests and other great areas of public lands in the Western States are the principal breeding-places of wolves, coyotes, mountain lions and other stock-killing animals; also of prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers and other forage-and-crop-destroying rodents. The bureau has maintained from the inception of this work that it should be possible, eventually, to completely destroy some of the worst of these animal pests, thus forever eliminating the heavy losses they have been causing. The elimination of the prairie dog over a wide area and the killing of almost 5,000 wolves is pointed to as an example of what can be done. The results obtained, according to the bureau, would not have been possible without the hearty cooperation of States, local organizations and individuals. In addition to all funds and sums contributed, more than 104,000 farmers and stock raisers took an active personal part in the rodent field work.

"An idea of the extent of the work carried on may be gained from the fact that an intensive campaign instituted to eliminate the coyote was pursued over an area of more than 200,000 miles. At one time the elimination of the coyote was considered impossible, as this pest had increased to a very large number and was widely distributed. An average force of 250 worked during the year under bureau supervisors, in addition to thousands of stockmen who took part in the campaign.

"It is estimated that no less than 75,000 coyotes were killed in poisoning operations during the year. Many wolves, bobcats and a few mountain lions also were poisoned. During the year, also, hunters took the skins or scalps of more than 29,300 predatory animals, of which 599 were wolves, including 447 large gray wolves, 25,622 coyotes, 2,822 bobcats and Canada lynxes, 158 mountain lions and 101 bears. Bears, the report points out, are looked upon as game animals, and no effort is made to take them, except in the case of individuals known to be destructive to live stock. Clearing the ranges of coyotes is proving a boon to cattlemen as well as sheepmen. With the practical elimination of the timber-wolf over much of the range country of the Western States, cattlemen have found that heavy losses of calves continue, which are to be attributed to coyotes. The campaign waged against timber-wolves has been very successful. A number of notoriously destructive individuals and whole small packs of wolves have been destroyed in the last year.

"Outbreaks of rabies occurring in a number of the Western States have been met by the prompt concentration of hunters to destroy infected predatory animals who were disease-carriers."

SKY A DOME OF NITROGEN CRYSTALS?—The long-accepted explanation of the blueness of the sky as due to the action of the sun's rays upon particles in the atmosphere is challenged, according to the London *Daily Mail's* Copenhagen correspondent, by Professor Vigard of Christiania University. Says a dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Professor Vigard claims a discovery suggesting that the atmosphere of the earth outside the air stratum is shut up as if in a balloon whose walls consist of a solid mass of crystalline particles of nitrogen. It is this, he says, which gives the sky its blue color, and also accounts for several other phenomena, including the fact that radio waves follow the contour of the earth instead of flying from it at a tangent and losing themselves in the ether. A scientific commentator in *The Mail* says the discovery may prove of immense value, helping toward an understanding of radio phenomena. Incidentally, he adds, it would, if proved true, show that radio communication with other planets was impossible."

LETTERS AND ART

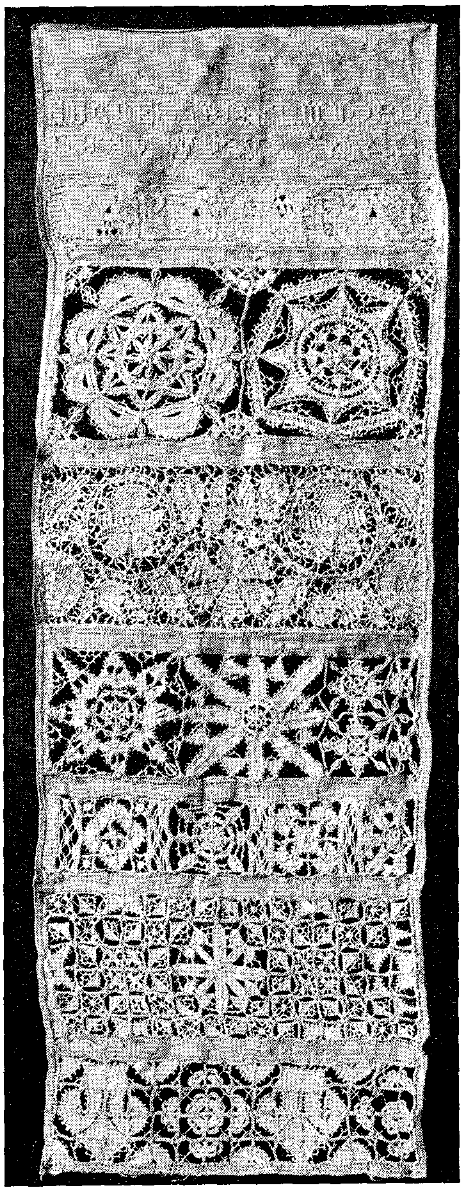
LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

WORK OF THE FLAPPERS' GREAT-GRANDMAMAS

A FEW DAYS SINCE a national fiction magazine appeared with a cover design of a dainty miss in the garb of long ago, working a sampler that reads: "All little girls should duteous be, And kind and courteous ever. From frivolous thoughts deliver me, Until this Life I sever." It was a miss of the olden time; not of our time. The girlhood of the ages is enshrined in "samplers," we have been assured. But the "ages" stopt long before our flapper age was dreamed of, for who would suspect the girl of to-day of such an occupation? When Hannah Loring, aged 12, worked the sampler that we reproduce opposite, she no doubt wrought out of a pretty often renewed conning of the family Bible. The history of her family is recorded there as on the sacred page, and the urn and weeping-willow remind her young intelligence of the swift mortality of things. Other little girls were less austere in their thoughts and worked the designs that should go later on their household linen. And in doing these things they reached back and touched hands with sisters long passed into the shadows. Shakespeare's *Helena* in "Midsummer Night's Dream" says to *Hermia*

> We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
> Have with our needles created both one flower,
> Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion.

These vestiges of long-faded girlhood are now the object of search of many collectors. One of the most successful collectors is Mrs. Lathrop C. Harper (Mabel Herbert Urner, who writes the "Helen and Warren" stories), and her possessions are described in the *House Beautiful* by Elizabeth H. Russell. Mrs. Harper possesses the oldest signed and dated sampler known. There is one in the Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington, England, that bears the date of 1643, while one signed by its "worker," Anne Gower, in the Essex Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, may be older still. "But the honor of being the owner of the oldest signed and dated sampler," says Miss Russell, "belongs to Mrs. Harper, whose collection is undoubtedly the most complete and remarkable of any in America." We read:



A "SAMPLER" MASTERPIECE DATED 1644

No older piece signed and dated is recorded either here or abroad.

> "Mrs. Harper has been collecting these specimens of needlework for many years, both in Europe and in this country, and she has examples of the rarest, most interesting types of all countries where samplers have ever been made.
>
> "A visit to Mrs. Harper's home where the collection is fittingly housed is a great pleasure. This is in Gramercy Park, New York, and is so quiet, so shaded with great trees, so secluded, that it seems far from Fifth Avenue's blaze and motion.
>
> "Gramercy Park dreams in its green peace like some half-forgotten London square, and in Mrs. Harper's rooms the illusion of the Old World is still strong. Here the logs in the fireplace fall silently to ash, the ancestral portraits dream in the shadowy spaces, and on every side are the delicate bits of needlework which we call 'samplers.' These lighten the room like flowers with their soft colors mellowed to just the right tones to brighten these quiet walls. The furniture is distinctive, and a collector would be envious of some of the beautiful old English pieces.
>
> "A long Sheraton bookcase with glazed doors, and a large round Heppelwhite table piled with ancient books can not be overlooked, even when one is in quest of samplers. Mr. Harper collects rare books with as much zeal as Mrs. Harper devotes to embroideries, and this fortunate pair spend three months of each year in Europe hunting for their treasures.
>
> "At intervals this Gramercy Park drawing-room is filled with the soft, sonorous chiming of bells from a near-by church tower. On the day I was there they were playing the old, old hymn, 'O Come All Ye Faithful' which diverted my attention from the samplers at first, but as the harmony was repeated frequently I became accustomed to its music and found it a fitting addition to the atmosphere of peace and unworldliness. The bells and the gentle rain falling in the Square outside gave the last touches to my impression of being in England."

Many households possess some simple, more or less crude handiwork of our early American period, but real "examples," we are told, exhibit "what a well-brought-up maiden was expected to know in the way of intricate stitches for the embellishment of her household possessions":

> "On it might appear the lace stitches which were the fashion at that time, elaborate patterns for the India muslin work which would be made into fichus, ruffles for sleeves, baby clothes, and so forth, or patterns for the wool *petit point* with which she would cover the chairs, stools, and cushions of her oak-paneled rooms.
>
> "Mrs. Harper's collection numbers over six hundred, and includes samplers from England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Greece, Germany, Austria, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Mexico, and America. Most of her specimens are over two hundred years old, and, naturally, she is not specially interested in the late American examples of crude workmanship which may be easily found in our antique shops. . . .
>
> "Mrs. Harper's precious dated and signed sampler is worked

on a linen background which is long and narrow. Like Anne Gower's, the embroidery is done in the same creamy white as the background. There are bands of drawn-work of exquisite fineness, intricate lace stitches, and letters all in white. The '1644' is worked after the alphabet, followed by the name of the maker, Sara Thrale. . . . It speaks well for the fine quality of the material used by our ancestors, for it is as strong and unbroken as tho it had been made yesterday."

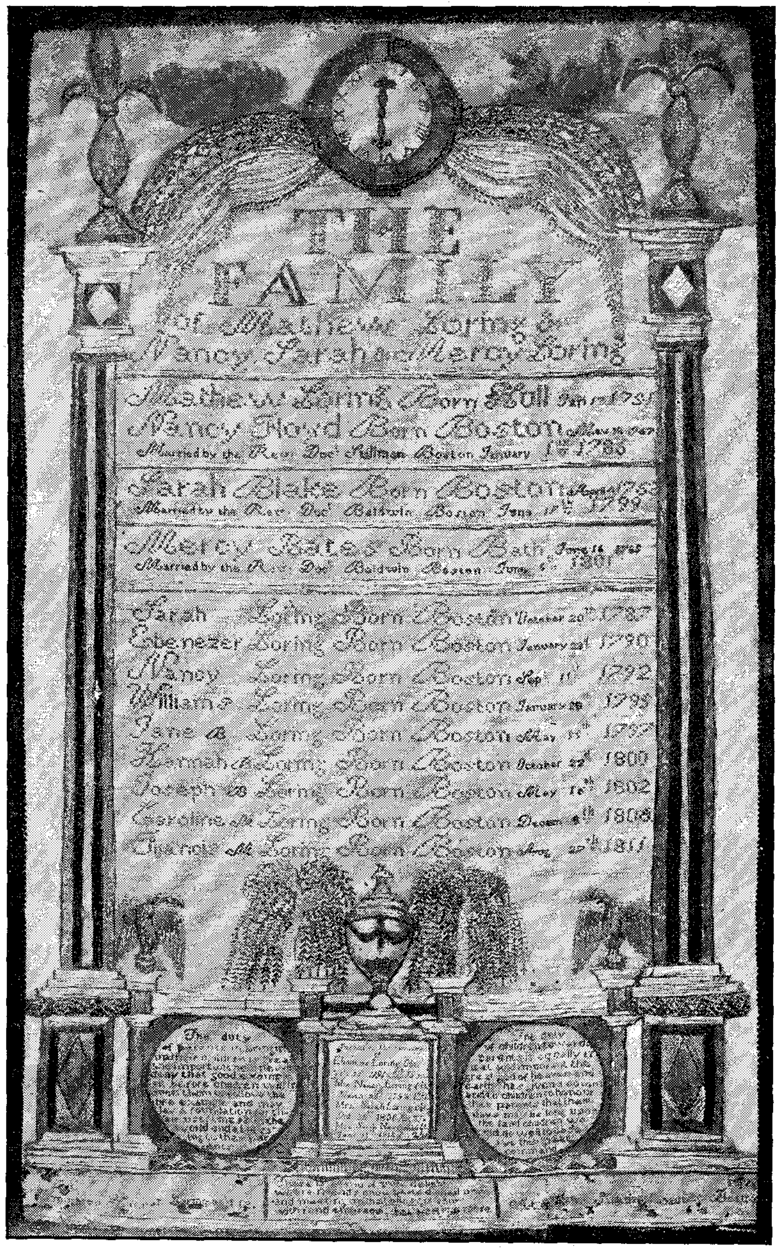
Italian samplers are rare and the specimen we reproduce is considered one of the best in the collection.

"It is 22″ x 26″, and done on ancient, creamy, handwoven linen. It has a border of four lines of color, yellow, red, green, and purple, then a narrow fringed-out edge, and four small silk tassels at the corners, made of the same silks as the border. Across the top is a cross-stitch alphabet of charming design, and below that are many bright, beautiful, little pictures made with the most exquisite precision. The colors are very fresh, and consist of a lovely rose-pink, bright yellow, dull greens, cranberry-reds, lavender, gray, sky-blue, and brown. The little pictures represent churches and houses, baskets of flowers with birds hovering over them, peasants carrying panniers, butterflies, a cock and hen, a double gateway, and a balcony with a French window, and a pot of flowers. There are also gateways showing tall posts surmounted by urns holding blooming rose trees. On the upper gate the middle bar is topped by a singing bird in yellow."

The most interesting American specimen carries the genealogy of the Loring family of Boston:

"This elaborate memorial was made by 'Hannah Loring, aged 12,' at 'Miss Perkins's Academy, Boston, 1812,' so we read in the lower right-hand corner. Poor little Hannah could not have had much fun working the frame of needlework with its tall columns, the funeral urns with weeping willows, and the 'Lorings Born' nine times repeated, but she may have enjoyed making the little clock set at the hour of six, the eagles, and the landscapes at the top. The circles at the bottom bear elaborately wrought dissertations on 'The Duty of Parents in bringing up their Children,' and 'The Duty of Children toward Parents.' Can you think of any modern child who would be apt to spend time working these sentiments?

"Seventeenth-century samplers are rare enough to make the possession of one notable, but Mrs. Harper has over thirty made before 1700. Dates on other treasures from the corner cabinet are 1682 on a fine Spanish piece, 1670, 1674, 1680, and 1698 on four from Holland, and twenty English examples, ranging from 1644 to 1684. There is a very curious English acrostic sampler, and many that are wonderfully worked in beads. A description of the Spanish and Mexican samplers alone would make a long article."



Photograph by Sproul

THE LORINGS OF BOSTON

Recorded in a sampler by little "Hannah Loring, aged 12" who so signed her work when finished in 1812. "Poor little Hannah could not have had much fun."

THE BROKEN STAFF OF ARISTOCRACY

DEMOCRACY MAY GET A FILLIP in the death of the "Almanach de Gotha," but there are good democrats who perhaps deplore it. "One doesn't need to be a pro-German" to feel so, says Mr. Francis Gribble in the London *Daily Mail.* This annual, issued since 1763, served the useful purpose of settling the rank of every person in the European aristocracy. It informed Kings and commoners as to who was who, and was the accusing finger at all pretenders. That it formed the favorite reading of those who aspired to be elevated in rank by marriage, and also those who hoped to bask in the favor of the titled, has been an axiom. Expatriated Americans were sedulous students of this work, which, now that the times are out of joint for many of the great ones of the earth, is found to possess certain solid merits. Also, in its day, it purveyed some curious information that Mr. Gribble now rehearses:

"It was something more than an almanac: it was an institution. It has been called 'the diplomatists' Bible.' Bismarck exhorted *attachés* to learn it by heart in order that they might never be at a loss for small talk in Court circles.

"Its appearance was the outcome of the peace which followed the Seven Years' War in 1763; and its early numbers are among the rarest books in the world—far rarer than first folios. The British Museum possesses no copy of an earlier date than 1774.

"The file copies in the editor's office constitute the only complete set in existence. It will be interesting to see what they fetch if they are put up to auction.

"Once upon a time I was permitted to examine them; and I was struck to see how many pleasant features, since eliminated, the early issues contained.

"They included forecasts of the weather; blank pages on which gamblers were invited to record their gains and losses at the card-table; long lists of prices suggestive of the catalog of an eighteenth century departmental store; prescriptions for the cure of sea-sickness, and short popular articles on subjects ranging from 'Antediluvian Monsters' to 'The Police of the Harem Among the Turks.'

"One of the most interesting features of the 'Almanach' has always been the editor's reluctance to 'recognize' anything of which he disapproved.

"He ignored the French Revolution, describing the Dauphin as King of France at the time when he was a prisoner in the Temple.

"He ignored the existence of the United States until 1824.

"He ignored the murder of the King of Serbia, speaking euphemistically of 'the extinction of his dynasty.'

"He wished even to ignore Napoleon; but that was more difficult.

"For Napoleon refused to be ignored. Being himself only an 'ancestor,' he forbade the enumeration of the pedigrees of other Princes; and he further insisted that the list of Royal Houses should begin with Napoleon, and not, as the established alphabetical order required, with Anhalt."

AMERICANISM AND MUSIC

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. is a slogan that works its way into many fields. Just now its echoes resound in the music world; only it is one hundred per cent. minus or something to that effect. Mr. William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, has recently charged that Americans have no chance at the Metropolitan Opera House or in the concert halls of New York. The management at the Opera House quickly retorted that forty per cent. of the personnel there are American. So a difference in fact is quickly noted. But the fact is undisputed that foreigners are very prominent in our music world, and the reason alleged in some quarters is that not enough Americans of equal merit present themselves to-day. "Any American tenor who sings as well as Caruso or Jean de Reszke will be enthusiastically received there by the management," declares the New York *Herald*, "and any *Carmen* who sings the rôle as well as Emma Calve did or any *Brünhilde* of Lilli Lehmann's artistic stature will be engaged at once." The paper goes on to remind us that "the inefficient will not, however, be welcomed under any cloak of patriotism. Such a course would be the most obvious sham." *The Herald* calls a roll of names to prove, on the other hand, that "some of the most brilliant pages in the history of the New York opera house were contributed by the Americans there." For—

"Lillian Nordica, Emma Eames and Geraldine Farrar were quite as famous as any sopranos that ever came from abroad. Louise Homer made her name there and Mary Garden has sung on its stage. David Bispham was a notable predecessor to Clarence Whitehill, Charles Hackett and Mario Chamlee. Queena Mario is one of the stars of the company to-day. None of these singers was engaged by Gatti-Casazza simply because he or she was an American.

"The great American singers of the past did not owe their engagements to the fact that they were natives of this country. They were among the most famous of their kind, just as Clara Louise Kellogg, Minnie Hauk and Anna Louise Cary before them. They made their reputations abroad also. New York impresarios, from Henry Mapleson down to the present day, have always been glad of the cooperation of American singers when they reached the artistic heights that entitled them to be in the society of the best."

The Times does not have to hark back to the past to find evidence to support almost the same contention:

Photograph from M. E. Hewitt Studio, New York

WALL DECORATIONS OF SAMPLERS

The drawing-room in Gramercy Park, New York, of Mrs. Harper, who is an inveterate collector.

"It was not the most fortunate moment for Mr. William A. Brady to utter his bitter cry that Americans have no chance whatever in the Metropolitan Opera House or in the concert halls of New York. The evening before, one of the most admired baritones of the Metropolitan Opera House, who has had distinguished opportunities there, was 'headlined' because of the end of his season's engagement—an American, Clarence Whitehill. The next evening a famous American violinist, who has won his way to the front rank by his own merits and the consequent support of the public and the press, Albert Spalding, played with the Philharmonic Society an important work by a leading American composer, John Powell, who has also gained a high place by his duly recognized merits.

"It was, indeed, a very good day for Americans in the New York musical season; and we can not affirm that every day is such. But it did signify that Americans of notable talent and high accomplishment do not lack opportunity for coming before the New York public, nor a hearty and even eager welcome. There may be, as Mr. Brady complains, many 'itches,' 'offs,' 'ellis' and 'ettis' on the billboards. New York is now, more than ever, a goal for musicians of all nations. But there is success awaiting only a small proportion of these foreigners, as Mr. Brady would know if he managed musicians instead of theaters. And it may be pretty confidently asserted that when Americans show themselves the equals of the best of these foreigners they are recognized as such."

A writer in the New York *Commercial* charges that the American singer has "fostered the chauvinistic spirit without pausing to analyze conditions in the American music field." This Mr. H. Z. Torres, the writer, proceeds to do:

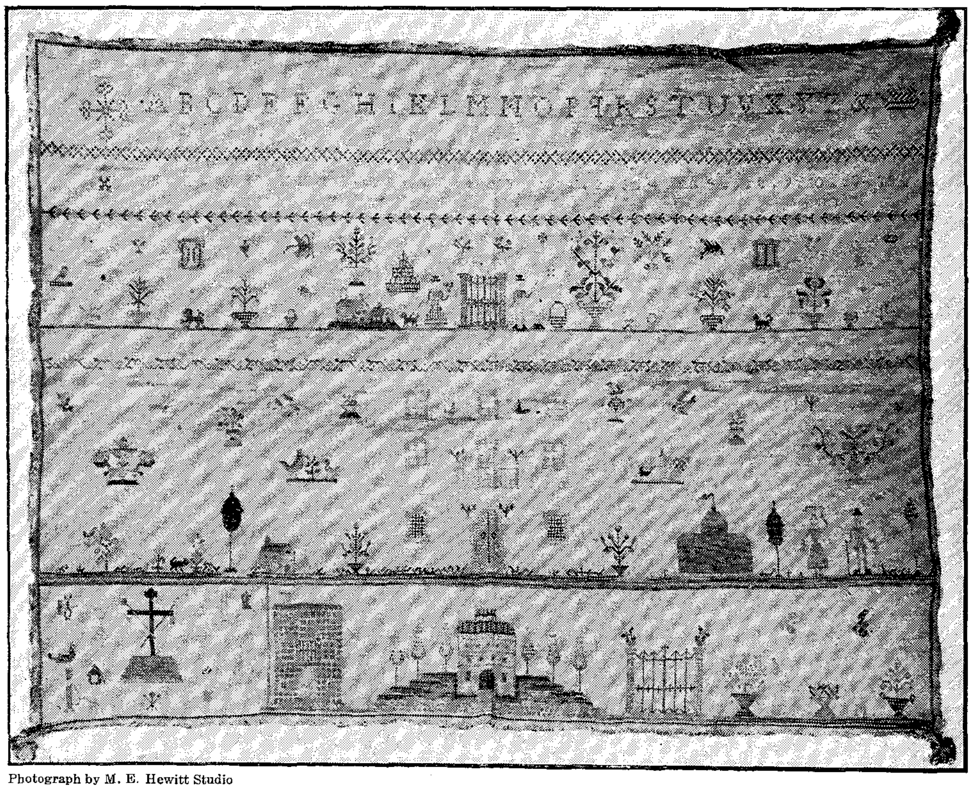
"American artists are not discriminated against at the Metropolitan Opera House. From Nordica to Ponselle, the American singer has found opportunity at the Metropolitan. But the fact remains that the opera house is not a purely philanthropic or *patriotic institution. It is not a training school for aspiring* operatic neophytes. If Mr. Gatti-Casazza has erred, it has been when, too frequently, he has allotted first rôles to young Americans who were not competent. Subscribers who pay $7.70 a seat have prior rights even over vaulting ambition.

"America has contributed a notable list of honored names to the annals of musical art. The American singer possesses the most beautiful vocal organ in the world; but American artists as a class are less painstaking; are more eager for the emoluments of art than for artistic perfection.

"The European musician makes haste slowly. He has frequently a musical heritage. His earliest years are steeped in operatic tradition. He is willing to toil, to wait; to study and to suffer; to make small beginnings; to emerge slowly from artistic obscurity. Lilli Lehmann in her classic in vocal art, emphasizes that art presupposes maturity, and that principal operatic rôles should not be essayed before thirty. Yet the studios of New York are filled with eager students, thousands upon thousands of them, whose goal is the Metropolitan, and who aspire to be 'the youngest prima donna' of that august company. More than three million dollars a year is paid in New York for vocal lessons, and every studio is filled with embryo *Rhadames*, and *Lucias* and *Amnerises*.

"Few of these eager and often talented youngsters have any idea of the practicalities of the profession to which they aspire. The Metropolitan Opera House must be run on sound business principles, if it is to endure. It is not a government-subsidized clearing-house for American talent. The Metropolitan is an American institution, governed by an American board of directors, its annual deficits met by public-spirited citizens. But its chief support and its mainstay is the large foreign-born population of New York.

"A Chaliapin or a Bourskaya has a box-office drawing power of almost a million Russians. A Gigli or a Galli-Curci has a tremendous following among the Italian residents. The support of these foreign artists comes from their fellow countrymen. And because of this box-office drawing power, and Mr. Gatti-Casazza's wisdom in catering to it, it has been made financially possible for New York to enjoy opera that is without peer in any country in the world."



Photograph by M. E. Hewitt Studio

A RARE AND VALUABLE ITALIAN SPECIMEN

As a sampler it seems to supply any kind of decoration desired.

Mr. Torres makes the further charge that operatic art which seems to flourish is in danger of strangulation from forces that never appear through the proscenium arch and are unsuspected by the casual visitor to the opera house:

"The receiver of the ill-fated Wagnerian Opera Company announced on January 14 that an income of $30,200 weekly would be required if the German opera continued its engagement. This opera company, playing at the Manhattan Opera House, without star casts and minus scenic investiture and ballet which are features of the Metropolitan productions, specified its costs as follows:

"Rent of Manhattan Opera House, $5,000 a week. Advertising, $1,500 a week. Salaries of artists, $8,000 a week. Salaries of union orchestra, $8,000 a week, salaries of union stage hands, $4,200 a week. Salaries of American chorus, $3,500 a week.

"These figures are illuminative. Union stage hands and orchestra musicians received more than one and a half times as much as the artists. Stage hands, union orchestra and chorus had a pay-roll of $16,000 a week.

"The Metropolitan Opera Company employs an army of stage hands, of mechanics and house attendants. These men and the orchestra in the pit are unionized, and these are the departments of the opera house which, like an insatiable Moloch, must be fed. Each season the unions increase their demands. Each season new regulations hamper production. And each season the opportunity for American artists recedes further. Because, as the union pay-roll mounts and the union hours grow shorter, it becomes increasingly necessary to engage artists who have a box-office drawing power. With few conspicuous exceptions, American singers have not an equal box-office drawing power with that of foreign artists.

"The Cerberus that bars the American singer from his artistic goal is unionism, whose inexorable demands have destroyed elasticity in casting, have curdled the milk of human kindness and made a mockery of American art.

"The same condition, in a lesser degree, maintains in the symphony orchestras. With an annual expenditure of $5,000,000, orchestral deficits last season totaled $1,250,000. With the exception of the Boston Symphony, the rank and file of symphonic musicians are unionized. Orchestra conductors are paid as much as heads of big industrial organizations, and the musicians under their batons demand all the traffic will bear.

"It is, however, the rehearsal problem that may destroy American musical preeminence. Unionized musicians demand payment for rehearsals and rehearsals are so prohibitively expensive that ragged performances are alienating audiences and piling up deficits. These deficits have been met for many years by public-spirited men. It is an open secret that Otto H. Kahn has been the 'angel' of the Metropolitan. Harry Harkness Flagler for ten years has met an annual deficit of $100,000 for the New York Symphony. He wiped out a deficit of $250,000 when the Symphony went abroad two years ago.

"The Philadelphia Orchestra raised an endowment fund with a 'save the orchestra' slogan two years ago. Edward Bok donated the first $100,000. In Los Angeles W. A. Clarke, Jr., has given $543,000 in three years to meet the orchestra deficit. Mrs. C. P. Taft supports the Cincinnati Symphony, as George Eastman does that of Rochester.

"The guarantors of the country's great orchestras met early during the month to consider possible mergers and to devise some salutary method of dealing with the unions. These men have learned in bitterness that 'patron of art' is becoming synonymous with 'puppet of unionism.' The day is dawning when union-ruled art must be self-sustaining."

The composer Victor Herbert is thus reported in *The Times* as on Mr. Brady's side:

"There is no incentive for any one to write an opera in English. There are not enough soloists, especially men, at the Metropolitan Opera House who are able to sing leading rôles in English. The composer would be at the mercy of conditions unfavorable to an adequate presentation. The stage manager would be an Italian or some other foreigner unable to cope with the demands of an American libretto, and the composer would not be allowed to conduct his own work. And I'll eat my hat if the chorus could master the words. I have not the slightest personal animus against the Metropolitan Opera House. But it amounts to this—a fair opportunity for the American does not exist. He is beaten before he begins to write."

THE MOST FAMOUS CLUB IN THE WORLD

BRITAIN HAS NO ACADEMIE FRANCAISE. Probably it never will try to emulate this organized authority in the field of arts and letters, since America has been beforehand in such an undertaking. The centenary year of the Athenæum Club, however, reminds the London *Daily Telegraph* that it has had something just as good. For a hundred years it has had the Athenæum Club, "the very name of which conjures up the shades of the greatest Victorians and continues to be inseparably identified with the literature and art, the science and learning, and the public service of our own day." The Athenæum was founded on February 14, 1824, "for the association of individuals known for their literary attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the fine arts, noblemen distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature or art," and in that London world of clubs it has been looked upon most enviously by the delver in the arts and letters. *The Telegraph* goes on to recount its glories:

"What a story of national greatness is epitomized in the hundred years' life of the Athenæum, what visions of the illustrious in the highest walks of life rise up before one in every room, in every corner, of this immortal edifice at one of the corners of Waterloo Place and Pall Mall! No sooner has one passed its portals than one seems to see Dickens and Thackeray in an unforgetable scene of reconciliation, for it is on record that, meeting in the hall shortly before the death of the author of 'Vanity Fair,' the two shook hands, and the mists of a long estrangement were happily dissipated. It was in the club's library that Thackeray was in the habit of doing much of his literary work, his favorite seat being in what is known as 'Macaulay's Corner'—a sacred spot occupied at different times by that marvel of erudition, the first Lord Acton, by Hallam, the historian, and by Viscount Morley.

"The atmosphere of the whole place is redolent with the memories of Premiers and Cabinet Ministers, of bishops and scholars, of poets and masters of prose, of painters and sculptors, of great musicians and luminaries of the stage; and its hospitality has been extended to a select host of eminent foreign visitors. To the Athenæum went Disraeli, then the Earl of Beaconsfield, during the most exciting period of the Turkish War, to scan the newspapers; there could be seen at the lunch hour during his Premiership the Marquis of Salisbury; there Carlyle, Darwin, and Huxley were wont to repair, Browning was a regular frequenter, Ruskin a more irregular visitor; Herbert Spencer sought relaxation in the billiard-room; Turner had his special table, and Sir Frederick Leighton was a familiar figure for many years; while among members in the forefront of the theater was Sir Henry Irving, following Young and Macready, who had also been members. It was there, too, that Theodore Hook flung about so lavishly the shafts of his wit and found the inspiration for so many bons-mots that are still repeated to-day. It is noteworthy that Gladstone was never a member, tho he was frequently urged to join; Mr. T. D. Acland, in a letter written in the early part of 1868, earnestly besought him, but in vain, to become a member of this 'great center of intellect and criticism,' where he would be sure to meet colleagues and the principal men in the public service. If the Athenæum were in Rome and not in London one would take it as a matter of course to see the most learned of the Cardinals entering and emerging from its doors."

There was a time between 1896 and 1899 when candidates had been standing on the waiting-list for eighteen years. There was a great line of succession for any member to inherit:

"What other club can evoke a more vivid picture of that luxurious ease on which Thackeray loved to dilate—of those great chairs which Dr. Johnson declared to be 'the throne of human felicity'—that panegyric of the comfortable club-chair uttered in reference to the amenities of the coffee-houses of an earlier century, which led up to Boswell's assertion that he sometimes wished to retire to the desert, and was provocative of the doctor's celebrated retort, 'Sir, you have desert enough in Scotland!' It was a desire to bring together kindred intellects into a worthy milieu of capacious chairs which caused the convening of the preliminary meeting in February, 1824, at which the foundation of the Athenæum was decided upon. Foremost among these pioneers was the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, between whom and Macaulay there existed so violent an antipathy, and those associated with Croker including Sir Walter Scott, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir F. Chantrey, and Sir Humphry Davy. It was Croker who drew up the first prospectus and nominated the first committee. The members of what for a time was called 'The Society' met at the Clarence Club until 1830, in which year the present building, designed by Decimus Burton and adorned with interior decorations by Alma-Tadema and Poynter, was opened. The site was formerly occupied by Carlton House, the residence of George IV, both when Regent and King. That palace, or mansion, extended right across the opening which now leads from Waterloo Place to the Duke of York's Steps, and when it was pulled down the Athenæum was built on the site of one wing and the United Service Club on the other. The first secretary of the Athenæum was Michael Faraday, the famous chemist, who retained the office for about a year.

"Among the early adherents of the club were Samuel Rogers and Thomas Campbell, and for a memorable period Theodore Hook reigned in undisputed sway as the most popular member. Hook's famous corner in the coffee-room, to which allusion has already been made, became known as 'Temperance Corner,' owing to its occupant's very frequent call for 'tea' or 'lemonade.' But the waiters knew that he meant whisky or brandy, and as drink succeeded drink Hook's wit became more and more lively and his stories more and more piquant. There was great competition in those days of eighty or ninety years ago to secure a seat near 'Temperance Corner,' the center of so much sparkling humor. One of the best of the innumerable anecdotes that have been passed on in the club—some of them unquestionably true, others doubtful—relates to Campbell, who after a jolly night came out arm-in-arm with a friend. It had been raining copiously, and the poet, soon after getting successfully down the steps, fell into a pool of water, dragging his companion with him, whereupon the latter, quoting from a line in Campbell's 'Hohenlinden,' exclaimed, 'It's not "Iser rolling rapidly," but "Weser."'

"Then of Turner it is related that he would have the candles removed from his particular table so that he might, under cover of darkness, dispose of a whole bottle of port. Such stories of the past of an institution now so decorous surely contradict most flatly a veteran member's assurance made yesterday to the writer that 'Nothing ever changes here.' Passing from Hook's 'tea' and 'lemonade' to My Lady Nicotine, it appears that there was no smoking in the club till about 1860, this fragrant innovation being attributed to Thackeray. But the habit was merely tolerated for some time after that, the devotees of the weed having to be content for a number of years, pending the present fine accommodation, with a small room at the top of the premises."

SHAKESPEARE IN MODERN MAGYAR

THE FAME OF SHAKESPEARE grows and widens. No dramatist of any country seems so adapted to the needs of the world's stage as he. Another evidence of this fact is seen in the determination lately taken by the Association of Hungarian Authors and Playwrights to prepare an entirely new translation of his works. In the Manchester *Guardian* we read:

"As a big publishing company has volunteered to carry the expenses of the new edition, in a couple of years' time a modern Magyar translation of the great English playwright will be available.

"In Hungary, perhaps, even more than in Germany and Austria, the plays of Shakespeare count among the greatest attractions of the theaters. Budapest's leading dramatic institution, the National Theater, produced two Shakespeare 'cycles,' performing all, even the least important tragedies and plays. These performances had an enormous success, and for weeks ahead all tickets were booked.

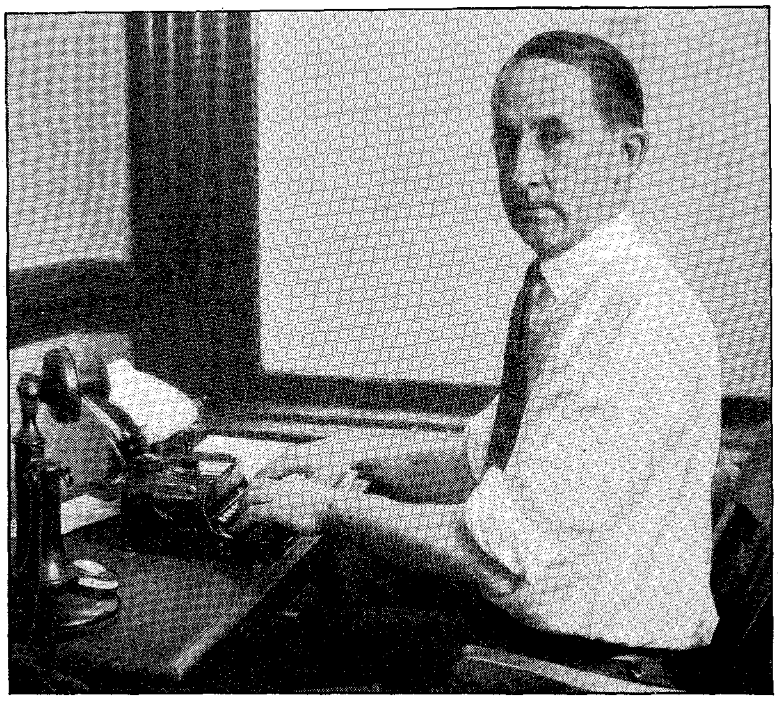
"The old Magyar translations of Shakespeare, tho prepared by first-class authors and poets, were all made 60 to 80 years ago. The Association of Hungarian Playwrights asserts that these translations are now obsolete, that during the last 80 years the Magyar language has been enriched with new words and idioms in an enormous measure, that the new Magyar literary style is more adaptable for English translations than was the old one, and, finally, they argue that most of the existing translations are poor from the point of view of stage technique.

"The new translations will be done by the best Hungarian poets and translators, MM. Babits, Kooztolanyi, Szabo, Toth, and Rakosi. The explanatory notes of the new edition will be made by M. Hevesi, director of the National Theater, who was responsible for the production of the Shakespeare series last year."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHY CHILDREN CHEAT AND STEAL

A REVEALING LIGHT is cast upon the cause of the shady morals in public life, now being dragged out into view, by a magazine article that exposes the beginnings of financial and moral laxity in our school children. Written long before Teapot Dome became a by-word, it appears at the very moment to show where the root of adult crookedness begins and where it should be attacked. In school, it seems, every pagan god in history may be the subject of the day's lesson, but not the God of the Bible. A knowledge of Greek and Roman gods is often one of the requirements in courses necessary for graduation. Geography is taught along with the history of pagan faiths, but the God with whose handiwork geography is concerned, the God of Christianity and of Judaism, is left out of the curriculum. The child must learn about Him and about religion as best he can. The comparatively few children who go to Sunday school, as shown in statistics compiled in Indiana, average twelve hours a year in religious training; some, of course, receive additional training in the way they should go at their mothers' knees, but a vast number receive it not at all. It seems that it is not the business of the public school to teach the child the plain and simple morals of every-day living, to teach him that it is as sinful to cheat a storekeeper or a railroad company as a friend, as sinful to steal from the rich as from the poor. The result is seen in the archives which we would the soonest forget, in the unparalleled growth of crime of every sort in the United States. It is a pretty stirring indictment of our public-school system which William G. Shepherd, journalist and author, presents in *Good Housekeeping*. He tells us that the facts prove that there is no place in America to which a parent can send his children—and keep them within the limits of democracy—where they will receive instruction in religion and morals. "Religion and morals, somehow, have dropt out along the road in our educational progress." Tests show, we are told, that more than one-half of our American school children will, under temptation, have an unethical outlook on life. They show more than this, that under temptation more than half of them will cheat and lie and steal. These tests, we are told, were conducted scientifically. One of them, known as the "True-False" test, has been applied to thousands of children in the United States. After each statement given to a child to test its moral view-point are printed the words "True False," and the child is asked to underline the word which he believes describes the statement. Here is the view-point presented by some children:



Photograph from Brown Brothers (New York)

RELIGION HAS DROPT OUT OF OUR EDUCATION

Says William G. Shepherd, who tells us that scientific tests show that our children are pitifully weak under the stress of temptation.

> "It is NOT wrong to steal from one who has secured his wealth dishonestly."
>
> "It is more honorable to have charge of an office than to work at a trade."
>
> "Stupidity is more sinful than deceit."
>
> "Unnecessarily failing to meet an appointment on time is NOT immoral and unchristian."
>
> "It is true that our duty is greater to secure justice for the people of our own race and religion than for others."
>
> "Cheating a railroad is NOT so much a sin as cheating a person."
>
> "It is not the pupil's duty to call attention to the fact that a teacher has given him too high marks."
>
> "It is true that IF A STOREKEEPER GIVES YOU TOO MUCH MONEY IT IS ALL RIGHT TO KEEP IT, BECAUSE HE WOULD PROBABLY DO THE SAME IF YOU PAID HIM TOO MUCH."

Thousands of American children, we are told, assented to these statements when they had an equal opportunity to dissent from them by merely making a mark with a lead-pencil. "Nothing they had received in school or at home in the way of religious instruction caused them to mark their paper otherwise. Their answers "afforded proof that under American life, 'way down deep into its very childhood, there is unmorality in thought and downright approval of dishonesty." Another test—the Purchasing Test—tried children with the temptation to be dishonest. A shopkeeper—taken into the confidence of the examiners—gave the child purchasers a dime too much in making change. The test was to see how many children—and which ones—would bring back the dime to the teacher. The result was that

> "*Sixty-four per cent. of the children did not return the dime, either to the teacher or to the store.*
>
> "The scientists who made this test insist that their selection of children was made so carefully that they feel safe in assuming that sixty-four per cent. of all America's children would have done as these children did.
>
> "In still another test the children were taken into cafeterias where they could select their own food, and where they were expected to make a report of how much food they had bought. Not half of them reported honestly.
>
> "The tests were ingeniously disguised. In one city a test was given in a restaurant where the children thought they were giving a banquet for the restaurant keeper who, some weeks before, had made a gift to their school organization. Every child brought a

certain amount of money to pay for his share of the banquet. At the conclusion of the banquet it was announced, privately, to each child, that the cost was less than had been expected. The children were supposed to return the excess to their school organization. This test involved not only honesty, but gratitude to the restaurant-keeper and loyalty to the school organization. Only a small percentage of the children returned the money."

Here is a test made to see how children would cheat in examinations, a test so severe that it would strain the moral fiber of even senior college students:

"The children are given double sheets of paper, the under sheet being secretly coated with wax that shows any change or correction. A set of questions and answers is written on the blackboard and a map hung over the answers. The teacher, in this test, leaves the room while the children are writing down their answers to the questions. After a certain length of time the map, apparently by accident, falls from the blackboard and discloses the list of answers. The children, with no teacher in the room, have the opportunity to correct any errors they have made in their answers; they are given plenty of time to yield to this temptation. In some of these tests 100 per cent. of the children yielded."

Tests to determine whether they would overpraise themselves or allow themselves unearned credit were given to children. These tests were character-sifters, scientifically designed. Scores were given in every test, and strength of character and the ability to resist temptation were exprest in terms of percentages, as engineers express the strength of steel. The highest score, we are told, was 82.3 per cent.

"It was made by a group of Boy Scouts which had been organized two years. These high-idealed little fellows came within 17.7 per cent. of being 100 per cent. trustworthy and honest. Some new fellows came into the troop during the later months that the tests were under way. Of course, none of the boys in the troop knew the purpose of the various experiments; often, of course, they were not aware that they were being tested. The old-timers in the troop ranked up 100 per cent.! One young fellow said, 'I don't know what these examinations are, but they must be trying to test our nerve.' He scored 100.

"The second highest score was 80.4 per cent. It was made by a group of Boy Scouts which had been organized six months.

"The third highest score was 78.2, made by a group of boys in a highly efficient private school, who came from high-class homes.

"Far down in the list, number nine, came the group that interests you and me—that interests every father and mother in this land—a group of boys in a typical American public school. Most of us have our children in the public schools. We can not all have our sons in the Boy Scouts, or in private schools. These privileges are luxuries to some of us. The score of this public-school group was only 56.8.

"Are our public schools in America being so conducted that honesty and the development of character in our children are luxuries outside of the range of public schools? Is a belief in God, such as the Boy Scouts have, and the Girl Scouts, and such as is taught in most private schools in America, too rare a privilege for American public-school children?

"I am giving the list of these scores. They are taken from a book by Dr. Walter S. Athearn, entitled 'Measurements and Standards in Religious Education,' published by the George H. Doran Company, of New York:

Rank	*Group*	*Average in Test*
First	Boy Scouts (two years)	82.3
Second	Boy Scouts (six months)	80.4
Third	Private School	78.2
Fourth	Private School	75.0
Fifth	Camp Fire Girls (four months)	62.2
Sixth	Boy Scouts (just organized)	60.5
Seventh	Private School	59.5
Eighth	Boy Scouts (just organized)	58.1
Ninth	Public School	56.8

These tests were made, not to prove the wickedness of American children, but "to discover, scientifically, whether or not goodness, honesty, trustworthiness, and a decent outlook on life and a love of God and man could be taught in school; whether they could be taught, definitely and decisively, like other subjects." It was discovered that these subjects can be taught in school and that "they can be so thoroughly learned that they produce definite results in children." It was discovered that "under scientific pedagogy children can be taught goodness so that they will really be good. Spiritual inspiration can be put into their minds so that it will remain there and will become the motive of their lives." And to show that instruction in goodness is immediately and forever essential, the writer cites:

"Our desperate criminals to-day range under the age of twenty-two years.

"Fifteen thousand persons will die this year by murder and homicide in our country. It would take three hours for a procession of those who will perish by murder or homicide before December 31, 1924, to pass a given point.

"I have secured the following figures from William B. Joyce, Chairman of the National Surety Company, of New York. They show the estimated thefts that will occur in the United States this year:

Nature of Crime:	*Amount Stolen*
Stock Frauds	$1,000,000,000
Credit Frauds	400,000,000
Burglary, Larceny and Petty Theft	250,000,000
Embezzlement	100,000,000
Forgery	100,000,000
Seaport Robberies, Piracies, Customs Frauds	100,000,000
Railroad Freight Thefts	25,000,000
Home-Building Frauds	25,000,000
	$2,000,000,000
Add Miscellaneous Financial Crimes	1,000,000,000
TOTAL	$3,000,000,000

"Our public-school system has been improving and increasing every year.

"And yet see what else has been increasing. I give in the table below the items of embezzlement and burglary because they are not merely financial crimes of tricky business or commercial cheating, but crimes bordering on individual, moral or physical violence:

Year	*Embezzlement Losses*	*Burglary Losses*
1910	$1,396,081	$ 886,045
1913	2,030,201	1,298,588
1918	3,060,348	2,964,790
1919	4,633,604	5,660,305
1920	5,623,819	10,189,853
1921	8,270,000	11,500,000

"We must find a way to secure religious instruction for our children.

"The place for it is America's public schools, for all of America's children."

However, a joint meeting of Catholics, Protestants and Jews in New York—the first of its kind, according to the press—held that religious instruction should be outside the school, and that each child should be instructed in the faith of its parents. The conference, attended by 3,000 teachers drawn together by a common peril, was addrest by Archbishop Hayes, representing the Catholics; the Rev. Dr. Walter M. Howlett, in charge of the Daily Vacation Bible School Association, representing the Protestants, and by the Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool, rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, representing the Jews. One sentiment animated the gathering—the need of spiritual training for the child. All children, without question of creed, comments the New York *Times*, must be brought within the range of ethical and moral teaching in the school, but for that instruction which lies in the realm of spiritual experience and denominational faith the child should have freedom for a weekday religious instruction that will avail of the best. But,

"Apart from program and credits, it is encouraging to behold the major divisions of the churches uniting in an effort not only to give all the children entrance into their spiritual heritage, but also to develop in them the virtues which are at the basis of all sound citizenship—without which our whole social structure will be as the house built on the sand. The effort deserved recognition in the first column of the first page and has had it."

"ECCLESIASTICAL FRIGHTFULNESS"

THE BOYCOTTING of the denominational missionary societies reported of certain Fundamentalists makes a Presbyterian editor's blood boil, and is severely criticized by an undenominational journal in an article headed "Ecclesiastical Frightfulness." If there is one thing that makes it difficult for him to speak with restraint, says the editor of *The Presbyterian Advance*, "it is the reckless, baseless charges repeatedly made against missionaries of the Cross, particularly those in foreign lands—not only the missionaries of our own church, but of other churches The editor is evidently deeply agitated, for he goes on:

"If there is any dastardly deed which makes the angels weep and which should arouse the righteous indignation of every honest man, it is to slander and misrepresent those who, out of great love and at tremendous personal sacrifice, take their lives in their hands and, at pitiful pay, go to the ends of the earth to make known the truth as it is in Christ. Just that cowardly and contemptible thing is happening, even as it happened to the Master himself, and the editor, for one, can scarcely keep a clear conscience if he does not from time to time publicly protest against the persistent propaganda which is spreading the groundless suspicion that many, if not most, of the Christian missionaries across the seas are unsound in the faith."

By way of illustration, the Presbyterian editor refers to "a Southern Methodist paper which affirms, as it has done repeatedly, that 'there is unsound teaching in our China mission.'" The accusation is said to be supported by the Bible Union, in China, which, we are told, seems to be an organization very similar to the numerous Fundamentalist organizations in this country. It is made up, says the editor of *The Presbyterian Advance*, of those who hold certain literalistic views about the Bible and its interpretation—"views which they have a right to hold and for the conservation of which they have a right to organize."

THE FAITH OF CHRIST'S FREEMEN

By Thomas Curtis Clark

OUR faith is not in dead saints' bones,
  In altars of vain sacrifice;
Nor is it in the stately stones
  That rise in beauty toward the skies.

Our faith is in the Christ who walks
  With men today, in street and mart;
The constant Friend who thinks and talks
  With those who seek Him with the heart.

We would not spurn the ancient lore,
  The prophet's word or psalmist's prayer;
But lo! our Leader goes before,
  Tomorrow's battles to prepare.

His Gospel calls for living men,
  With singing blood and minds alert;
Strong men, who fall to rise again,
  Who strive and bleed, with courage girt.

We serve no God whose work is done,
  Who rests within His firmament:
Our God, His labors but begun,
  Toils evermore, with power unspent.

God was and is and e'er shall be;
  Christ lived and loved—and loves us still;
And man goes forward, proud and free,
  God's present purpose to fulfill.

—*The Christian Century* (*Chicago*).

"However, all Southern Methodist missionaries in China do not belong to that organization, possibly because they are not in accord with the views held, possibly because they do not want to encourage any movement which tends to divide the Christian forces in foreign lands—forces already too far apart because of our denominational differences. Now, our contemporary finds that of the 141 Southern Methodist missionaries in China only twenty-two are members of the Bible Union, and so leaves the impression that the other 119 are 'unsound.' Similar things happen in our own church, and in others.

"Now can such propaganda be carried on for any other purpose than to promote division or to force upon all a particular theological conception instead of spreading the gospel of love? Any man who gives the matter the least consideration must know that men and women would never toil and sacrifice as our foreign missionaries do were they not impelled by a mighty love for Christ. Yes, and every thoughtful, honest man will say, 'God forbid that our missionaries should turn away from the great task of extending the kingdom of Christ and spend their energies upon wholly inconsequential differences of theological opinion.' In the name of all that is high and holy, let the false charges cease; and let no Presbyterian henceforth believe one of such charges until he is furnished with unmistakable proof. A few missionaries may go wrong, as men and women do everywhere, but as a class they are among the noblest of the servants of the King. Cease defaming them. Give them hearty support."

In taking the Fundamentalist critics to task for refusing to support missions and missionaries over a question of orthodoxy which may involve, for instance, merely the quantity of water used in baptism, *The Christian Century* asks whether it follows from such a disagreement that Disciple Fundamentalists are justified in allowing the children in the orphan homes of India to starve, or in closing up the hospitals in China, or discontinuing the school work in Paraguay. Or, to bring the matter nearer home, would there be any justification, we are asked, for withholding offerings from the orphanages and the homes for the aged in America?

"Of course, the Fundamentalists offer as their reason their belief that those who serve these tables of the Lord are not orthodox! Among Presbyterians it is proposed that each individual donor try out the orthodoxy of the missionaries until he finds one or more who would pronounce his shibboleths, and to such missionaries send his money direct. But how shall a missionary on the other side of the world be credentialed right now, except by the dictum of some Fundamentalist newspaper in America? Is that practising the Golden Rule with the missionary who has left all to follow Christ and gone out with the blessing of his people and the tacit promise of their support? Is it right that he should be tried and condemned unheard? Among the Baptists, are not even Fundamentalists sensitive enough to the morality of some of life's proprieties to rebuke the effrontery of the self-appointed leader, who, without official authority of any sort, would ransack the correspondence files of the missionary society and use privileged communications, usually on matters not theological at all, for his own ends? The harassed board is confronted by the threat that if it does not submit to this ferret-like procedure, the offerings from certain conservative churches will be withheld and other trouble fomented. When Germans dropt shells that destroyed women and children, or sunk ocean liners with non-combatants on board, the conscience of Christendom was aroused. The conscience of the Church can hardly be less vigorous in its dealing with ecclesiastical frightfulness."

THE PASSING OF THE FRENCH RENO—Matrimonial chains made in America will not be so easily broken in France hereafter, for the French Government, according to dispatches, has ordered that divorce be granted to Americans only upon the grounds which are valid in the States from which applicants come. The order, says the Detroit *Free Press*, "reveals a willingness in France to put a stop to a practise which is distasteful to decent Americans and reveals a proper unwillingness on the part of France to permit Americans to prostitute French courts." Moreover, according to the El Paso *Times*, "there is no doubt but that the facility with which certain Americans could go abroad and get divorces upon almost any grounds has not been conducive to marital felicity in the United States." Substantial American citizens, observes the Newark *Evening News*, have no sympathy for the demands placed on French friendship. "As they see it, those who indulge in international matrimonial intrigue should be content with playing the end of the game under the same rules with which they start."

ANOTHER REFORMATION SIGHTED

THE BREAK-UP OF PROTESTANTISM into two main divisions—liberal and reactionary—which has become the fear of some and the hope of many on both sides of the fence, is now definitely predicted by one standing in a church watch-tower. The old denominational names, we are told, will vanish overnight, and morning will dawn upon a new body—the "Free Churches of Christ in America." The first Reformation, which occurred more than 400 years ago, split up into more than 200 sects. The second will unite again all the liberal elements in all the denominations, and give them a program of action and a creed of life in which God and reason will not be alienated by ancient tradition. These new churches, proceeds the Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, in *The Christian Century*, will take a brave and unmistakable stand for reason and common sense in religion. Dr. Gilkey, who is a Presbyterian pastor in Springfield, Massachusetts, and the director of a program of institutional church work, does not agree with Bishop Manning that religion must be fastened to an ancient creed. The new churches, continues the Massachusetts pastor, will show that reason and intelligence are compatible. They will say frankly to their young people:

"Learn everything you can about life. Study every subject, and never dodge facts or fear the truth. When you have learned all you can—about yourself, about the Bible, about the history of religion, and about the universe itself—you will probably come to this conclusion. A world as great as ours must have come from a Source vast enough to create such greatness. It must have come from a Wisdom wise enough to plan out such intricate adaptations. It must have come from a Creator fine enough to make life move up and not down, good enough to send us a personality like Jesus Christ. God—from whom we come, to whom we go, and in whose service we find the meaning and the joy of life. Reason drive you away from God? Intelligence steal your faith from you? Oh, no! Listen to the conviction of Cotton Mather: 'There is a thought which I have often had—that the light of reason is the law of God, that the voice of reason is the voice of God, and that we never have to do with reason but that at the same time we have to do with God. Yes, our submission to reason is obedience to God. As often as I have evident reason before me, let me think upon it. For therein the great God himself speaks to me.'"

The united liberal Protestantism of to-morrow will welcome into its fold, we are told, all those who count themselves followers of Jesus Christ, and are ready to work together to make this world His world. The liberal churches will substitute cooperation for competition, and federate where they can, placing "the efficient service of the living community ahead of the sentimental maintenance of a dead tradition." They will have a new conception of God:

"Not a distant, inaccessible divinity, giving in cold condescension occasional boons to groveling worshipers. A God struggling here beside us, working with us and in us and through us day after day, and striving—with our help—to carry on an ever-continuing creation. Here is the religious message of the new churches. They will say to the youth of the future: 'You are not here to lie prostrate in the dust, accepting weakly what misfortune thrusts upon you, and calling it stupidly the inexplicable decree of Providence. You are here to work with God and let God work through you until at last these disasters—as much of a tragedy for God as for men—are forever wiped away. You are here not to accept disease and death, but to join God's crusade against them. You are here not to watch men endure pain, but to help them find a way to escape it. You are here not to see a hideously cruel social order perpetuate itself, while men say slyly that there will always be poverty, always be unemployment, always be strife and war. You are here to fight these things—fight them with the God who has always been fighting them, and who has forever been dreaming of a world redeemed at last from the horror of poverty and the agony of battle. Here is the meaning of your life, here is the task of the Church, here is the purpose of the ultimately triumphant God.'

"With a challenge like that the churches of to-morrow will be able to rally the new generation for the greatest onslaught history has known against sin and suffering, disease and misery, war and hatred. The Church of Christ decadent? Protestantism about to disappear? Oh, no! Once more we see an old order dying, and a new order coming to birth. Once more we see the Living God calling the Church forward, after its four centuries of settled life. Once more Christianity gathers strength for a new adventure."

FOREIGN SWINDLERS DESPOILING FRENCH CHURCHES

FOREIGN ANTIQUARIANS are despoiling French churches, from the smallest in the market towns to the basilicas in the large cities, literally robbing them of all their artistic treasures, complains the Archbishop of Paris, who, we are told further, is considerably aroused over the swindles or outright thefts by which France's sacred treasures are being taken out of the country. In one of his weekly letters, he reminds the deacons, archdeacons and other officers that they are formally prohibited from moving any objects belonging to the church, since, once removed, it is easy to replace them with copies. Furthermore, writes Robert Boucard in *La Presse* (Paris), the Archbishop has put the vicars on their guard against the visits of certain antiquarians who make a business of buying cheaply old art objects, such as ornaments, statues, seats or candelabra, which are not of much intrinsic value, but whose artistic value is considerable. It seems that the "black band," as the foreign swindlers are termed, experience little difficulty in carrying out their schemes. They obtain guide-books, in which are cataloged the church treasures of marketable value, with their description and their location, these details being often accompanied by observations on the habits of the church officials. M. Boucard goes on:

"When one of the foreigners receives an order from his agent in New York or Amsterdam for a statue of the twelfth century, or a praying-desk of the Middle Ages, or for some other object, he does not stop until he has obtained it from the church where it has been located.

"Stealing being considered too dangerous, it is employed only in very serious or very pressing cases.

"After having wormed into the good graces of the priest, thanks to an offering to the patron saint of the place or to the poor-box of the parish, the swindler, who introduces himself as a foreigner sojourning in the country, proposes that the abbé give him some old statue relegated to an obscure corner in the church for a Jeanne-d'Arc made of gold or a flaming new 'way of the Cross' coming from one of the large bazars in the Saint-Sulpice quarter.

"How can one refuse such an enticing offer?

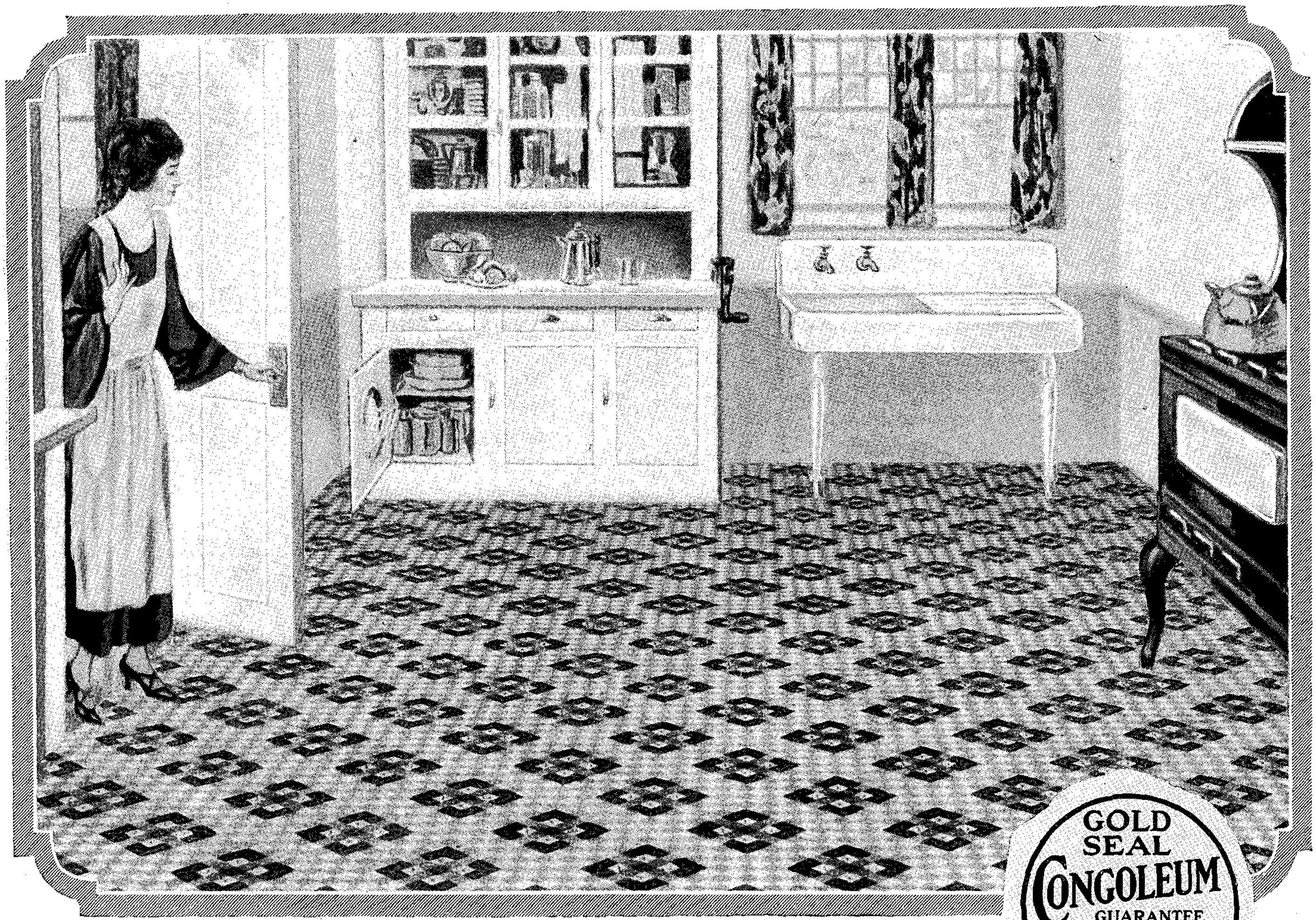
"If, however, the transaction does not take place, our foreign buyer of antiquities does not consider himself beaten.

"Thanks to the well-rewarded complicity of a beadle or sexton, he is trusted with the object coveted under the pretext of copying it. As is well understood, he keeps the original and substitutes the copy. It is, one sees, child's play. Who can distinguish in the favorable darkness of the chapel a false virgin from an authentic one?

"It is urgent that we protect what is left of our national patrimony, and it is desired that the order of the Archbishop have a wide circulation in all the parishes of France. How many priests are ignorant of the inestimable value of the treasures under their care!"

POPULAR INTEREST IN RELIGION—A questionnaire recently issued in England shows—unexpectedly, we are told—that religious books stand next to fiction in favor with the reading public. The general opinion had been otherwise, says *The Christian Herald*, and the result of this questionnaire "should go far to correct our pessimism as to religion." Other signs, we are told, are strongly confirmative of this view. Bookstores are filled with books of sermons that have a ready sale, and denominational journals have wide circulation. Continues *The Christian Herald:*

"These are simple, granite facts. They speak for themselves. And they show that God, Religion, the Scriptures and Eternal Life are still the dominating vital themes, as becomes rational beings. This is a most encouraging truth. And any one who has a real religious message, with voice or pen, need not fear but that he will have hearers or readers."



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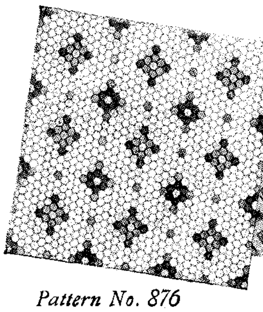

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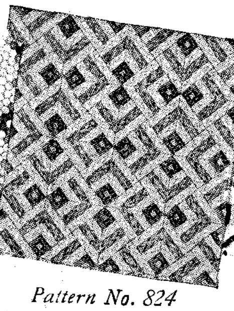

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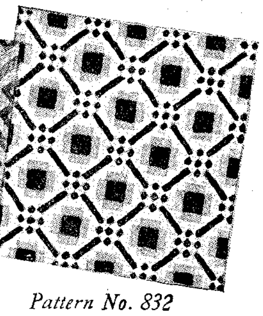

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

GEORGE VILLIERS clings to free verse and justifies it in this *Atlantic* poem:

CONSOLATION

By George Villiers

I know that somewhere under the sun
There are quiet women
Between white walls, going about their peaceful tasks
In a blue twilight;
Folding things,
And putting things away,
With quaint restful minds dreaming back into the past;
Content.
And men coming home tired after their labor,
Into cool rooms plunging out of the glare and heat of the day.
Looking in the eyes of the women they love
And knowing that life at least cannot rob them
Of so much as they have had,
And happy so.
And lovers creeping closer in the dusk,
Pleading their pitiful vows under the moon.
And little children falling asleep like flowers.
And men and women gathering in wide open spaces
With exultation in their hearts
At some great news.

Somewhere under the sun
I know these things must be—
Then why, in heaven's name, do I sit brooding here
In the pit of mine own thoughts.
Dark and unhappy,
When if for a moment I reach out to them, even in vision,
I know a consolation
Deeper than thought?

O foolish me! O blessed humankind!

If *The Freeman* gives up, who will bring us such verse as this:

THE HEIR

By Louise Driscoll

Now all his careful plans are buried deep,
And his affairs are in unskilful hands
Of one who greedily seeks love and sleep,
Who eats and rides, but never understands
Why this thing should go well or that go ill;
But thinks the wind should gather in the crop,
And only lifts a brimming cup to spill
What some one else collected drop by drop.
Now, power buried with him, this man lies
Unable to control the destiny
Of anything he planned and brought to be,
While one with no intelligence denies
The worth of all he loved, and wastes what he
Wrested from pain and watched with tired eyes.

Life and Letters (London) is a new title absorbing *To-Day*, which has furnished us so much good poetry. So long as Mr. Holbrook Jackson is at the helm we shall expect an unceasing supply. This one in the February number:

THE SPANISH DANCER

By Wilfrid Thorley

She moves, a wave upon the sea,
Her fingers are the running foam:
Her body is a shaken tree,
That holds a rifled honeycomb.

The merry wind runs laughing through
The shaken tree, the silken shawl;
Her feet are little doves that woo
Beneath the boughs, and flit, and fall.

Her tresses are a gusty spray
That tumbles on the marble sill
That is her brow. But, look and pray!
She is a shrine now she is still.

A new name comes into our columns in Martha Ostenso, a native of Norway, but domiciled in Canada and "regarded as Canada's most distinguished woman poet." So says *Measure* in printing this:

BEFORE STORM

By Martha Ostenso

Now the tawny unicorn
Beats a path around the moon,
And on the ashen air is borne
A twanging little tune,
A sudden lonely hollow note
A lofty pool of pausing sound,
Where hot and numb the shadows float
Upward from the ground.
Across the misty moor there flies
Pale as snow and thin as air
With a ghost in both his eyes
A solitary hare.

THE UNICORN AND THE HIPPOGRIF

By Martha Ostenso

Pity the Unicorn
Pity the Hippogrif,
Souls that were never born
Out of the land of If!

One has a golden horn,
One, they say, is golden shod,
Both have the lasting scorn
Of the animals of God!

One has an eye of fire,
One a misty silver wing.
Neither folk on earth would hire
Or buy for anything.

One pastures on the sun,
The other on the moon.
I think the earth will neither one
Visit very soon!

Scudder Middleton has been winning prizes by his poetry. His fame is mounting, for his voice seems authentic as here in *The Measure:*

CONFLICT

By Scudder Middleton

I

How many fires have I started in my blood
With scraps of pride and independence of the day,
That have burned out and left me cold,
And left your face upon the ash!

I can not go by water or through wood,
In peopled towns or any place at all,
But that my insufficient self is lost,
And I turn back defeated to your arms.

II

Though all my veins with yours should mingle,
(This is my desire, secret and denied!)
And those red rivers through you flow,
You would become like one of Eva's children,
I would be nothing then, I know!

III

I am afraid of you.
You are the flesh that has no strength, yet wins
Its way against the heavy-muscled wise,
When the guards sink down beside their spears,
Drunk with magnanimous wines.

IV

You, inscrutable and alien,
Are like a phantom girl within a dream
Where earth and stars are mixed with lips and eyes,
To make an unfamiliar Paradise.

V

I must escape your tenderness and tears,
Or else my world of men becomes a smoky dust,
And all the efforts of this brain and hand
Drift like a haze above the ruined land,
Forever through the undistinguished years!

VI

I am afraid, yet in the end I see
There is the inevitable surrender,
If I would be wholly free.
You are remembering woman, with a purpose
Stronger than anything in me!

The infrequent voice of Mrs. Kilmer is heard this month in *The Lyric* (Norfolk) in a song worth listening to:

SONG

By Aline Kilmer

Love goes
As the wind blows,
And no man knows
The place thereof;
But Pity stays
Through weary days,
Keeping the house of Love.

Though you come late
To the swinging gate,
The path is straight
And the door is wide;
And Pity's eyes
Are so sadly wise
You will think it is Love inside.

Sam J. Banks has been "with the tops that are white for twenty-two years," so he says; and two poems he contributed to the Westport, Connecticut, *Standard* are his "distilled experience with the circus." We give one for its novel point of view:

THE TENT SPEAKS

By Sam J. Banks

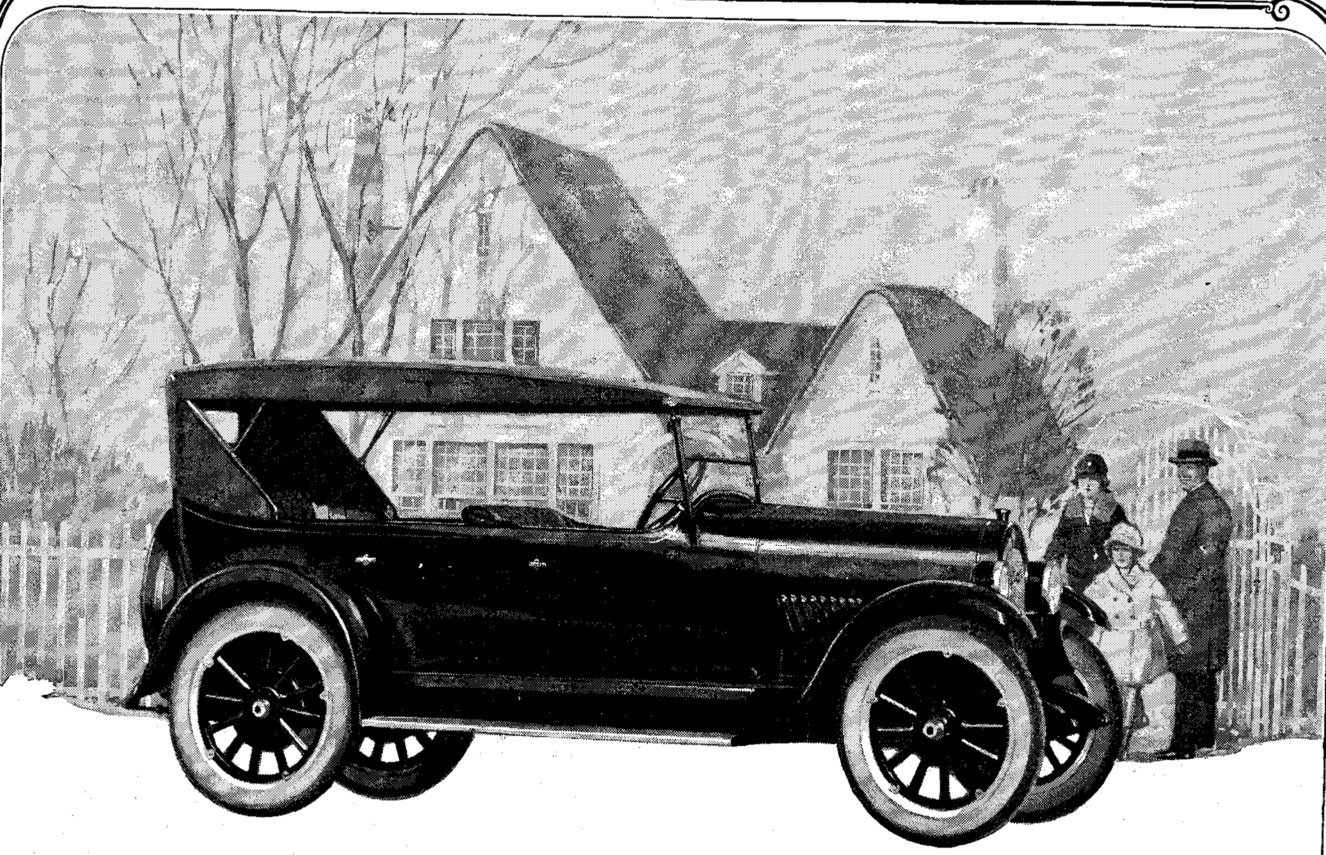
I am the symbol of the soul of the circus—
For if the soul of the circus is anything,
It is the soul of the gypsy.
I am the charm of the Out-of-Doors—
The charm of blue sky; of fleecy white clouds,
Of storm-clouds; of wind, of rain;
Of crimson and golden sunsets,
Of glorious sunrises;
Of dew in Summer and of frost in Autumn;
Of sun and moon and stars—
The burning, pulsing, throbbing stars—
The red and silver and blue and golden stars.
I am also the symbol of happiness,
For I am the psychology of the laughing,
Shoving, pushing, joyous, care-free crowd;
To me human nature is an open book;
Wherever I go, men, women and children,
Of all castes and colors,
Keep me company.
Thus it is that I get out of life
Much more than I could possibly derive
If I were the palace of a king,
Or the office of a business man,
Or a store, or a hotel, or a church,
Or any other kinds of a building . . .

Triolets are rare, but the *Poetry Review* has this:

A POPLAR ON A WET NIGHT

By Honor F. Leeke

A poplar turns over its silver
And counts it in the rain.
For fear lest a bat should pilfer
His wealth, he turns over his silver
Again and again,
With the moan of a miserly soul in pain.
A poplar turns over his silver
And counts it in the rain.



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Oldsmobile SIX is a great success. The public has tried it out and found it good. Are you acquainted with it? If not, consider these things—

It's good looking and roomy, weighs 2300 pounds, and the supple springs extend two-thirds of the car's length. It has a 110-inch wheelbase; powerful and smooth six-cylinder engine (40 H. P.); body finished in black enamel, a lustrous finish baked on to last the life of the car; oversize cord tires all around, and the finest chassis units, such as Delco ignition, and Borg & Beck clutch.

The car's true economy was proved in a recent coast-to-coast run in high gear—28.7 miles to the gallon of gasoline, only 18 ounces of oil consumed, and no recourse to the emergency kit.

A successful SIX at $795! How is it possible? Here is the answer—

This car is the joint product of Oldsmobile and General Motors. Oldsmobile has contributed its 27 years' experience and its big modern plants. General Motors has contributed its fine staff of engineers, its experimental laboratories and great purchasing power.

That which would be impossible for an individual maker is possible through this cooperative effort. You, as the purchaser, reap the benefit of all this in the lowest priced six in the world.

at $795

The G.M.A.C. extended payment plan makes buying easy. All prices f. o. b. Lansing. Tax and spare tire extra.

Genuine Oldsmobile parts can be purchased from any Oldsmobile dealer in any part of the United States, at a standard price established by the factory, without the addition of any war tax, handling, or transportation charges. Every Oldsmobile dealer has a master parts price list issued by us, which is always open for owners' inspection.

The following certified accessories, specially designed for perfect fit and quick installation on the Oldsmobile Six, can be procured from any Oldsmobile dealer in the U. S. at these net prices, complete with necessary attachments.

Front Bumper	$15.00
Rear Standard Bumper	15.00
Rear Sport Bumper	15.00
Radiator Cap, with Bars	2.50
Road Spot Light	5.00
Windshield Cleaner	1.25
Rear View Mirror	1.75
Body Trunk Rails (sets of four)	6.80
Sport Tire Carrier	7.50
Trunk Platform	7.00
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Running Board Step Plates (pair)	4.75

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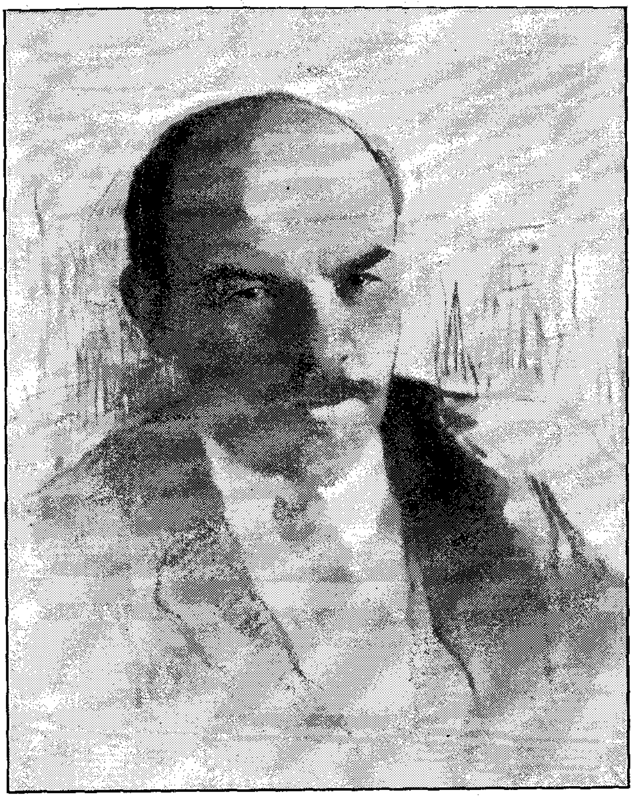
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

LENIN, RUSSIA'S PECULIAR NEW SAINT

MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND persons were treated for hysteria, fainting, or frost-bite in Moscow on the day of the great Bolshevik's funeral. Lenin dead, frozen hard as a block of ice, and lying in his weird mortuary temple beside the Kremlin wall, with his weird white face visible to thousands, was a portent, it seemed, particularly fitted to appeal to the Slav temperament. His influence did not cease with his death; in fact, some correspondents tell us, he is paradoxically to-day more powerful in Russia than he was in the later years of his life. He is hailed, on the one hand, as the world's greatest enemy of the Christian religion, a man with every facial indication of being a "born criminal"; and, on the other, Archbishop Evdokim, of Moscow, Head of the Holy Synod, the Bolshevized official Russian church, declares that he considered him "not only to be a Christian, but a very tender one." The Archbishop called a meeting of his confrères, a few days after Lenin's death, for the purpose of having the dead Premier officially declared a Christian, "and to propose a celebration of masses in all the churches of Russia for the repose of his soul." At the Church of St. Nicholas, in New York, conducted by Russians of the old faith, however, it was strenuously denied that the Russian leader was a Christian, or anything remotely resembling one. According to the view there, "he was an avowed atheist," reports a representative of the New York *World.*



CHRISTIAN SAINT OR ATHEIST DEVIL?

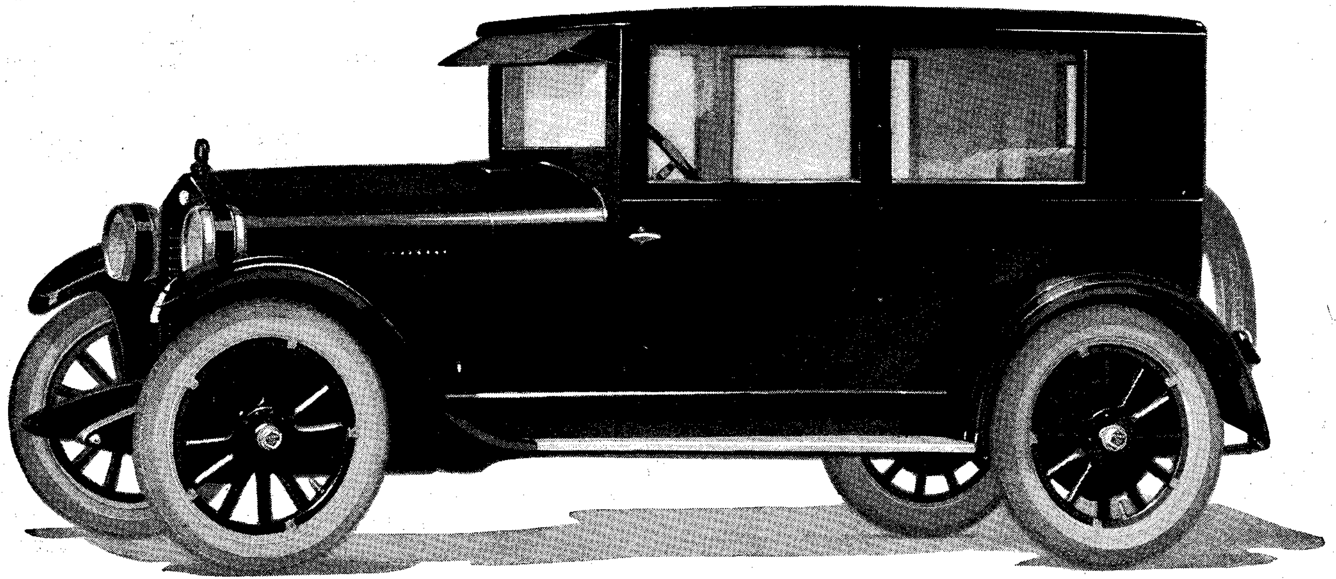
A Russian Archbishop announces that Lenin was a "true and tender Christian," but this opinion doesn't seem to be widely held.

To the same paper, Arthur Ransome, staff correspondent of *The World* and the Manchester *Guardian,* cabled from Moscow that, at the prodigious funeral of the dead ruler: "I had the curious feeling that I was present at the founding of a new religion"; and Walter Duranty reports from Moscow to the New York *Times:*

> Apropos of the feeling of the peasants for Lenin, I heard to-day a remarkable story, perhaps not deserving of overmuch credence as yet, but capable of strange developments. It appears that a year or two before his death the great Tolstoy wrote and spoke of a new Redeemer who would arise in Russia before long, and of startling events that would take place under his direction. This story, it is alleged—it is confirmed by a close friend of Tolstoy's, Bulgarian Secretary Dosif—is now being repeated among the peasants of Toula province, where Tolstoy lived, with Lenin as the fulfilment of the mystic writer's prophecy.
>
> Many foreigners here, long familiar with the Slav character, believe it will be only a question of a short time before there will be "miracles," or at least temporary cures of hysterical disorder so common in Russia, at Lenin's "shrine." They have begun to speculate on the possible effects this may have on the peasant masses whose formal religion has suffered heavy blows by Bolshevist hostility and sequestration of church property, and by the subsequent schism in the orthodox church, but whose superstitious instincts are stronger than ever.

Mr. Duranty's "remarkable story" will be remembered as one that was current early in the war, and was later denied as a myth. Now Lenin himself has already become a "myth, a legend, a fable, one of humanity's greatest," writes a correspondent in *The Russian Information and Review,* a Bolshevist weekly published in London. He deserves to be, replies Prof. Pitirim Sorokine, leading a causerie in the March issue of *Current History.* "Look at Lenin's face," advises Professor Sorokine. "Is it not a face that might have been taken from the album of 'inborn criminals' of Lombroso?" Professor Sorokine, called by the editor of *Current History* "one of the most distinguished scholars of new Russia," the author of many works on sociology, philosophy, economics and history, was banished from Russia by the Soviet Government in October, 1922, "on the ground of his leadership of the peasantry and his utterances in important periodicals edited by him." If Lenin is a god to many, he is a perfect devil to Professor Sorokine. The professorial judgment goes on:

> Extreme cruelty, expressing itself in pitiless massacres, in relentless resolution to destroy all the world for his own personal reasons, is stamped upon these sinister features. Lenin's complete absence of all moral, religious and social principles, his absolute cynicism beautified with sonorous phrases about "bourgeois prejudices," and so forth, betray the characteristic stigmata of an anti-social human being. His wild energy in destruction, his practise of "direct action," his fanatic efficiency in the spreading of hatred and his complete incapacity to follow any creative activity are further exemplifications of Lenin's anti-social and dangerous propensities.
>
> Study Lenin's works. In his first book, "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," as well as in his latest pamphlets and articles, we find only dull, narrow and unoriginal repetitions of two or three of the principal ideas of Marx, followed by much rude scolding of his opponents. One-sidedness, inability to grasp the essential features of a given situation, the betrayal of intense bitterness and hatred—such are the principal features of his books and articles. These characteristics were especially clear in his last speeches and articles. I remember two articles written by him against me in 1921, published in the *Pravda* and in a magazine called "Under the Standard of Marxism" (No. 3). In these articles Lenin denounced me as an "ideologist of reaction," as a "servant of the clergy," as a "defender of slavery," as "leader of all reactionary intelligentsia and of the counter-revolutionary peasants," and so on.
>
> His own and his followers' egotistical nature was very clearly exprest by the statement made by Bukharin to one of my friends in 1921: "We achieved our purpose. We entered history and left our trace on it. All other things are not important." But Lenin's alleged devotion to the interests of the working classes, his alleged desire to liberate them, his alleged high ideals—how can all that be reconciled with the true nature of this fanatic visionary? Any serious student of human nature, however, can easily explain this contradiction. All these flamboyant "speech



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In all that counts for long, satisfactory service at low cost the new Essex combines the most suitable details from both.

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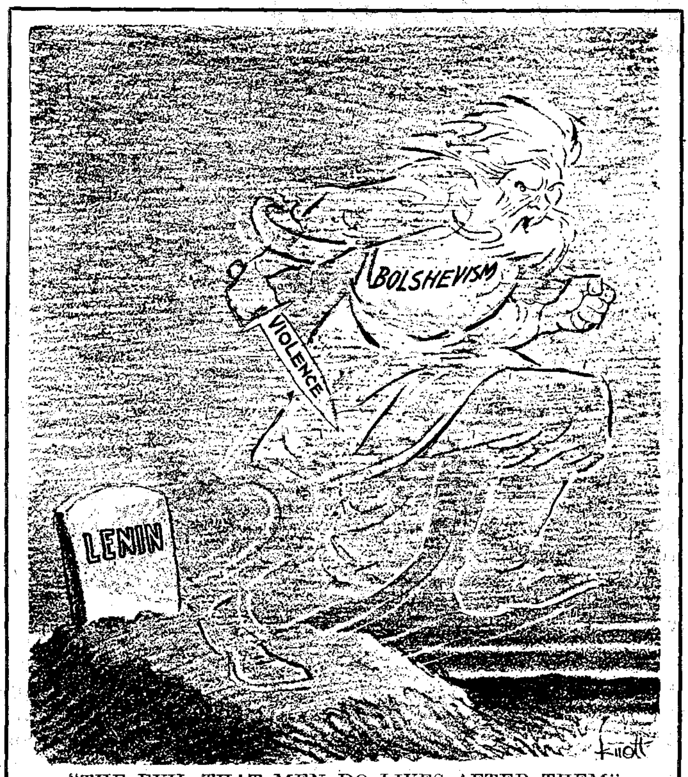
reactions" and the mad "super-idealism" exprest in them are nothing but "beautifying veils" with which this type of man usually disguises his subconscious primitive animal impulses and betrays himself as well as other people. In such types of so-called super-idealists the most dangerous anti-social extremists are latent.

In normal times such men are not very dangerous and can not gain any serious influence. In the pathological epochs of revolution, however, men of this type rise to the apex of the social pyramid and become the leaders of the disorganization and destruction of all social life. This explains why Lenin, with his pronounced tendencies toward ruthless repression and bloodshed, became the hero of the second period of the revolution in Russia and why the Russian revolutionaries chose as their leader a physically ill and mentally unbalanced man. The results of the activities of Lenin and his companions completely confirm this interpretation. Destruction of all economic life of Russia, superhuman sufferings of the people, mental and moral bankruptcy, complete neglect of the interests of the people, especially of the workers and peasants, their despoilment of all political rights, and bloodshed—endless bloodshed—such are the objective results of this "devotion to the interests of the people" and such are the achievements of this "savior of humanity." This valuation sounds severe, but it is true.



"THE EVIL THAT MEN DO LIVES AFTER THEM"
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"The Czar was not only the head of the State, but also the head of the Russian Church," recalls Herman Bernstein, editor of *The Jewish Tribune*, contributing to the same symposium, "and now, at six years after his death, the Russian people are willing to canonize Nikolai Lenin, class him among the saints, even tho his party has been combating religion in Russia, and has stript it of authority in power." Not since Napoleon, adds Paxton Hibben, executive Secretary of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, a contributor to the same causerie, "has any individual inspired such fanatic hatred and such fervent loyalty as this Lenin." Other critics discuss his policies pro and anti, with the pros very much pro and the antis very much anti, and no common ground to speak of. Recent issues of *The Russian Information and Review*, of London, are full of appreciative material about the dead leader. A page is given up to short personal glimpses, presented by three friends. These character-comments run:

It is not for nothing that we called him "our Ilich." Time and again, in the moments of bitter doubt and uncertainty, many of us turned for a decisive word to Ilich. In the years when every day was full of events as are five normal years, conversations could be heard between comrades as follows:

"Did you speak to Ilich?"

"No."

"You're foolish. Better talk to him." And the comrade who was tormented by some problem or some doubt went off to Ilich.

Most significant is the fact that it is difficult to name a single member of our party who was timid about approaching Lenin on any question. I know many comrades, now very important figures, who did not fear to lay before Ilich their most serious doubts.

"One can say anything to Ilich," they said.

And this is true. More than this, after the first few words with him one feels an unusual simplicity and freedom.

"One can tell Ilich everything."—A. AROSEV.

* * *

Lenin has already become, and is still more to become, a myth, a legend, a fable, one of humanity's greatest. But it will hardly be possible ever to transform him into the sainted Vladimir Ulianov. He does not give himself readily to this honorable dehumanization. He is too much a man, too much a child of the earth. And he will always be "ours," "Ilich." For the coming generations he will seem far away, but in that future our descendants will think of him as a great figure among men, a great figure before heaven and earth, whose utilitarianism and devotion to economic things had as its only aim the opening up before humanity of the limitless vistas of a new world.

—A. VORONSKY.

* * *

The combination of the great and the simple in Lenin is amazing. It was not for nothing that the artist V. N. Denisov told me that he found it quite impossible to make a portrait of Vladimir Ilich. I took this artist to meetings and assemblies.

"No, I can't do it," he said.

"Why?"

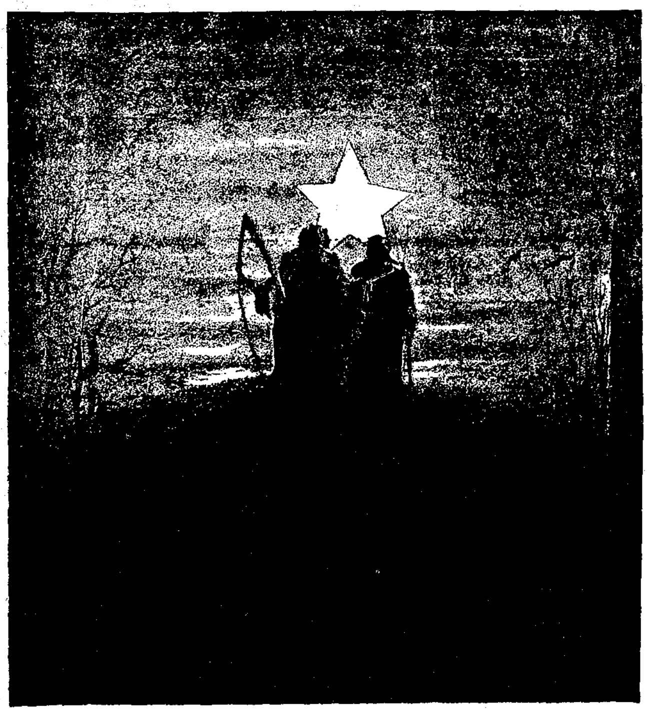
He stretched out his hands helplessly.

But finally, after listening to Lenin's speech at the Council of Soviets where Vladimir Ilich defended the ratification of the peace treaty with the Germans, the artist, all unnerved, came up to me.

"That's why—that's what he is," he said.

"What?"

"He is—he is like this: When he speaks, he always appears to me as the most learned German professor in his black coat, and at the same time the shrewd and business-like peasant. It is because of this that I can not paint him. He is two persons . . . A peasant and a professor."—A. AROSEV.



THE STAR OF HOPE—LENIN'S LEGACY TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD
—Chicago *Daily Worker*.

A curious little article on Lenin's boyhood, originally published in *Proletarskaya Revolutsia*, the organ of the Historical Commission of the Russian Communist party, is translated for the same English-Bolshevik paper. The destined Bolshevik Premier was notably proficient, it appears, in religious knowledge, but he was

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Second Health Crusade Article

Let's build up a nation of healthy children

Join the war against malnutrition's fearful inroads on the children of "the best fed nation in the world"

SPONSORED by the Borden Company, world's largest producer of milk products, a new health crusade has been launched to protect the children of America.

Contrary to the general impression many American children lack complete physical vigor. *In fact millions of children from normal American homes are actually undernourished.*

Malnutrition is not a disease. It is a condition of general physical depletion brought about by improper or insufficient food and lack of attention to normal health measures.

It can be overcome and prevented if you will enlist in this health crusade.

Don't leave this work for your neighbor to do. Join the movement yourself, for the sake of your own children and your community. The symptoms of malnutrition are so common that you will hardly recognize them. Malnutrition works in insidious ways, and its effects are far-reaching. For the health of the adult depends largely on the conditions of his early life. And each malnourished child is a menace to other children because he is a magnet for all kinds of diseases which in his weakened condition he cannot resist.

What can you, as an individual, do in this health crusade?

The answer is very simple. Put your children on a correct health schedule and add to their diet a regular daily feeding of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk diluted to the special malnutrition formula featured on this page.

Eagle Brand is of exceptional value in the treatment of malnutrition. Careful scientific experiments to prove its value have been conducted among over 1000 malnourished public school children in the past two years by the Nutrition Director of the Borden Company. Copies of the results which have been printed in the medical pages will be sent you free on request.

Do you know why Eagle Brand is so effective in the treatment of malnutrition? Because it is rich in certain vital food elements. Proteins which make firm muscles. Bone materials. Vitamins. Carbohydrates which give energy. The energy factor particularly is important. Children fed on Eagle Brand showed a remarkable increase in red corpuscles in the blood—a wonderful index of health and vigor.

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"I wish *Americans* knew the value of condensed milk"

◆ ◆ ◆

COMPLETE knowledge concerning malnutrition—how you can know when your child is not properly nourished, correct food and health rules for overcoming malnutrition, how to enlist your child's interest—all of these important matters are discussed very simply in the famous 3 *Little Books.*

If you are interested in malnutrition from any angle you will want these books. Send for them today and make yourself thoroughly familiar with them.

Even if you have no children of your own, you can become a leading factor in your community by taking up the subject of malnourished children through your clubs and your charities. *The Borden Company, 271 Borden Building, 350 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.*

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2 tablespoonfuls of Eagle Brand to ⅔ cup (standard measure) of cold water. Pour the milk from the can to the spoon. Give twice this amount in mid-morning or mid-afternoon feedings.

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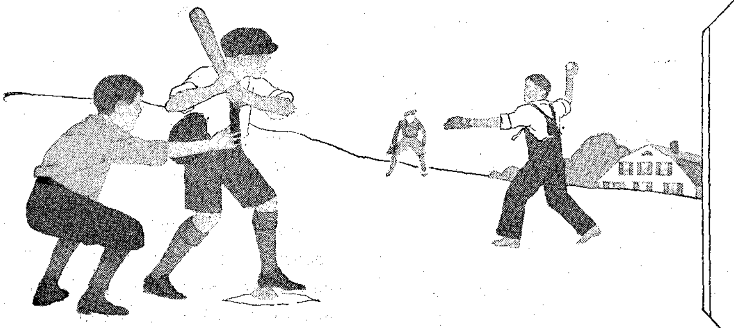

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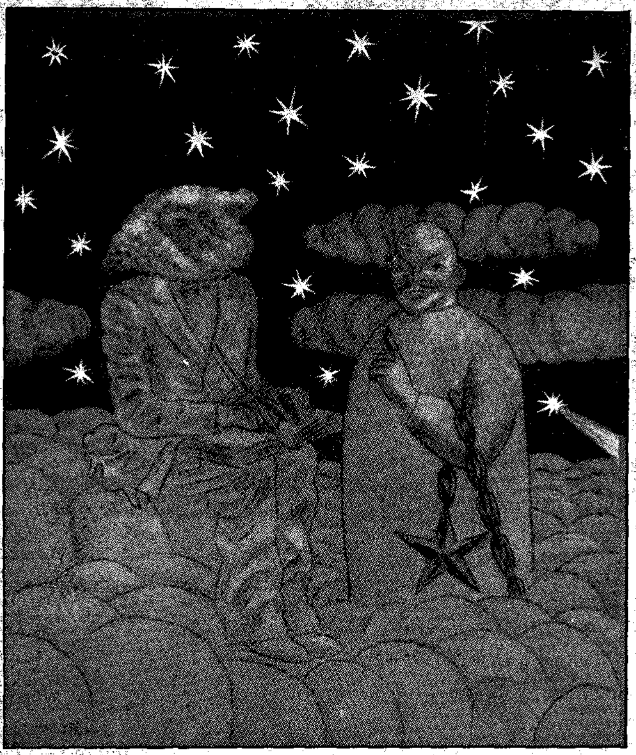
not quite so good in logic, and he suffered from "general unsociability." According to this translation:

His report, made at a time when examinations were exceptionally strict, reads as follows: "Attendance—very regular. Preparation of homework—very careful. Written homework—excellent. Attention in class—very attentive. Interest in studies—shows great interest in his work, and particularly in classics." In religious knowledge, physics, geography, mathematics, history, French, German, Latin, Greek, and Russian grammar, he received the highest possible mark at the end of the year (5): in logic his mark was 4.



From "Simplicissimus" (Munich)

THE NEW ARRIVAL MEETS HIS TEACHER

Karl Marx, father of Socialism, is represented, in this German cartoon, as saying to the late Bolshevist Premier: "Now, Lenin, kindly inform me just what Marxism really means."

In his examination he received five marks in all subjects, written and oral, and was granted the certificate of maturity and a gold medal (handed to him on September 13, 1887). In the examiner's report he is specially mentioned as "showing the greatest promise of further success in his studies."

When Lenin was leaving the gymnasium the following report was entered against his name by the pedagogical council: "Extremely brilliant, painstaking, and careful. Ulianov has been first in every form, and when leaving was awarded a gold medal, as the most worthy by reason of his progress, development, and conduct. Neither in school nor out of it has any case been noticed in which Ulianov by word or deed called forth unfavorable opinion in the managers or teachers of the gymnasium. His mental and moral training was always carefully supervised by his parents and, after 1886, when his father died, by his mother, who concentrated all her cares and watchfulness on the upbringing of her children. At the basis of his training lie religion and prudent discipline; and the good fruits of his home upbringing are apparent in Ulianov's excellent behavior. Inquiring more closely into Ulianov's home life and character, I could not but notice in him unnecessary reserve and aversion from contact even with his acquaintances, and outside school, even with friends who were the pride of their schools—general unsociability. Ulianov's mother intends not to leave him all the time he is studying at the University."

A member of the party that went to the country house, far from the railroad station, to bring the Premier's body back to Moscow, tells the story, on another page of the same Russian review, of that last journey. Lenin, in his red coffin, the Bolsheviks who carried him on their shoulders through the snow on that long grim walk to the railway station, the almost unrelieved misery of it all, are brought out in this brief, very Slavic account by Michael Koltzov. He writes, under the title of "The Last Journey":

In the depth of night, through a frosty mist, we journeyed to the place where we were to receive the still body of our chief.

We set off silently, in a small train from an empty station. In the carriages we sat in silence, muffled up, our eyes fixt stonily on the floor. When we left the train, dawn was at hand, but the cold skies were blacker than the piled forests, blacker than our own dark company, which crawled along the snow on creaking sledges, through gaps in the frozen forest, up to the distant glimmer of the house where Lenin lay.

Without a word we passed into the tall, white old house—our leader's place of rest.

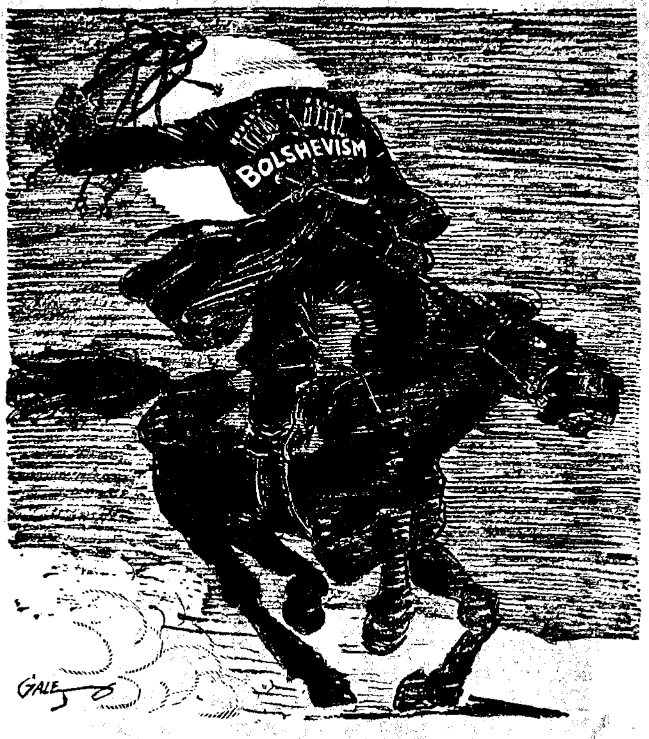
The house is quiet, convenient, spacious. Through these frost-figured window-panes, the man who understood everything, the athlete in the prime of life, harassed by the unutterable torment of an enforced helplessness, looked out over the untrimmed brushwood of a rustic garden, beyond the short path through the wood, and saw the hands of a hundred million brothers in the capitalist hells of the world stretched out for salvation.

Here on couches, in an invalid chair, at his desk, he used to sit and move about, patiently and pathetically trying to get better so as to be at work once more—trying to regain health and vigor so as to make happy all those who were waiting for the return of the helmsman to take up his watch again.

Here, in the large room, the little children from the neighboring villages came to see Uncle Lenin, to sit on his knee, to turn head over heels on the carpet, to win a smile, to be petted, to get a present of an apple or a toy. The disarranged Christmas-tree was still standing with its beads, its candles, and its cotton-wool snow and frost—the last amusement of his little friends.

In the half-dark passage on a couch was Nedezhda Konstantinovna—wife, friend, and sure comrade. As ever, tho weary, she was at her post at the open door of Ilich's room. Simply, politely, distinctly she replied with short words to the condoling woman friend who sat down beside her.

Ilich lay, just as we had known him. His face was calm. He was almost smiling, mischievously, in the old way we understood.

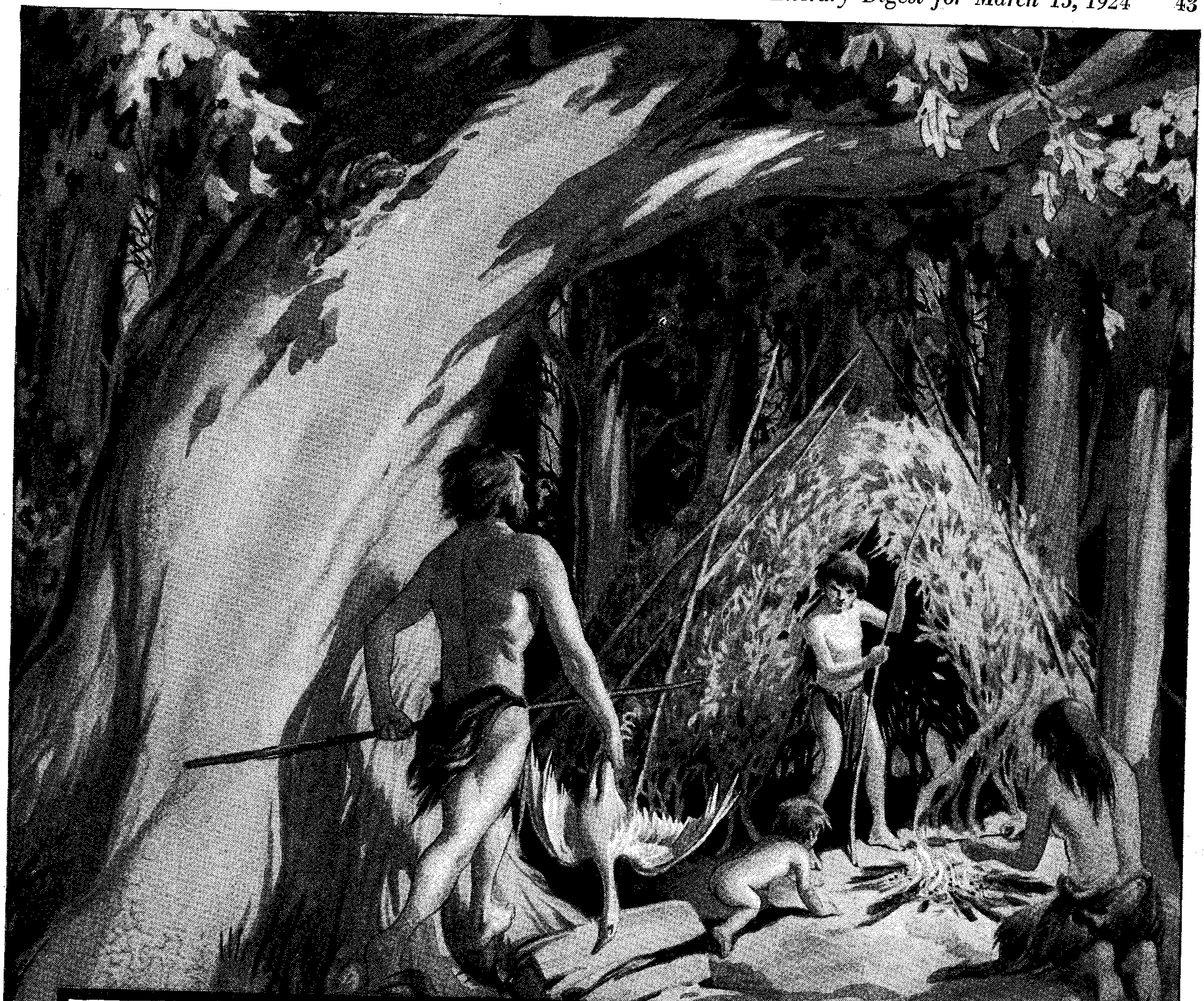


THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN

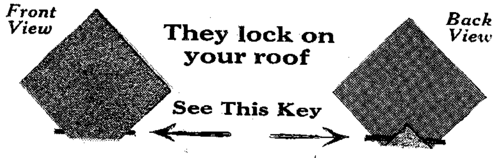
—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

There was Lenin, motionless, rigid, hands by his sides, his shoulders in a green tunic—the Lenin we had known bustling about, swinging his arms, storming. Going down-stairs some one murmured: "Ilich is looking fine—just as when we saw him for the last time."

His old comrades sat down on a couch. They pulled their cloaks tighter about them, muttering and interrupting one another as they called everything to mind. These were great personages in the government of the great Soviet country which Vladimir Lenin directed, but at the moment they were simply old comrades, recalling Lenin's jokes, his stubbornness, his wide



From Leaves to Latite



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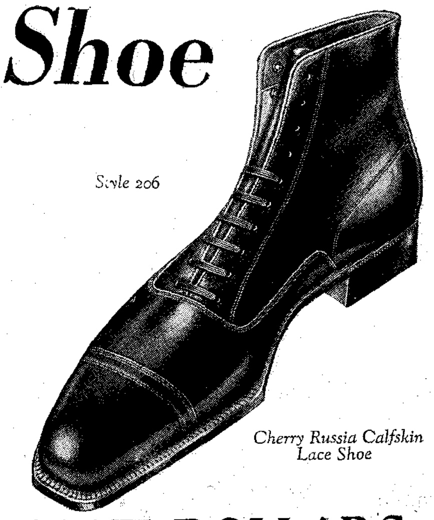

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ATLANTA, GA.	32 Marietta Street
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.	1106 Atlantic Avenue
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BALTIMORE, MD.	16 E. Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE, MD.	108 W. Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE, MD.	122 W. Baltimore Street
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	1918 Third Avenue
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	1258 Main Street
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	537 Fulton Street
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	508 Fifth Avenue
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	1427 Broadway
CAMDEN, N. J.	1131 Broadway
CANTON, OHIO	214 N. Market Avenue
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.	103 S. Main Street
CHARLESTON, S. C.	349 King Street
CHESTER, PA.	524 Market Street
CHICAGO, ILL.	29 S. Dearborn Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO	33 W. Fifth Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO	530 Superior Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO	Cor. Pub. Sq. & Ont. Street
DAYTON, OHIO	19 E. Fifth Street
DETROIT, MICH.	1141 Farmer Street
DETROIT, MICH.	49 Monroe Street
DETROIT, MICH.	612 Woodward Avenue
EASTON, PA.	245 Northampton Street
ELIZABETH, N. J.	136 Broad Street
ERIE, PA.	1029 State Street
HANOVER, PA.	16 Carlisle Street
HARRISBURG, PA.	333 Market Street
HARTFORD, CONN.	100 Asylum Street
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	33 S. Illinois Street
JACKSON, MICH.	109 E. Main Street
JOHNSTOWN, PA.	414 Main Street
LANCASTER, PA.	112 N. Queen Street
LEBANON, PA.	3 South Eighth Street
LORAIN, OHIO	636 Broadway
LOUISVILLE, KY.	405 S. Fourth Avenue
McKEESPORT, PA.	338 Fifth Avenue
MACON, GA.	362 Second Street
NASHVILLE, TENN.	224 Fifth Avenue
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.	377 George Street
NEW CASTLE, PA.	228 E. Washington Street
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	615 Canal Street
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	322 St. Charles Street
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	164 S. Rampart Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.	1238 Broadway
NEW YORK, N. Y.	1195 Broadway
NEW YORK, N. Y.	1595 Broadway
NEW YORK, N. Y.	78 W. 125th Street
NEWARK, N. J.	210 Market Street
NEWARK, N. J.	142 Market Street
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.	Wash'ton Ave. at 29th Street
NORFOLK, VA.	125 Granby Street
PASSAIC, N. J.	58 Lexington Avenue
PATERSON, N. J.	204 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1105 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1016 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	139 N. Eighth Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	214 N. Eighth Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	2440 Kensington Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	4074 Lancaster Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	2732 Germantown Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.	407 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.	534 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.	647 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.	203 Sixth Street
PLAINFIELD, N. J.	109 E. Front Street
READING, PA.	523 Penn Street
RICHMOND, VA.	609 E. Broad Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.	304 N. Sixth Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.	715 Olive Street
SCRANTON, PA.	411 Spruce Street
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO	24 E. High Street
STAMFORD, CONN.	284 Atlantic Street
TOLEDO, OHIO	335 St. Clair Street
TRENTON, N. J.	17 E. State Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.	939 Pa. Ave. N. W.
WILKES-BARRE, PA.	46 E. Market Street
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.	125 W. Fourth Street
WILMINGTON, DEL.	602 Market Street
YORK, PA.	5 E. Market Street

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Exclusively for Men and Boys

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

interests, his skating, his letters, his comradeliness.

Dawn had come. It was time that we all, and Lenin too, left the place. In silence the red coffin was carried out of the house. Stalin's face and sunken eyes as he stooped over the coffin were white as chalk. Every one was weeping, helplessly.

We moved along the lane through the forest, with a crowd of peasants on either side. A little peasant went in front, scattering fir twigs along the path. We Bolsheviks were bearing Lenin on our shoulders along the snowy steppe, five versts to the railway line.

We bore him along—Lenin, the iron leader of the workers, the friend of the peasants.

A curious parallel between the dead Bolshevik Premier and the late President Woodrow Wilson, a parallel that breaks into contrast, of course, at many places, is discerned by *The Christian Century*, a religious journal with radical tendencies, published in Chicago. "It is not every day that one can write," exclaims the editor: "Two men are dead, and the world will never be the same again!" Taking up their resemblances first, the writer proceeds:

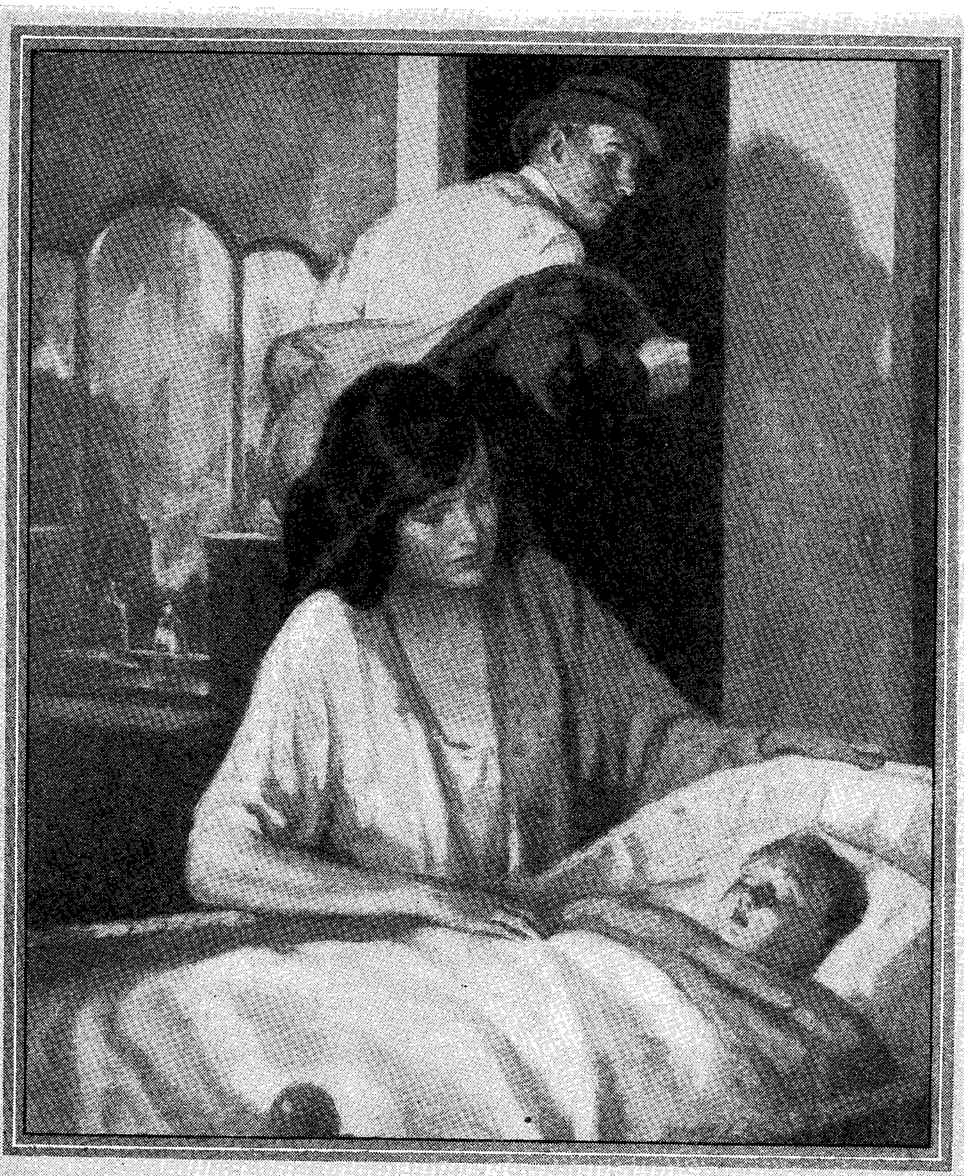
They came from the same section of society. Mr. Wilson's father was a clergyman; the father of Lenin was an inspector of schools. Both boyhoods knew the necessity for economy; both enjoyed the stimulus of a home in which learning was considered an important part; both were provided with the best educational equipment available. Into the formative years of both there was injected revolt against government in Lenin's case by the execution of an older brother for participation in revolutionary plottings; in the case of Wilson by residence in Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina during the period just before, of, and following the Civil War.

The personal habits of both were much the same. They were scholars and writers. Lenin of necessity spent most of his life in retirement, mastering the literature out of which grew his beliefs, and giving forth his thoughts in those books and tracts that have had such a profound influence. Wilson was never quite as happy as when in his study, lost in the reading of some book, or typing personally those volumes upon which rest his assured standing as a scholar. Neither man cared for personal display. As President of the United States, Mr. Wilson was careful to uphold the dignity of his office by the care with which he drest, but when he came to the White House the experienced personal attendant of many Presidents was scandalized by the scantiness of his wardrobe. Lenin never wore a frock-coat or any of the other insignia of office.

Both came to amazing heights of power, and for both this power was to a great extent personal. To both, moreover, this power came suddenly after years of semi-obscurity. As scholar and college president, Mr. Wilson was known to only a few people. His term as a Governor, while he was being groomed for the Presidency, was largely filled with introductions to the established figures of the political world. The majority of Russians had never heard of Lenin before 1917. Yet, once in power, both governed in an unusually personal way. As a historian, Mr. Wilson had become convinced that the American Congressional system can only function successfully under the promptings of a strong executive. While he was in office, he consistently regarded the Congress as a body for the popular ratification of Presidential decisions. For more than three-quarters of his term, his theory was never seriously challenged. Lenin had no illusions as to the repose of power in a successful revolutionary State. With the massed ignorance of Russia's peasantry behind him, he saw no way forward save through the dictatorship of an enlightened and small group of leaders. And at the center of that group, as the final word of authority, Lenin did not hesitate to place himself. Even Trotzky, perhaps an abler administrator, gave way. He gave way, to be sure, because of the superiority of Lenin's argument. But he gave way. And, as a footnote to this similarity in careers, both men passed their last days in retirement, broken by the weight of the tasks they had tried to carry.

Finally, not to pursue the parallel too far, both men were distinguished by the inflexibility of their personal will. In Russia, this carried Lenin through exile in Siberia; a fugitive life in the cities of the continent; the proletarian propaganda of the first war years; and the immeasurable demands of his years of power. Coming to control after Czarism had crashed, mild reform had failed, spectacular but superficial socialism had destroyed itself, Lenin had to pull Russia out of the shambles of the World War, hold her together through eight counter-revolutionary attacks financed from abroad and launched from every one of her borders, and then attempt to carry out the most daring social and political experiment in history. We stand amazed before a will capable of such an enterprise. None the less, Mr. Wilson, altho in less adventurous ways, displayed the same iron determination. On the rock of his purpose many a man's career was shattered. In truth, at the end the President proved ready to shatter his own career there.

In their methods of achieving their ends the two men were markedly different. Mr. Wilson knew almost nothing about negotiation and less about personal compromise. When dealing with men whose political authority equaled his own, as he was at Paris, he proved sadly inept. Men who were closest to the struggle with the Senate over the ratification of the Versailles treaties can come to the point of tears in telling how changed might have been the course of history had the President been willing to recede by the smallest margin from positions on non-essential features of that situation which he had arbitrarily chosen. Lenin was at his best as a compromiser. It has been said that he carried on by the power of his will. It was equally true that when that will came into conflict with a condition that could not be controlled, Lenin was ready to compromise, and to admit without reservation that he had done so. It has been the habit of American journals, having damned him for the Marxian theory which he first advocated on assuming power, then to twit him for every recession from that theory. The truth is that, under conditions so desperate that we have known no parallel to them, Lenin gave an astonishing evidence of that power to compromise that John Morley judged the touchstone of statesmanship.



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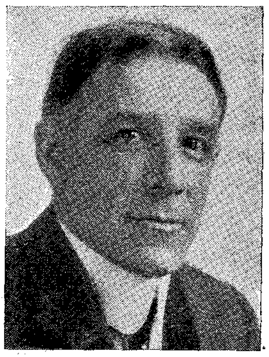
EDWARD BOK

THE GREATEST AUTHORS, IN POPULAR ESTIMATION, AT LEAST, OF THIS CENTURY

This row, and the one at the bottom of the page, shows the leading figures in a poll undertaken by *The International Book Review*. It is noteworthy that four of the leaders are Englishmen—and that there isn't a woman among them.

WHO ARE THE "CLASSIC AUTHORS" OF TO-DAY?

ONE WAY TO DETERMINE the best books and writers of a generation is by consulting the literary critics. Another way is by putting the matter up to the public at large. Still another is by consulting a more or less picked public, consisting of people, not professional critics, who are fond of reading. This first method, it may be remembered, when applied by *The Literary Digest International Book Review* some time ago, returned Thomas Hardy as the first writer of this generation, and, as the greatest book, his long poetical drama, "The Dynasts." *The Review* has just completed another test, along the third of the three possible lines, by submitting the question to its readers, with results which are summarized in the two tables published on this and page 50 following. To quote from its own account of its investigation:

The Ten Books Receiving the Highest Vote

Votes	
563	**THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY** *By H. G. Wells*
471	**FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE** *By V. Blasco Ibáñez*
355	**IF WINTER COMES** *By A. S. M. Hutchinson*
346	**AMERICANIZATION OF EDWARD BOK** *By Edward Bok*
345	**THE LIFE OF CHRIST** *By Giovanni Papini*
302	**THE CRISIS** *By Winston Churchill*
286	**SHORT STORIES** *By O. Henry*
281	**THE VIRGINIAN** *By Owen Wister*
256	**LIFE AND LETTERS OF WALTER H. PAGE** *By Burton J. Hendrick*
254	**THE MIND IN THE MAKING** *By James Harvey Robinson*

The International Book Review has just completed a unique poll to determine what its readers consider the best ten books published since 1900. In answer to an editorial invitation extended last July, 1,753 readers of *The International Book Review* have sent in their votes, each naming the ten books of the present century that stand highest in their esteem. The votes for each author and title were carefully tabulated in a card-catalog as they came in, and the final returns show that these 1,753 persons, far from agreeing on any ten, have cast their ballots for no less than 1,201 authors and 2,164 different books. Certain books, however, have gradually forged ahead in the race, tho some of the favorites have encountered exciting ups and downs. The ten that finally received the highest number of votes—the winners in this wide-spread election—beginning with "The Outline of History" and "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," may be seen in the list displayed in the middle of this page, with the vote cast for each. Representing, as it does, the majority-vote of book-lovers in large centers and remote villages from Maine to California, this list is of unique interest. So far as known, it represents the largest popular literary plebiscite ever held anywhere.

The symposium as planned was based on votes for individual books, and the ten titles on this page are the fruits of that plan. But as the voting proceeded it became apparent that certain authors enjoying the highest popularity were destined not to appear in this list simply because they had written so many good books that their admirers could not agree on any one as the best. This phase of the contest, therefore, is covered by counting the total for each author and making out another list on that basis, as shown on the second page of the present article. Comparing these two lists it will be seen that the title-vote and author-vote are pretty much the same for the first six items, but beyond that point Booth Tarkington, with 342 votes for all his books, overtops O. Henry's 286 votes, and Joseph Conrad's seventeen books bring him a larger vote than all Owen Wister's novels could muster. On this basis John Galsworthy and Sinclair Lewis also may be counted as winners.

There were, of course, thousands of books and authors that

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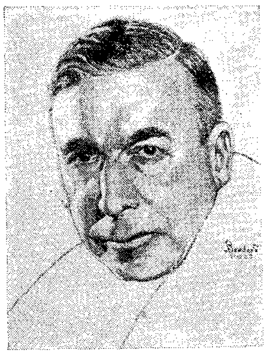
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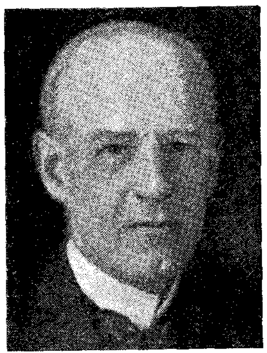
JOSEPH CONRAD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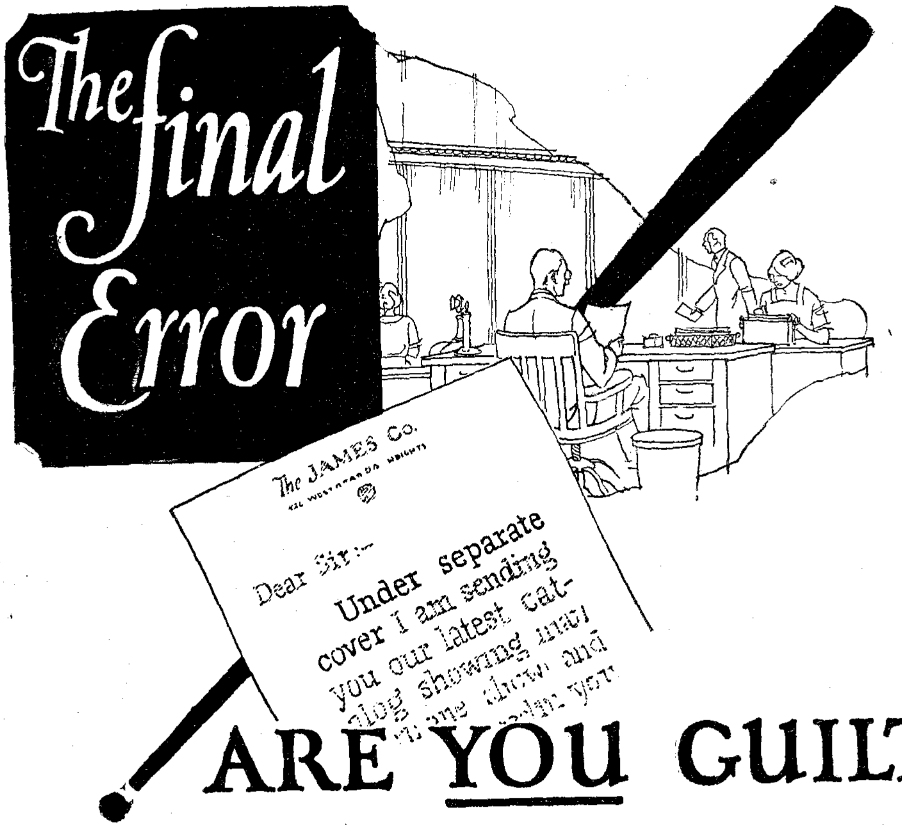
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

did not get in either honor roll of ten, and these are taken care of in special tables, each name accompanied by the total votes for all the author's works and a special vote for his most popular book. *The Review* comments:

And what a list it makes, if we extend the arbitrary limit, say, to the "best fifty" instead of the "best ten"! Jack London, Rudyard Kipling, Maurice Maeterlinck, Lytton Strachey, Theodore Roosevelt, Knut Hamsun, Hugh Walpole, Romain Rolland—and so on down the roll of favorites. It is in this view that we get a more comprehensive idea of the prevailing taste of the American book-reading public.

It is interesting to note, by the way, how this list of titles has changed since the first month of the contest. At that time Arnold Bennett's "Old Wives' Tale" was in the lead; Mr. Hutchinson's "If Winter Comes" followed next, and then came Butler's "The Way of All Flesh," Galsworthy's "The Forsyte Saga," Rolland's "Jean-Christophe," Wells's "Outline of History," and Mrs. Wharton's "Ethan Frome." Now, at the finish, only two of these six have survived to enter the winning list, and others that were scarcely in sight at that time have accumulated an unexpected host of friends. The only book that has kept its place in the van almost from the beginning is Mr. Wells's "Outline of History." "The Old Wives' Tale" and "Jean-Christophe," which held the second and third places at an early stage in the contest, have failed to stay in the magic circle, and a similar fate has overtaken Mr. Hardy's "The Dynasts," Mr. Galsworthy's "The Forsyte Saga," and Mr. Strachey's "Queen Victoria." All of these, nevertheless, will be found high up in the longer list following the chosen ten.

A brief commentary on the books and authors who head the list runs:

"The Outline of History," by H. G. Wells, was published in 1920 in two large volumes and at once caught the public attention as an interpretation of history from a new view-point. It is a commentary on the life of man from the Stone Age to 1920. The author has undertaken to revalue all recorded events and outstanding personalities on the basis of how much each has contributed to the ultimate good of humanity. His judgments have provoked hostile as well as friendly comment.

"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" was written by the Spanish novelist, Blasco Ibáñez, in the early years of the World War, and the English translation was published in the United States in 1918, when we were in the midst of the great struggle ourselves. It portrays the coming of War, Pestilence, Famine and Death to a family from the Argentine after one branch has gone to Germany, one to Paris, and contains among other pictures of Europe in war time a vivid and now famous description of the Battle of the Marne.

A. S. M. Hutchinson, an English novelist, won a place in 1922 in the envied circle of best-sellers with "If Winter Comes." The hero of this book, *Mark Sabre*, is an idealist, and his troubles center largely about his relations with *Mabel*, his wife, who neither loves nor understands him, and *Nona*, who does both.

"The Americanization of Edward Bok" also dates from 1922. The "A. L. A. Catalog" describes it thus: "The fascination of success hangs about this intimate account of how the Dutch immigrant boy became the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, of the work he did, and the people he knew—Roosevelt, Kipling, Holmes, Gladstone and many others."

Giovanni Papini, whose "Life of Christ" (1923) has won the fifth place in the list, is a novelist and critic who, after carving out a large place for himself in Italian literature by his slashing radicalism, has now astonished his friends by writing a wholly orthodox life of Jesus in a style remarkable for its literary quality and loving sympathy.

The voters who chose Winston Churchill's "The Crisis" showed that this romance of our Civil War had created an impression on them deep enough to last twenty years or more, for the book was published in 1901, or two years after "Richard Carvel" had brought fame and fortune to the author. The novel, whose scenes are chiefly in St. Louis, embodies the fierce political movements of the time, and includes Lincoln, Grant and Sherman among its characters.

The short stories of Sydney Porter, who wrote under the pen-name of O. Henry, were published in eleven collections between 1905 and 1911, three typical volumes being those of the New York stories grouped under the title of "The Four Million." Tho Ernest A. Baker's "Guide to the Best Fiction" says that "intellectually, these tales are on a par with the cinematograph practical joke," there is a growing tendency to rank O. Henry as a great master of the short story.

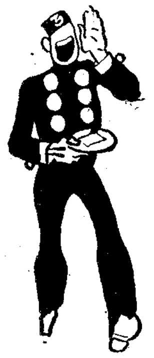
Owen Wister's Wyoming cowboy romance, "The Virginian," is another book that harks back more than twenty years (1902). It depicts a dashing cow-puncher on the Western plains half a century ago, and his love for a pretty Vermont "schoolmarm."

"The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page" (1922, two volumes) consists mainly of the letters written by Mr. Page during the five war-agitated years of his Ambassadorship in London.

"The Mind in the Making" (1921) traces the gradual growth of the modern mind and is a plea for a mental attitude which will avoid repeating the mistakes of the past.

One of the most curious features of this entire poll is the fact that such popular novelists as Conan Doyle, Stanley Weyman, and Marie Corelli do not receive even ten votes for books written since 1900. Ten years ago Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was at the height of his reputation, when a New York magazine paid him $30,000 for the serial rights of "The Valley of Fear." In the closing years of the last century James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible" was deservedly the most widely read novel in this country, but his later works have won few votes. About the same time "David Harum" was beginning its sale of nearly two million copies, and a little earlier (1893 and 1894) Mr. Weyman's "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe" were enjoying a well-merited popularity. Those were the days of the flourishing of the historical romance. "Quo Vadis" (1896) was having a great vogue, and "When Knighthood Was in Flower" (1898) had caught the popular taste. The only survival of that class of fiction in the present ten favorites is "The Crisis," for "The Virginian" belongs in a somewhat different category. Rex Beach, long a best-seller, got only three votes for "The Spoilers," and Kate Douglas Wiggin

a call for a name



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Contest Judges

PROF. DANIEL STARCH, *Harvard University School of Business Administration.*

J. S. WICHERT, *Advertising Manager Mellin's Food Company.*

FLETCHER W. TAFT, *Advertising Manager The Carter's Ink Company.*

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2. The contest will officially close the 15th day of May. It officially opens the 15th day of March.
3. In case of tie, all of the tying contestants shall receive the full amount of the prize.
4. Names may be written on the slips given away free by stationers, druggists, etc.
5. The first prize will be awarded to the contestant who submits the name that is the most appropriate in the opinion of the judges. The other prizes will be awarded to those next most appropriate in order.
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Authors whose popular vote ranks them below the first ten make up a considerable literary army. They are shown, in single file, in the following columns. The figures on the left indicate the total votes received by the author, while the smaller figures on the right, in parentheses, show the vote received for the author's most popular book, which is named in the same line. This imposing list runs:

Votes
283 London, Jack, "Call of the Wild" (246).
273 Kipling, Rudyard, "Kim" (203).
252 Maeterlinck, M., "The Bluebird" (143)
230 Strachey, Lytton, "Queen Victoria" (212).
222 Roosevelt, T., "Letters to His Children" (181).
220 Walpole, Hugh, "The Cathedral" (139).
216 Hamsun, Knut, "Growth of the Soil" (189).
200 Rolland, Romain, "Jean-Christophe" (195).
197 Locke, W. J., "The Beloved Vagabond" (168).
194 Bennett, A., "Old Wives' Tale" (169).
193 Fox, John, Jr., "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" (179).
191 Burnett, Frances H., "The Shuttle" (68).
188 Wharton, Edith, "Ethan Frome" (120).
181 Adams, H., "Education of Henry Adams" (174).
174 Van Loon, H., "Story of Mankind" (167).
170 Thomson, J. A., "Outline of Science" (170).
161 Cather, Willa, "One of Ours" (98).
151 Washington, Booker T., "Up from Slavery" (151).
145 Hichens, Robert, "Garden of Allah" (140).
141 Bacheller, Irving, "Eben Holden" (110).
140 Hergesheimer, J., "Java Head" (71).
136 Hudson, W. H., "Green Mansions" (87).
131 Cabell, James B., "Jurgen" (87).
121 Farnol, Jeffery, "The Broad Highway" (107).
121 Barrie, J. M., "The Admirable Crichton" (47).
116 De Morgan, Wm., "Joseph Vance" (107).
116 Canfield, Dorothy, "The Bent Twig" (51).
115 Grayson, David (Ray Stannard Baker), "Adventures in Friendship" (95).
109 Bryce, James, "Modern Democracies" (106).
107 Charnwood, Lord, "Abraham Lincoln" (103).
106 Shaw, George B., "Pygmalion" (27).
105 Drinkwater, J., "Outline of Literature" (79).
100 Parker, Sir Gilbert, "The Weavers" (81).
95 Hardy, Thomas, "The Dynasts" (94).
94 James, William, "Varieties of Religious Experience" (83).
93 King, Basil, "The Conquest of Fear" (69).
91 Deland, Margaret, "Awakening of Helena Ritchie" (78).
91 Quick, H., "Vandemark's Folly" (85).
91 Twain, Mark, "Mysterious Stranger" (82).
90 Butler, S., "The Way of All Flesh" (89).
88 Atherton, Gertrude, "Black Oxen" (64).
86 Masefield, John, "Poems" (41).
84 Sinclair, Upton, "The Jungle" (78).
81 Riley, James W., "Songs of Summer" (76).
79 Masters, E. L., "Spoon River Anthology" (74).
78 France, Anatole, "Penguin Island" (56).
77 Simonds, F. H., "History of the World War" (77).
76 O'Brien, Frederick, "White Shadows in the South Seas" (74).
76 Thayer, W. R., "Life of John Hay" (41).
75 Burroughs, J., "Accepting the Universe" (72).
72 Harrison, Henry S., "Queed" (69).
69 Bojer, Johan, "The Great Hunger" (35).
67 Dreiser, Theodore, "The Genius" (44).
63 Kilmer, Joyce, "Poems and Essays" (61).
61 Wilson, H. L., "Merton of the Movies" (42).
61 Wagner, Charles, "Simple Life" (61).
60 Brooke, Rupert, "Collected Poems" (60).
54 Ossendowski, F., "Beasts, Men and Gods" (54).
53 Wright, Harold B., "Shepherd of the Hills" (15).
51 White, Wm. A., "A Certain Rich Man" (50).
51 Noyes, Alfred, "Poems" (40).
50 Hemon, Louis, "Maria Chapdelaine" (49).
48 Lincoln, Joseph C., "Doctor Nye" (22).
48 Porter, Gene S., "The Harvester" (10).
48 Rinehart, Mary R., "Amazing Interlude" (13).
47 Beveridge, Albert J., "John Marshall" (47).
45 Ferrero, Guglielmo, "The Greatness and Decline of Rome" (44).
44 Maugham, W. S., "Of Human Bondage" (32).
44 Osborne, H. F., "Men of the Old Stone Age" (41).
42 Chesterton, G. K., "Orthodoxy" (27).
40 Poole, Ernest, "His Family" (21).
40 Machen, Arthur, "Hill of Dreams" (28).
39 Mencken, H. L., "American Language" (30).
39 Norris, Kathleen, "Certain People of Importance" (16).
38 Kaye-Smith, Sheila, "Joanna Godden" (26).
38 Kyne, P. B., "Kindred of the Dust" (14).
38 De la Mare, W., "Memoirs of a Midget" (29).
37 Gibbs, Sir Philip, "Middle of the Road" (27).
35 Egan, Maurice F., "Confessions of a Book Lover" (35).
33 Curwood, James O., "The Alaskan" (8).
33 Dunsany, Lord, "Book of Wonder" (16).
33 Sinclair, May, "Tree of Heaven" (13).
33 Van Dyke, H., "Companionable Books" (11).
32 Morley, C., "Where the Blue Begins" (17).
31 Barbusse, Henri, "Under Fire" (31).
31 Lewisohn, Ludwig, "Up Stream" (26).
30 Grahame, K., "Wind in the Willow" (28).
30 McFee, William, "Casuals of the Sea" (21).
28 Hearn, L., "Interpretations of Literature" (26).
28 Hough, Emerson, "Covered Wagon" (22).
28 Millay, Edna St. V., "A Few Figs from Thistles" (15).
28 White, Andrew D., "Seven Great Statesmen" (26).
27 Angell, N., "The Great Illusion" (27).
27 O'Neill, Eugene, "Plays" (10).
27 Synge, John, "Plays" (18).
27 West, Rebecca, "The Judge" (26).
25 Belloc, H., "The Mercy of Allah" (18).
25 Johnston, Mary, "To Have and to Hold" (8).
24 Jordan, David S., "The Days of a Man" (23).
24 Sabatini, Rafael, "Scaramouche" (15).
24 Swinnerton, Frank, "Nocturne" (24).
24 Van Vechten, C., "Peter Whiffle" (22).
22 D'Annunzio, G., "The Flame of Life" (21).
21 Gissing, George, "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft" (20).
21 Glasgow, Ellen, "Deliverance" (20).
21 Grey, Zane, "Riders of the Purple Sage" (4).
21 Maran, Rene, "Batouala" (21).
21 Wasserman, J., "The World's Illusion" (18).
20 Caine, Hall, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" (6).
20 Stephens, James, "Crock of Gold" (17).
19 Moore, George, "In Single Strictness" (6).
18 Byrne, Don, "Messer Marco Polo" (10).
18 Garland, Hamlin, "A Son of the Middle Border" (15).
16 Ellis, Havelock, "Dance of Life" (9).
16 Hewlett, Maurice, "Queen's Quair" (7).
16 Housman, A. E., "Last Poems" (10).
16 Norris, Frank, "The Octopus" (8).
15 Boyd, Thomas, "Through the Wheat" (15).
15 Fosdick, H. E., "Christianity and Progress" (6).
15 Gale, Zona, "Miss Lulu Bett" (7).
15 Huneker, J. G., "Steeplejack" (12).

(*Continued on page 54*)

The Ten Authors Receiving the Highest Vote

[*Figures in parentheses show vote for book named. Figures before author's name show total vote for his works.*]

Votes

671 H. G. Wells
"The Outline of History" (563), and 16 other books of his.

485 V. Blasco Ibáñez
"Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" (471), and 6 other titles.

414 A. S. M. Hutchinson
"If Winter Comes" (355), and 5 other books.

365 Winston Churchill
"The Crisis" (302), and 8 other titles.

350 Edward Bok
"The Americanization of Edward Bok" (346), and 1 other book.

345 Giovanni Papini
"The Life of Christ" (345).

342 Booth Tarkington
"Penrod" (109), and 11 other books.

315 Joseph Conrad
"Lord Jim" (66), and 16 other Conrad works.

310 John Galsworthy
"The Forsyte Saga" (240), and 8 others.

291 Sinclair Lewis
"Main Street" (211), and 1 other title.

"Remember to take off your overshoes"

HOW we hated overshoes! In stormy, sloppy weather mother used to insist that we wear them. But her final caution was always to remember to take them off. She knew that if we sat all day in school with them on, our feet would become too warm—that this heat could not escape and our feet would become "drawn" and damp and uncomfortable—that unhealthy feet and colds would result.

Feet must breathe to be healthy

That is why we wear leather soles and heels. *Leather is really a second skin to our feet.* The natural pores of the animal's hide are retained in good leather. Through them our feet actually *breathe.*

Ask your doctor and he will tell you that this "breathing" of the feet in leather soles and heels is one reason why there is nothing like leather for health. He will tell you that a leather sole "gives" with every movement of your foot, yet it is so sturdy that it supports the arch. That is why the men and women who have worn leather soles and heels all their lives rarely have fallen arches and flat feet.

The tanning industry is dependent upon the killers of cattle for its supply of hides. Beeves are not killed for their hides alone. If they were, prices of leather would be prohibitive. The entire world competes on an equal footing for the American business. When you buy good leather, you get greater value for your money than you do when you buy almost any other known product.

Heat can escape from a leather sole. Your feet are cool and comfortable in summer. Your feet do not perspire and become damp. That is why leather keeps them warm in winter too.

The economy of honest leather

Leather is tough, strong and long wearing. Nature made it so. The tanning processes add to this strength. Look at a piece of leather through a microscope and you will see that it is composed of thousands of tiny fibres—elastic, strong and resilient. These fibres make a material that is far more tough, far more strong than a solid, non-porous mass.

Leather soles and heels will hold your shoes in shape—keep them style fresh. Then, too, leather soles and heels are *safe.* Even in wet weather they do not slide on slippery sidewalks.

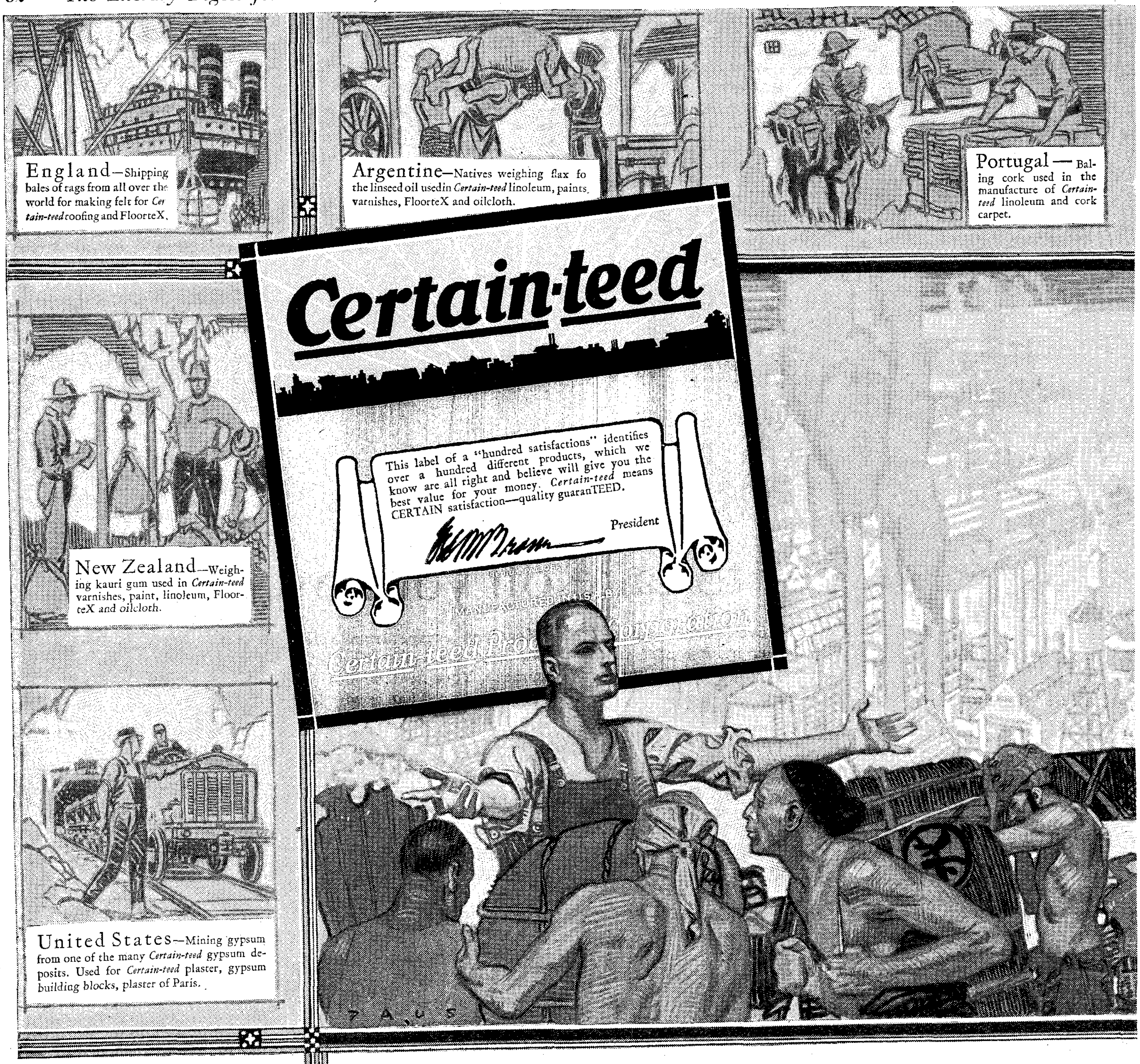
Ask for the all-leather shoe

When you buy new shoes, ask to see the all-leather shoe. It has all the style, the comfort, the economy of long wear and lasting good looks you are after. Insist upon shoes that let your feet breathe.

AMERICAN SOLE *and* BELTING LEATHER TANNERS
17 Battery Place, New York City

Nothing takes the place of

LEATHER



England—Shipping bales of rags from all over the world for making felt for Certain-teed roofing and FloorteX.

Argentine—Natives weighing flax fo the linseed oil used in *Certain-teed* linoleum, paints, varnishes, FloorteX and oilcloth.

Portugal—Baling cork used in the manufacture of *Certain-teed* linoleum and cork carpet.

New Zealand—Weighing kauri gum used in *Certain-teed* varnishes, paint, linoleum, FloorteX and oilcloth.

United States—Mining gypsum from one of the many *Certain-teed* gypsum deposits. Used for *Certain-teed* plaster, gypsum building blocks, plaster of Paris.

This label of a "hundred satisfactions" identifies over a hundred different products, which we know are all right and believe will give you the best value for your money. *Certain-teed* means CERTAIN satisfaction—quality guaranTEED.

President

Beyond the rim of the horiz

WORKING under the flags of many nations, they gathe the materials for a hundred or more products which ar brought together under one emblem—the *Certain-teed* Label

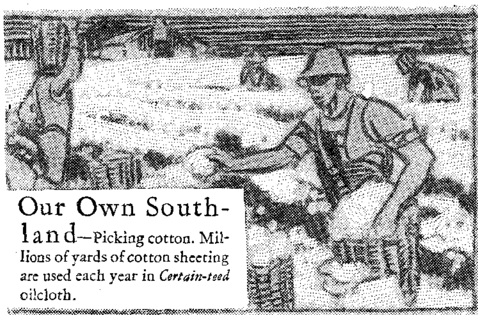
In India they have prepared the jute, in Portugal they hav stripped the cork bark, in Argentine they have grown the fla for the linseed-oil in *Certain-teed* linoleum. For mellow-tone *Certain-teed* shingles and roofing, rags have been sorted all ove Europe and the Near East—rugged Vermonters have crushe the slate and Mexican peons have worked to produce th asphalt. From every point of the compass ships of commerc are bringing oils and gums, destined to become *Certain-tee* paint and varnish of enduring quality.

BUILD TO ENDURE

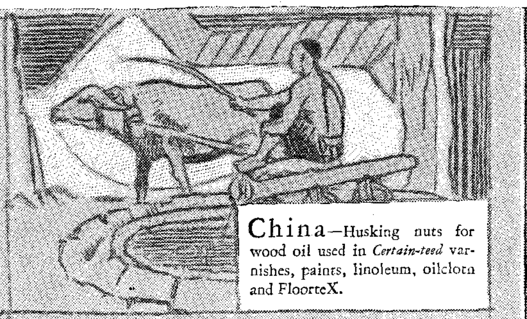
CERTAIN-TEED PLANTS

Each a complete manufacturing unit producing a group of allied products

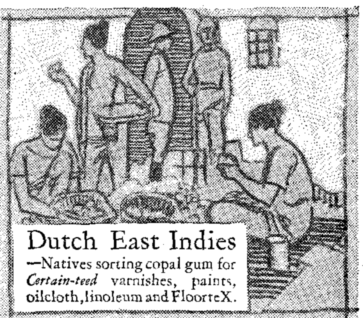
Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.
Richmond, Calif.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Acme, N. Mex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
York, Pa.
Acme, Texas
Marseilles, Ill.
Gypsum, Oregon
Laramie, Wyo.
Acme, Okla.
Cement, Okla.
Trenton, N. J.



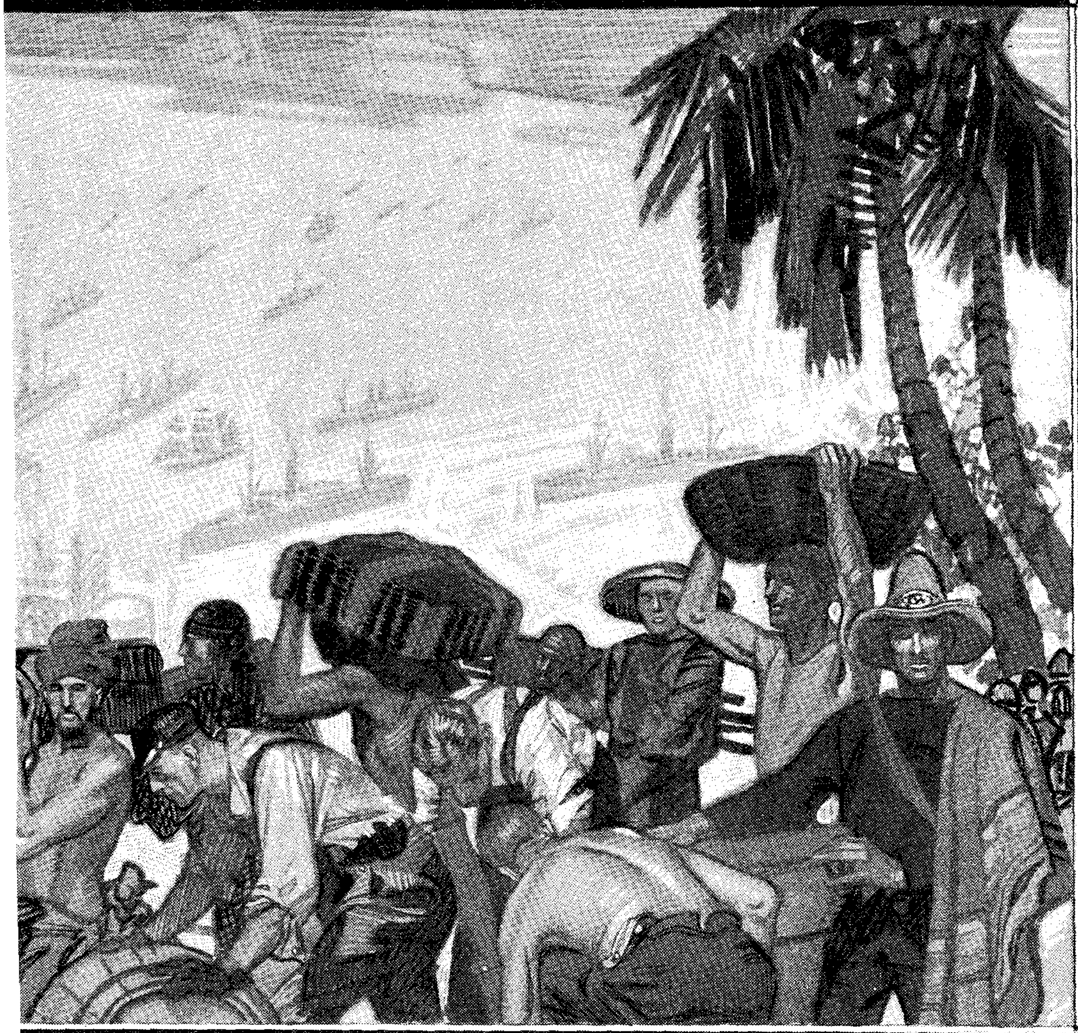
Our Own Southland—Picking cotton. Millions of yards of cotton sheeting are used each year in *Certain-teed* oilcloth.

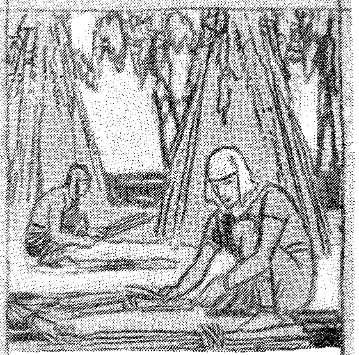


China—Husking nuts for wood oil used in *Certain-teed* varnishes, paints, linoleum, oilcloth and FloorteX.

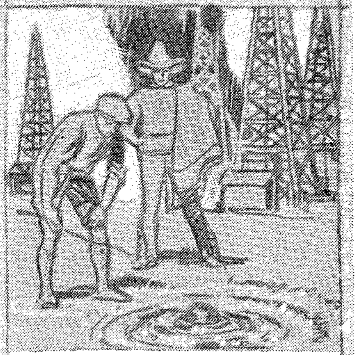


Dutch East Indies—Natives sorting copal gum for *Certain-teed* varnishes, paints, oilcloth, linoleum and FloorteX.





India—Preparing jute for shipment to Europe where it is woven into burlap, then shipped to this country. Millions of yards are used annually in *Certain-teed* linoleum.



Mexico—One of the asphalts used in *Certain-teed* roofing and FloorteX comes from Mexico. Millions of gallons are used annually in the *Certain-teed* plants.

a host of workers serves you

om our Southland comes the cotton for *Certain-teed* oil-
ı, and from many *Certain-teed* mines, the gypsum for
:er and light, fireproof walls.

ıe great *Certain-teed* plants, located at points where manu-
ıre is most economical, convert this material into more
. a hundred useful articles. These go into every corner of
;lobe to meet the need for *Certain-teed* products.

any products, one overhead, one management, one sales
: and an organization of skilled workers enable *Certain-*
to produce "enduring quality at low cost." These five
ls express the benefits that may be yours if you insist on
Certain-teed Label when buying.

TH CERTAIN-TEED

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS

of which more than one hundred are included in the following classifications:

Asphalt Roofings
Asphalt Shingles
House Paints
Varnishes
Enamels
Stains
Gypsum Plasters
Gypsum Blocks
Keene's Cement
Battleship Linoleum
Inlaid Linoleum
Linoleum Rugs
Oilcloth
FloorteX
(Felt Base Floor Coverings)
FloorteX Rugs

Your child's toothache is *your* fault

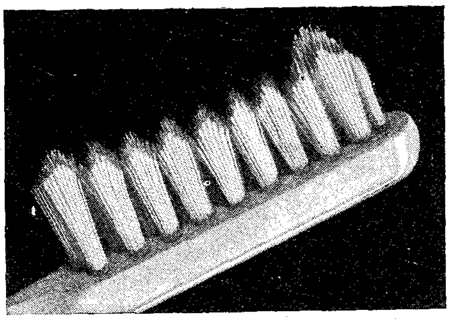
Children's teeth should not decay. They should not ache, fall out, or have to be pulled early. When they do, it is because *you* have failed to teach the use of the right tooth brush in the right way.

Teach your child the Pro-phy-lac-tic habit early in life. The small size Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush, with all the famous Pro-phy-lac-tic features, prevents decay. It saves the worry of middle-of-the-night toothache. Keep your child's teeth clean with a Pro-phy-lac-tic, for A Clean Tooth Never Decays.

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

Florence Manufacturing Co., Florence Mass.
© 1924, F. M. Co.

"A CLEAN TOOTH NEVER DECAYS"



ALWAYS SOLD IN A YELLOW BOX

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

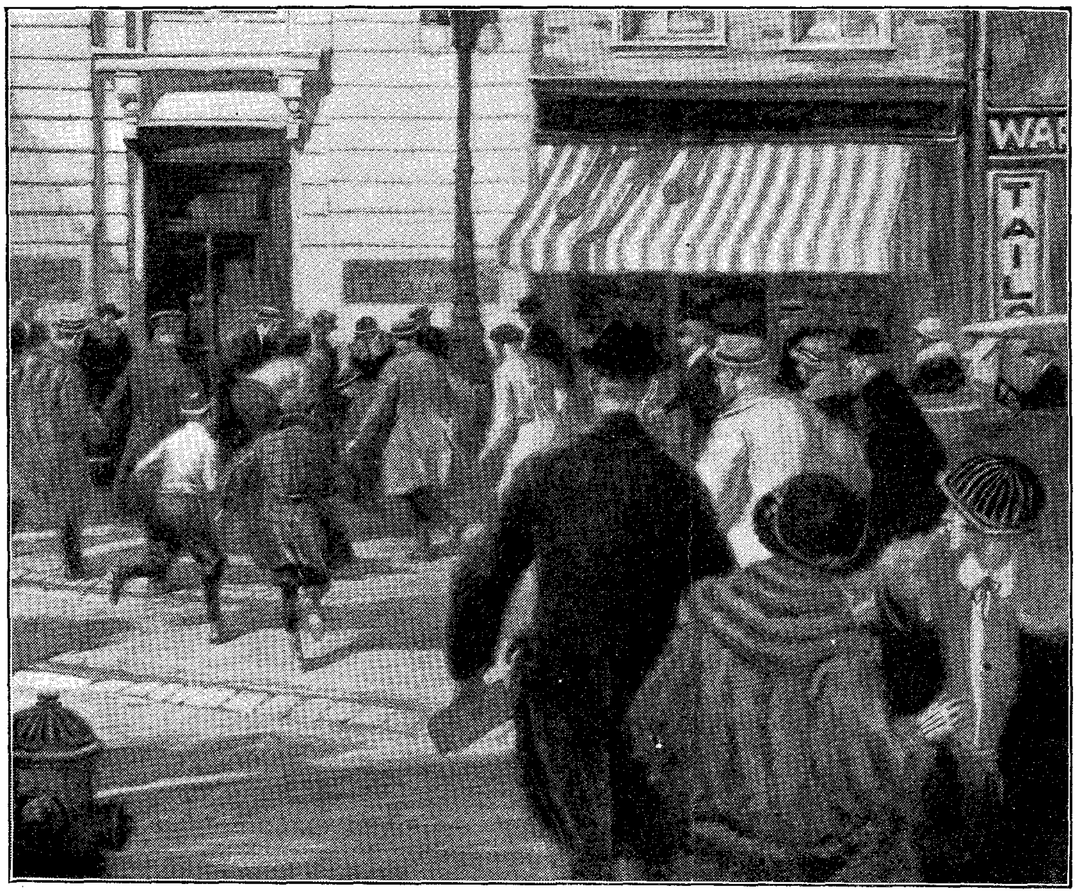
15 Kennedy, C. R., "Servant in the House" (15).
15 Mackenzie, Compton, "Sinister Street" (12).
15 Macy, John, "Spirit of American Literature" (13).
15 Paine, Albert B., "Mark Twain" (15).
15 Slosson, Edwin, "Creative Chemistry" (14).
14 Connor, R., "Man from Glengarry" (7).
14 Hurst, Fannie, "Lummox" (7).
14 Keable, Robert, "Simon Called Peter" (9).
14 Santayana, George, "Life of Reason" (5).
14 Service, R. W., "Spell of the Yukon" (7).
14 Stoddard, Lothrop L., "Revolt Against Civilization" (10).
14 Whitlock, Brand, "Belgium" (8).
13 Anderson, Sherwood, "Winesburg, Ohio" (11).
13 Antin, Mary, "The Promised Land" (13).
13 Cromer, Lord, "Egypt" (13).
13 Lagerlof, Selma, "Gösta Berling" (9).
13 Tagore, R., "Gitanjali" (8).
13 Train, A., "His Children's Children" (12).
12 Bailey, Temple, "The Dim Lantern" (7).
12 Hamilton, Lord Frederic, "Days Before Yesterday" (5).
12 Lawrence, D. H., "Sons and Lovers" (8)
12 Newton, A. E., "Amenities in Book Collecting" (11).
12 Oemler, Marie C., "Slippy McGee" (10).
12 Trevelyan, G. M., "Life and Times of Garibaldi" (12).
12 Yezierska, Anzia, "Children of Loneliness" (8).
11 Buchan, John, "History of World War" (4).
11 Chambers, Robert W., "Cardigan" (4).
11 Dawson, Coningsby, "The Raft" (7).
11 Einstein, A., "Theory of Relativity" (10).
11 George, W. L., "A Bed of Roses" (10).
11 Harris, Corra, "My Book and Heart" (6).
11 Mansfield, K., "The Garden Party" (5).
11 Norris, Charles, "Brass" (6).
11 Porter, Eleanor H., "Pollyanna" (7).
11 Richmond, Grace, "Foursquare" (4).
11 Sandburg, Carl, "Smoke and Steel" (9).
11 Thompson, Francis, "Poems" (9).
10 Coulevain, Pierre de, "On the Branch" (8).
10 Dell, Floyd, "Moon Calf" (5).
10 Dewey, John, "Human Nature and Conduct" (3).
10 Hall, G. S., "Life and Confessions of a Psychologist" (5).
10 Hudson, Jay W., "Abbé Pierre" (7).
10 Jacks, L. P., "Religious Perplexities" (10).
10 Merrick, L., "A Chair on the Boulevard" (5).
10 White, Edward L., "El Supremo" (6).
10 White, Stewart E., "The Blazed Trail" (4).
10 Wilson, Woodrow, "A History of the American People" (7).

The editor of *The Review* points out, in the course of a page of comment on his "twentieth-century book-contest," that:

> The majority list of ten titles is duplicated by none of the 1,753 voters taking part in the contest, so that no one, technically speaking, comes out victor. But the array of titles and authors launched in this novel tournament has been impressive beyond expectation and indicates the true usefulness of this attempt to reach that ideally impossible "ten best" we set for our goal. "It is a delight to discover," writes one enthusiastic contributor to the contest, "that we are right in the midst of a literary golden age, and my thanks are due to you for calling so many new books to my attention." No less than 2,164 different books, written since 1900, the work of 1,201 authors, have been entered and tabulated during the progress of this contest, and altho even a majority of these fail, in the estimation of many of us, to merit the bays belonging to a classic of literature, they show a surprizing measure of excellence that quite warrants our enthusiastic correspondent's tribute. Time alone awards these prizes, and awards them, not in the fashion of the Idean shepherd, but irrevocably and with infallible justice. Remembering this final verdict that none of us will live to hear, one naturally wonders whether any of the titles awarded a place to-day among the "ten best books of the present century" will be found in a similar list compiled, let us say, at the end of a hundred years from now.

Other titles and authors in the current number of *The International Book Review* run in part, as follows:

> The Career of a Victorian Best-Seller, Shane Leslie; Saving America from China's Fate, Charles W. Gould; Hobnobbing with Giant Tortoise and Scarlet Crab, Charles de Kay; New Aspects of Robert Louis Stevenson, Clayton Hamilton; Assaying the Gold of Heine's Romance, Richard Le Gallienne; Discovering a New Queen Elizabeth, Robert Hillyer; The Scottish Plowboy Who Became Premier, H. V. Devree; Editorial: As to the Literary "Best"; In the Last Days of Old Russia, Alexander I. Nazaroff; The Novel of the Future, Rose Macaulay; Delving into the Romance of Antiquity, John Walker Harrington; The Ups and Downs of a Music Director, Henry T. Finck; Bernard Shaw Talks of His "Saint Joan," Archibald Henderson; Last Century's Literary Favorites: III. David Copperfield, Archibald Marshall; "We Love Him for the Enemies He Made," Henry E. Armstrong; The Poet Comes to the Aid of Science; The Decline and Fall of Feminine Beauty, R. Heylbut Wollstein; The Greatest Show on Earth, Brander Matthews; The Skylarking Feat of Four Novelists, Albert Schinz; The Northward Course of Empire, Raymond G. Fuller; What New York Did to an English Novelist, Louise Maunsell Field; The Shadow Athwart the Spanish Throne, Ernesto Montenegro; Chekhov's Art Interpreted by a Disciple, Lloyd Morris; The Kentucky Mountaineer Behind the Footlights, Thomas H. Dickinson; New Books for Boys and Girls, Mary Graham Bonner; With the Makers of Books in America: XI. The House of Lippincott; A Close-Up of Books and Authors; Important Books of the Month, In This Month's Fiction Library; Books Talked About in Literary Europe; The Literary Question-Box.



"Somebody's hurt!"

Mid-afternoon. . A busy street. . A sudden cry. The rush of near-by figures. . "Somebody's hurt!"

Tragedy. . Broken health. . A broken home—for someone—may lurk in that familiar phrase. . Yet how casually we say it. . How soon the fleeting lesson is forgotten!

ÆTNA-IZE

"SOMEBODY'S HURT!" Have you ever paused to consider that some day this cry may be raised above *you?* Recent statistics show that in a year one person in every fourteen is killed or injured in an accident.

What if *you* were to meet with prolonged or permanent disability to-morrow? How would your family be fed, clothed and sheltered if your earning ability suddenly were cut off? . . . . How long would your savings keep your family in its present comfort if your income were severed and there were additional heavy expenses for surgical attention, nurses, hospital care, specialists' fees, etc.?

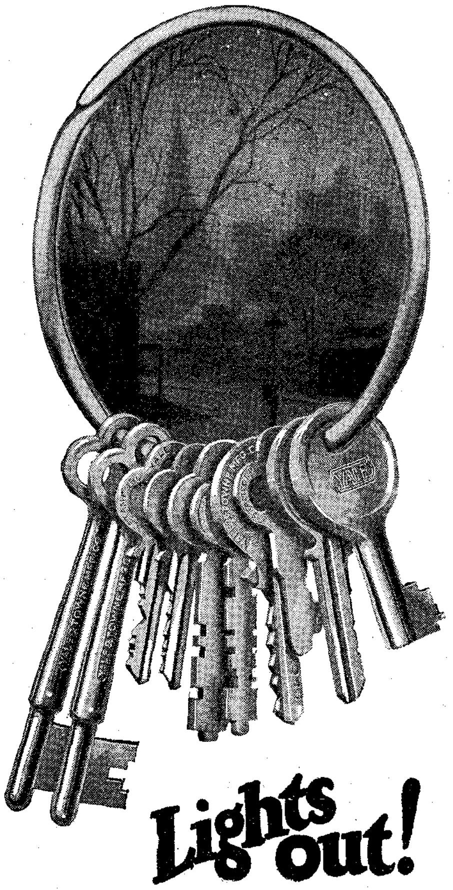
Your best protection against the constant menace of accident and illness is an Accident and Health Policy with the Ætna Life Insurance Company. This contract will provide you with a guaranteed weekly income should you meet with disabling injury or illness. And, further, it will create a substantial cash estate, payable immediately to whomever you name, in the event of accidental death.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies are the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world. Virtually every known kind of insurance is issued by Ætna. To be fully Ætna-ized is to own complete protection for all your interests—protection that brings you the instant service of the Ætna agent on the spot, backed by the complete strength of Ætna, no matter where misfortune overtakes you.

See the Ætna representative in your community. He is equipped to provide needed protection for your life—your earning ability—your property—and your business. You will find him a man worth knowing and a real friend.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES
ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SURETY CO. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Ætna Protection Includes . LIFE . ACCIDENT . HEALTH . GROUP LIFE . GROUP DISABILITY . AUTOMOBILE . COMPENSATION . LIABILITY
BURGLARY . PLATE GLASS . WATER DAMAGE . FIRE . MARINE . TRANSPORTATION . FIDELITY BONDS . SURETY BONDS



Is *your* home then protected?

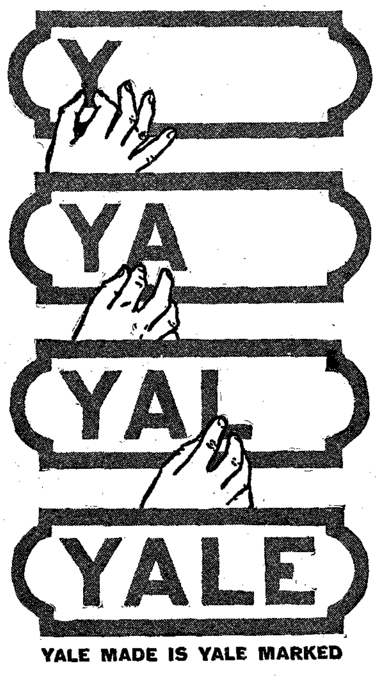
The police cannot be everywhere. Do what you can to protect yourself. Put a Yale Guard Lock on *your* entrance doors.

The Yale No. 92 Guard Lock with its two massive hooked-bolts wedged firmly into the door post, or the Yale No. 10, with its bar of cold steel thrown across the door, steadfastly resist the burglar's violence.

These locks are jimmy-proof.

Look for the name YALE on the key. Any type of key may be a Yale key. If the name YALE is on it, Yale made it. For sale by hardware dealers everywhere.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Stamford, Conn., U. S. A.
Canadian Branch at St. Catharines, Ont.



YALE MADE IS YALE MARKED

A "MOTHER" OF DISILLUSIONED GIRLS IN NEW YORK CITY

RUNAWAYS of all sorts turn naturally to the big cities, and that is one reason why Mrs. Mary Hamilton, assistant to Police Commissioner Enright of New York City, has such a busy job. Her particular line of runaways is young girls. People call her, both in the Police Department and out, reports the Brooklyn *Eagle,* "the mother of New York's disillusioned runaways." The runaway boys have a hard enough time of it, in many instances, but the real cases of misfortune and misery are to be found among the runaway girls, and it is such cases that fall into Mrs. Hamilton's special province. She has dealt with thousands of them in her career as a practising police woman.

She has other jobs, also, it appears, such as being supervisor of all the girls' homes in Greater New York, champion of the negro girl for a place on the telephone exchange, censor of New York stage productions, and advocate of a police-woman's course in the colleges throughout the country. Five years ago, recalls the Brooklyn writer, telling a bit about her personality and about her work:

> Mrs. Hamilton was the only police woman in New York. To-day there are one hundred and ten police and patrol women. And more are being trained as fast as they can be procured. So far most of the volunteers have been women over thirty-five or forty—mothers of growing families, women who understand the needs of the younger generation. But Mrs. Hamilton is hoping and praying that this won't be the case much longer. What she needs, she says, is young women. Girls who will go out among other girls, gaining their confidence and helping them to find their own. Girls who can better understand the point of view of other girls are better fitted to give real aid. And she's perfectly confident that it won't be a great while before she will be able to show New York and the world what a police woman really can do.
>
> "There is too much restraint without intelligence in the home," says Mrs. Hamilton, "and almost every case that comes to our attention bears out this fact. A noted psychologist has said that crimes are often committed when a sex complex exists, that instead of normal self-expression a person will sometimes resort to an extreme activity even tho realizing that the act violates a law of society. I find this true in nine out of every ten cases I handle.
>
> "New York is full of girls, well educated and of fair social standing in their home towns, who are simply down and out and too proud to write home and admit it. I can give you any number of examples. And, again, it is also full of foolish young things out for a thrill—mad to do something different, cause a sensation, make up for the colorlessness and uninterestingness of their lives—even tho it lands them in jail for their pains.
>
> "None of them is vicious. They all just want to live. They come here with about five hundred dollars and a fair showing of clothes—according to home-town standards. They are going to enter college, work their way through. Or they are going into the movies. Or they are going to dance on the stage. Or they are going to make their mark in Grand Opera. Fine!—until they see New York styles. Their wardrobe seems somehow inadequate. Just a few new things will freshen it up a bit. And before they know it, between books and tuition at the colleges, or tramping about from one agency to another for the coveted front-row position in the newest musical comedy, or the lunches in the long waits for a voice trial before Gatti-Casazza, the small hoard is gone. They are absolutely broke. There is no one to turn to. No way of hoping for better things ahead. And write home, admitting defeat, they will not. They're just plain up against it. That's where we come in.
>
> "We found two girls not long ago at one of the big department store's sample counter. For days they had been appearing around lunch time and trying all the samples. Nice girls they were. Well drest and of Southern extraction. They were so sweet and well mannered that the demonstrator hadn't the heart to turn them away. She fed them every day until the store detective 'wised' to what was going on. He called us in, and we took charge.
>
> "They were refined, well-educated girls with unusually winning personalities. They had come from the South—the one to make her mark in the opera, since she was the best soloist in her home church, and the other to keep her company and rise high in the business field. Neither had realized her ambition. Both were absolutely broke. For two weeks neither had had a thing to eat except the salvage from the demonstrator. As I talked with them, the thinner of the two 'crashed.' Had to be rushed off to the hospital at once. Malnutrition, the doctors said. And she was a very sick girl. That's the one kind of case.
>
> "For the other: three girls were arrested recently for shoplifting—college girls with plenty of money in their purses to pay for the petty articles they had stolen. And they were not victims of kleptomania, either. They had only taken the things for fun. Just for the thrill and excitement of doing something devilish and forbidden.
>
> "They had run away from their homes in Chicago because they were bored with a life of idleness and parental restraint. They had been educated, but not trained to do anything useful. So life at home was not particularly interesting. Having exhausted the usual round of social pleasures, they had set forth to land new thrills. And their crusade landed them in jail.
>
> "When these girls stole the cheap bottles of perfume, a mediocre purse and a few inexpensive pieces of novelty jewelry they knew perfectly well that they were in danger of being caught. But they were willing to run the risk for the sake of breaking down a barrier. Barriers had hemmed them in all their lives.
>
> "They were foolish virgins, yes. But the folly was not so much theirs as the mistake of antiquated, overindulgent, unscientific parents."

Mrs. Hamilton leaned forward and "beat a clenched fist on the desk in her earnestness," says the writer, and went on:

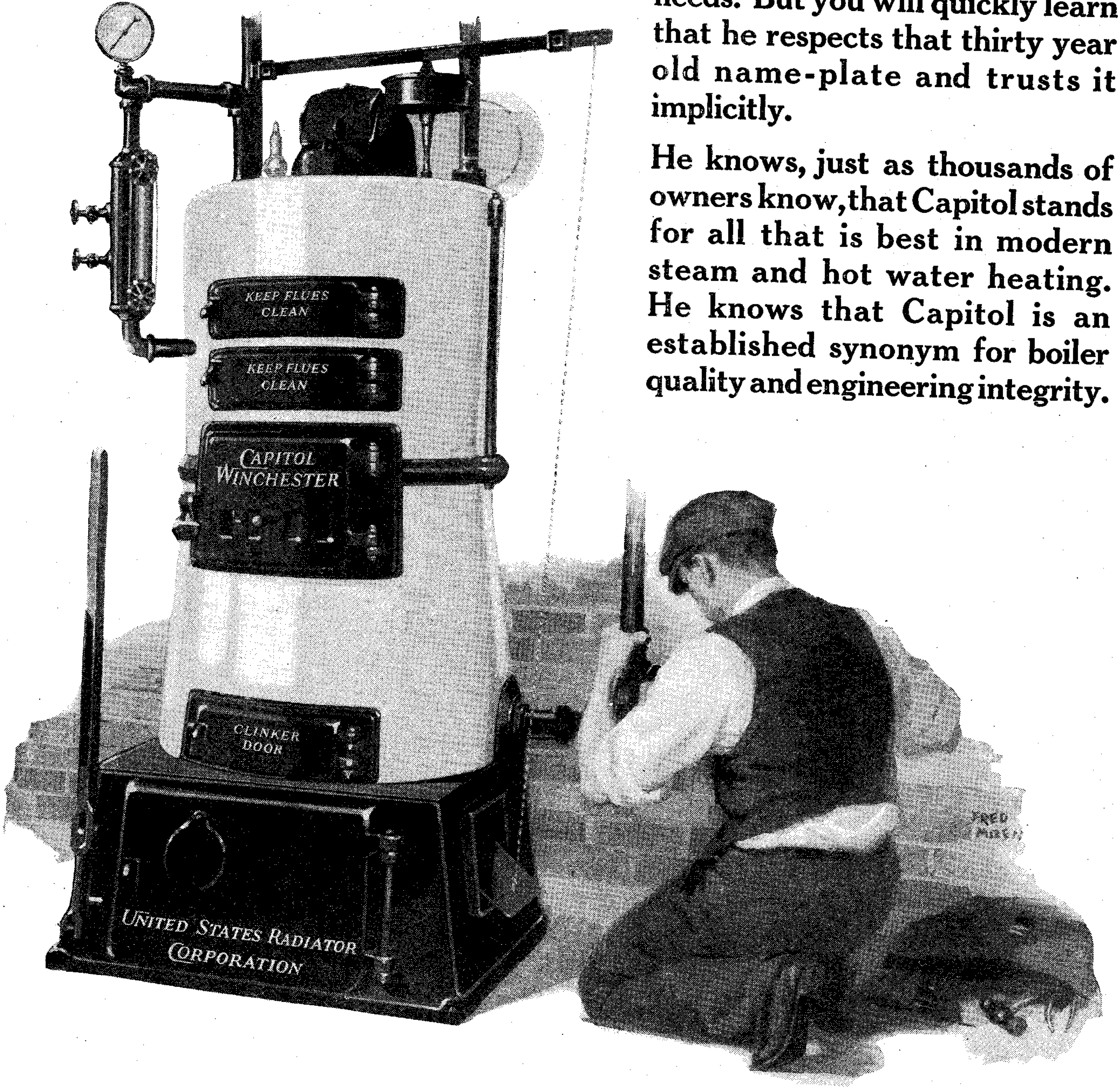
> "It's so hard to do anywhere near all that's to be done with so few helpers. We need so many, many more. We want more 'community mothers.' We want typing and stenography taught in the public schools. We want 'school advisers' in all

Capitol Boilers

The Heating Contractor is an expert. If you are planning to build you should call him in and accept his experienced judgment about heating equipment.

He may or may not specify a Capitol Boiler for your particular needs. But you will quickly learn that he respects that thirty year old name-plate and trusts it implicitly.

He knows, just as thousands of owners know, that Capitol stands for all that is best in modern steam and hot water heating. He knows that Capitol is an established synonym for boiler quality and engineering integrity.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There's fun in making tobacco that brings such letters

The man who has found the right job, the right wife, and the right smoking tobacco has little reason to envy his fellows.

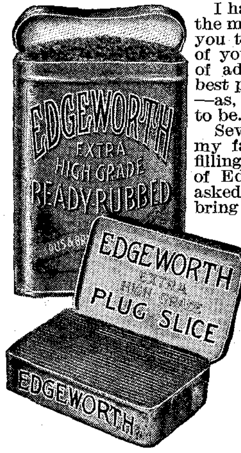
And some Edgeworth smokers write us as though the most important thing in life were the right tobacco.

We imagine that is because the right tobacco does make even the rightest job and the rightest wife seem a little bit righter.

That's why we enjoy making Edgeworth; and here's a letter from a seventeen-year Edgeworth smoker:

Larus & Bro. Co., Norfolk, Va.
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

Permit me to toss my hat into the Edgeworth ring.



I have always admired the modest tone in which you touch on the merits of your tobacco, instead of advertising it as the *best pipe smoke on earth*—as, in fact, I believe it to be.

Seventeen years ago my father saw a friend filling his pipe from a tin of Edgeworth Slice and asked for several slices to bring home to me. It is worthy of note that the package was *attractive* enough in itself to excite my father's interest in the first place; but when I add that, so far as I am aware, he never used tobacco in any form during his entire life, it is still more remarkable.

Up to that time I was a member of the "Tried 'em All Club." Can I put any more steam behind this testimonial than to say that for seventeen years I haven't spent a dollar for any pipe tobacco other than Edgeworth? The Ready-Rubbed school of smokers enjoys my respect, but for me—give me Edgeworth Slice. Brother, it's a *man's* smoke and it *stays with you!*

Long may you make it and long may I smoke it.

One of your boosters,
K. F. Chapman,
1407 Omohundro Ave.

Edgeworth may not be the right tobacco for *you*—but we'll gladly send you complimentary samples from which you can decide for yourself. If you like it, you won't be alone.

So if you haven't tried Edgeworth, send us your name and address and we will immediately forward to you generous helpings of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed with our compliments.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. If you will also include the name and address of your tobacco dealer, it will make it easier for you to get Edgeworth regularly if you should like it.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the high schools, women to whom the girls may go with their psychological and sex problems. We want negro girls allowed in the telephone exchanges as the negro men are allowed on the police force. We want to teach hygienics to the poor. And I, personally, would like to see every rowdy, every bum in New York photographed, checked and put in bonds. Babies, I am positive, should be fingerprinted at birth. It's the only right way.

"But how can we bring about such radical reforms without a suitable backing—without the understanding of the multitude?

"The problem of the prevention of crime is like a tin can tied to a dog's tail. And the police women are to the social problem what the nurse is to the medical problem. You've got to have us!"

The champion of right relaxed and smiled at her own vehemence.

"Oh, well," she deprecated, "you know how you get when you're terribly interested in anything. And I'm just living and eating and breathing this business. It makes me wild at the opposition we encounter. And each of us can do so very little. I'm doing all I can. But it isn't much. I bring home as many girls as I can accommodate every night, give them warm baths and good food, have their clothes washed and prest, and make them as comfortable as I can. Then I find them jobs and start in on a fresh bunch."

Mrs. Hamilton waved a hand about the cheerful room.

"Some of them are simply starved—for beauty as well as food. They just feast on the place! It's pitiful."

I looked about. And I couldn't blame the girls for feasting. Soft, colorful curtains, gay splashes of color for pillows, a corner cabinet filled with Indian and Egyptian relics, a wide table with a hammered bronze coffee set—and in the center of it all, Mrs. Hamilton with her modish brown dress, quick hands, keen eyes and understanding manner. No wonder they feast! What a change from a barren hall-room, or a bench in a park, or a temporary resting-place in one of the city's many comfort stations.

"The war," finished the enthusiastic benefactor, "changed a great many things. The police force was one. Now you will find men, formerly crooks, making ideal policemen. In the Italian districts you will find Italian cops. In the negro section, negro cops. And everywhere you will see gangsters keeping order among gangs, proud of their responsibility and ready to beat up the first man in their district to get out of bounds.

"But that doesn't help the women any. Only women can help women. Do you know that we're the only country in the world that makes a record against women? And do you know that 97 per cent. of the women tried are convicted without redress and there is no appeal from the woman's court? It's an outrage, and something has got to be done about it. Isn't it time something drastic should be done?"

Mrs. Hamilton sighed.

"But I suppose I am too impatient. I want everything to be remedied at once. And the world isn't made that way.

"But it's bound to come eventually. And then the world will sit up and notice the police woman. That day can't come too soon for me!"

RECENT NEWS FROM "THE HENRY FORD OF MEXICO"

THE so-called "Henry Ford of Mexico," an astute manufacturer by the name of Carlos B. Zetina, is no more anxious than his great original to be President of his native land. He is of a retiring disposition, it seems, with a good deal of willingness to let somebody else take the job. Nevertheless, says a recent interviewer, Edward Corsi, writing in *The Outlook* (New York), Mr. Zetina is the wealthiest man in the country, one of the wisest from any point of view, and it is not impossible that he may yet be President of the Republic. Mr. Corsi reports and speculates further:

In Tacubata, a half-hour from Mexico City, men and women in the employ of the Fabrica de Calzado Excelsior speak with filial reverence of this practical idealist, who, of all the men at the head of Mexican industries, enjoys the implicit faith of labor as well as capital. Born in a little town in the State of Puebla, of humble origin, he is a living example of how one who tries can succeed. Errand boy, soap-maker, tanner, shoe manufacturer, Mayor of Mexico City, and member of both Houses of Parliament are but few of the many occupations that have kept Carlos B. Zetina busy for half a century. Just now he is giving his whole time to perfecting the organization of his industry, not on the basis of profits, but rather on the basis of service. His hobby is to make his one thousand employees happy.

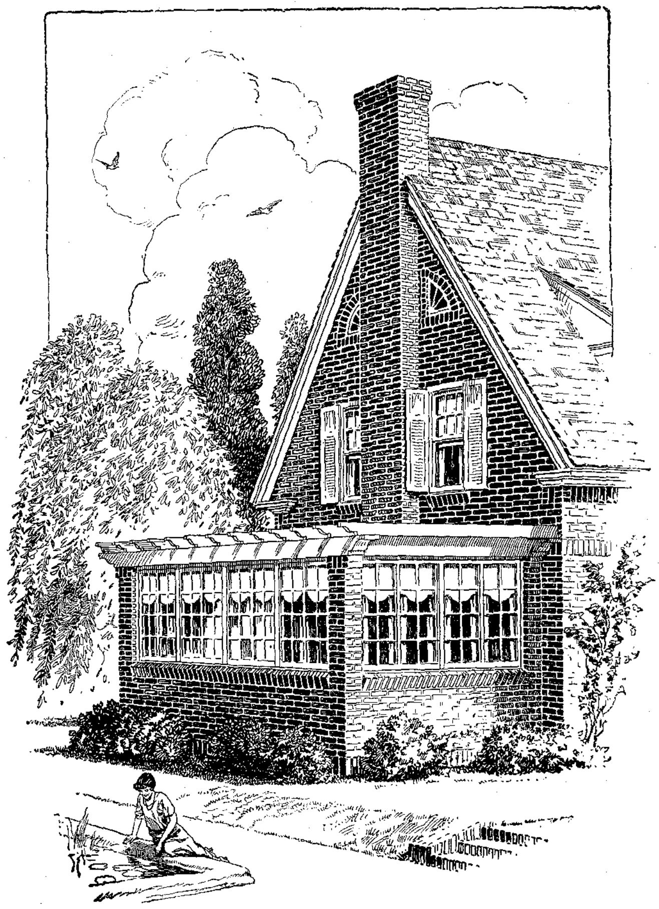
When I hinted to a friend of mine that I desired an interview with Zetina, he replied: "Go right ahead. The door to his office is always open." I was at Tacubata the next morning, and, just as I had been assured, I had not the slightest difficulty in approaching him. Not only was the door to his office wide open, a very unusual thing in Mexico, but the familiar *segretario* was not there to block my passage.

The purpose of my interview with Zetina was to secure a fair and unbiased view of the Mexican situation. Few indeed are the men in that country who have no axes to grind or political masters to serve. A sincere critic is a rare find. Zetina is among the few, a keen observer with an open mind who places the interest of his country above the squabbles of partizan politics. In thirteen years of revolutions and transformations, in which men have appeared and disappeared like puppets in a marionette show, this Mexican Crœsus has managed to hold his grip on the country by the mere force of his personality. I might add that in twenty-one years of business activity he has not had a single strike among his men—quite a record in Mexico.

"I am only a business man," he said, smilingly, as we began our interview, "and know very little of political affairs. But I suppose all Mexicans are politicians, whether they are engaged in the running of governments or the making of shoes. If we had more men making shoes and less men in politics, we would be better off, don't you think?" I nodded my head at this truism, and he continued to smile.

"It seems to me, Señor Zetina," the interviewer returned, "that Mexico is passing through a very critical period. What, in your opinion, is the matter with the country?" In reply—

He lit his *cigarillo*, leaned back in his swinging mahogany chair, and in a frank,



The Growing Popularity of the Face Brick House

HOME, the most cherished dream of the American family, finds its truest expression when beauty and durability are combined with economy. That is why Face Brick is increasing in popularity year by year. Its wide range of color tones and textures satisfies the most divergent tastes. It is durable as the hills. The savings in repairs, painting, depreciation, fuel costs and insurance rates soon wipe out the slightly higher initial cost of the Face Brick house and make it the most economical home you can build. These matters are fully discussed in "The Story of Brick." For your copy, address American Face Brick Association, 1734 Peoples Life Building, Chicago, Illinois.

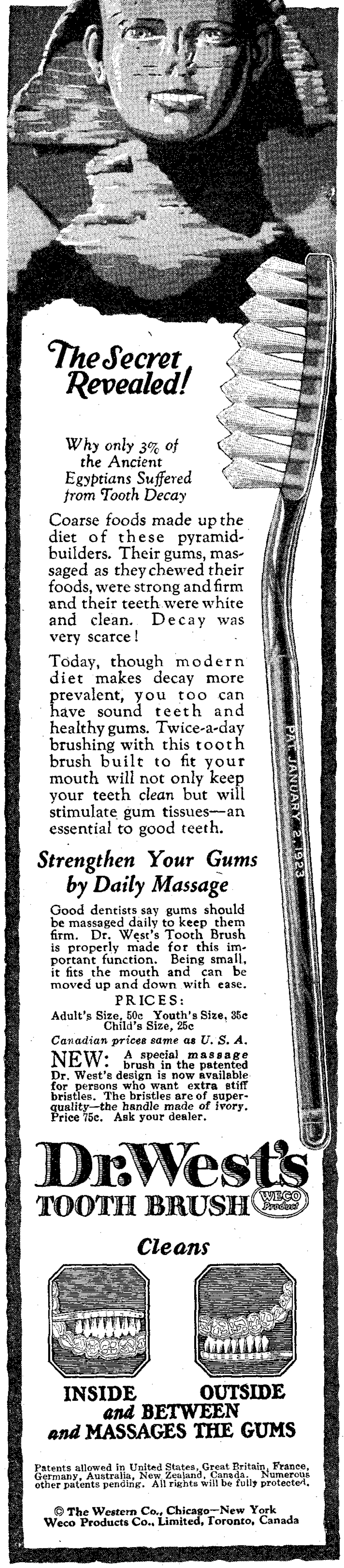
Booklets you ought to have:

"The Story of Brick," a most artistic, illustrated book with indispensable information for anyone thinking of building. So interesting that it is used as a reader in a number of schools. Sent free. "Invaluable to home-builders. Information well worth $5.00," says one of hundreds of enthusiastic readers.

"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" embrace 96 designs of Face Brick bungalows and small houses. They are issued in four booklets, 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses. The entire set for one dollar; any one of the books, 25 cents. Please send stamps or money order. "I would not part with them for a hundred times their cost. They are simply invaluable to me."

"The Home of Beauty" contains 50 designs of Face Brick houses, mostly two stories, selected from 350 designs submitted by architects in a nation-wide competition. Sent for 50 cents. " 'The Home of Beauty' is far ahead of any book of house plans I have ever seen."

"The Home Fires" is a new book containing 20 attractive original fireplace designs, 25 pictures of fireplaces designed by well-known architects, and an article on proper fireplace construction. Sent for 25 cents. "We are truly delighted with this piece of literature."



The Secret Revealed!

Why only 3% of the Ancient Egyptians Suffered from Tooth Decay

Coarse foods made up the diet of these pyramid-builders. Their gums, massaged as they chewed their foods, were strong and firm and their teeth were white and clean. Decay was very scarce!

Today, though modern diet makes decay more prevalent, you too can have sound teeth and healthy gums. Twice-a-day brushing with this tooth brush built to fit your mouth will not only keep your teeth *clean* but will stimulate gum tissues—an essential to good teeth.

Strengthen Your Gums by Daily Massage

Good dentists say gums should be massaged daily to keep them firm. Dr. West's Tooth Brush is properly made for this important function. Being small, it fits the mouth and can be moved up and down with ease.

PRICES:
Adult's Size, 50c Youth's Size, 35c
Child's Size, 25c

Canadian prices same as U. S. A.

NEW: A special massage brush in the patented Dr. West's design is now available for persons who want extra stiff bristles. The bristles are of super-quality—*the handle made of ivory.* Price 75c. Ask your dealer.

Dr. West's TOOTH BRUSH WECO Product

Cleans

INSIDE OUTSIDE
***and* BETWEEN**
***and* MASSAGES THE GUMS**

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

businesslike manner entered into the subject of Mexico's troubles. "We are badly off," he said, "because we have not yet learned to know ourselves. We are living in a dream. We are trying to build a Utopia, a castle in the air, as it were, when, as a matter of fact, we are still to emerge from a very primitive condition. Our Government is in the hands of dreamers, men who will not see that the masses are unprepared for novel schemes. There was never a time, as far back as I can remember, when there was greater confusion in this country. We have had not one revolution, but a series of revolutions, and, to be frank with you, we were better off before we started. The people have gained nothing. They have been promised heaven by all the generals of the Revolution, but it seems that they have received the other regions instead. The present Government is committed to a program of reform which is not only impossible but suicidal. We all know that the so-called agrarian reform is a chimera, that our labor laws are exaggerated, and that the masses need education above all, but there is not a single man in power who has the courage to face the truth. We are enacting a monstrous farce for the entertainment of the world which has in it all the elements of a tragedy. Do not believe that I am a pessimist. I am not discouraged, nor have I lost faith in the common sense of my people. We are going to pass out of all this very soon."

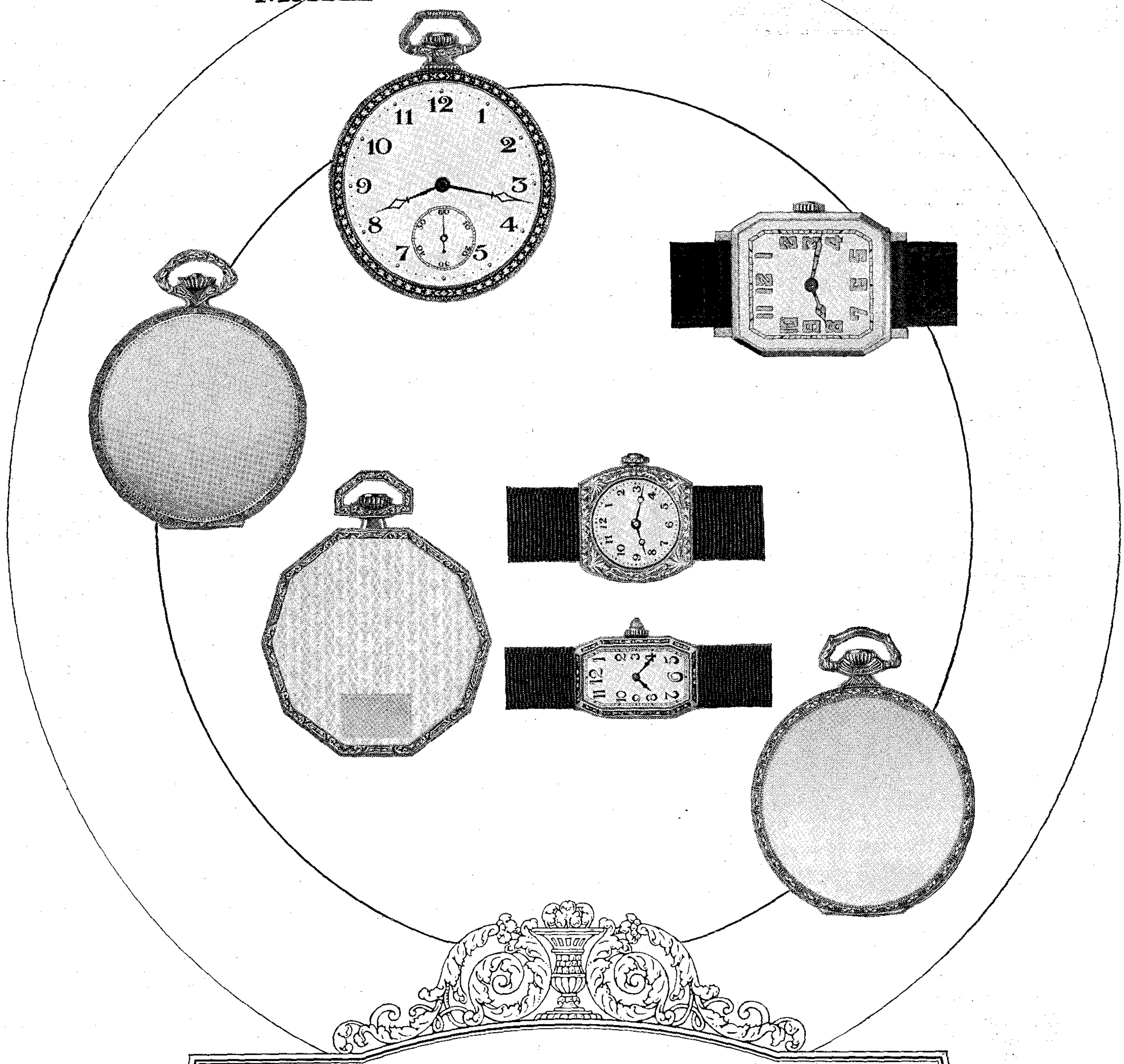
The Fabrica de Calzado Excelsior produced as many as five thousand pairs of shoes daily in years gone by. Now its production is less than two thousand. Business conditions throughout the country are very bad, there is lack of capital and credit; the people can not buy. In explaining this condition, he said: "The economic depression in this country is due mainly to the radical agitation of labor and to the laws which labor has succeeded in having enacted. Business is impossible under the circumstances. In recent years our country has been flooded with foreign agitators who have inflamed the masses. Their weapon is the strike, and we are having strikes every hour of the day, with the result that credit has been destroyed, factories have shut down, and unemployment is fast increasing."

The property-owners and industrialists of Mexico, says Mr. Corsi, look to Zetina to lead them in a fight for a change of government. Already, he reports:

> There are rumors of the formation of a Conservative party which will take part in the campaign of 1924. In the event that such a party is formed, Zetina will most likely be its choice for President. *El Universal* recently conducted a national straw vote. The name of Zetina headed a long list of Presidential possibilities and probabilities which included the names of General Plutarco Elias Calles and Señor Adolfo de la Huerta.
>
> "Are you a candidate for the Presidency?" I asked.
>
> He smiled. "I do not think so. I would gladly enter the campaign if I thought the people were going to do the choosing. But the people have nothing to do with that. Elections in this country are controlled by the party in power, which in turn controls the Army. We have had too much experience with so-called elections not to know that the people's will counts for nothing. However, it would be in the interest of Mexico to have a business man for President. We have had too many generals and politicians in power. It is time for a man of affairs. This is an age of industry and commerce, and not politics. Some day we will appreciate that government is business and a business man should manage a business enterprise. If I were President, I would apply the same methods to the Government as I apply to my factory."
>
> Zetina's methods are exemplary. Aside from sharing his profits annually with his one thousand employees, he grants sick and death benefits, free medical service, pensions to widows and orphans, and other such welfare assistance. He conducts a school, library, hospital, and a number of cooperative stores. Education for the children and for illiterate employees is compulsory in his factory. His men are forbidden to join labor unions, but are free to organize among themselves. The eight-hour day and the forty-four-hour week are strictly enforced. A savings bank is conducted and thrift encouraged. Office and factory workers are treated on a basis of perfect equality. At present Zetina is building homes for all his employees, which will be sold on instalment payments covering a period of ten years.
>
> "Employers would have no difficulty with their men if they kept in mind that they are dealing with human beings. I believe in the application of the Golden Rule, a rule which never fails me."
>
> Among all classes of Mexicans I found much criticism of the United States and, in many instances, an intense hatred. We are accused of imperialism, militarism, and exploitation, a charge invariably sustained by such events as the war of 1847 and the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1917. I questioned Señor Zetina and found him to be much opposed to this feeling.
>
> "The northern Republic is our neighbor and our teacher," he said, "and we need her friendship. I am opposed to all this anti-American nonsense because it is untrue and harmful. I am particularly opposed to the propaganda in certain quarters, and even in official quarters, which would create a Latin-Americanism hostile to the United States. Mexicans of education and intelligence want an All-Americanism from Canada to Patagonia, and they prefer the friendship of the United States to that of all other nations. We have nothing to learn from the many South American republics, but much from the United States. I speak for the majority of my people when I say that the northern Republic means more to us than any other nation in the world, for our welfare depends to a great extent on our relations with your country, and on the lessons we can learn from your great leaders.
>
> "It is true that mistakes have been made in the past on both sides, but the past should be forgotten. Mexico should look to the future and endeavor to keep step with the splendid world leadership of the United States. We have critics here just as you have them in your own country, but they speak only for themselves. Leaders of the type of Harding and Obregon are not influenced by these breeders of international hatred."
>
> If elected President, the United States will have a good friend in Carlos B. Zetina. But, what is more, Mexico will have a leader capable of meeting her present crisis.

Wadsworth Cases

MAKE WATCHES BEAUTIFUL



IT is the case in which a watch is dressed that determines whether you will wear it with pride or simply use it as a necessity. To the end, therefore, that your watch may be a possession wholly satisfying, Wadsworth has brought to the making of watch cases a finer artistry.

For more than thirty years Wadsworth Cases have dressed and protected the watch movements of leading manufacturers and importers. Many of the most beautiful and popular designs of today are Wadsworth creations.

When you buy a watch, select a movement that your jeweler will recommend and insist that it be dressed in a Wadsworth Case. The Wadsworth name is your assurance not only of correct design but of the finest material and workmanship.

THE WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY, DAYTON, KY., SUBURB OF CINCINNATI, OHIO
Case makers for the leading watch movements

How to get *lower operating costs* and *increased*

Your Oakland

The Oakland engine of 1924 embodies important changes from the 1923 and earlier models, which are therefore referred to in detail as they have an important bearing upon the determination of the correct oil.

The 1923 and earlier models are of the valve-in-head, six cylinder type equipped with aluminum alloy pistons. Cooling is by water with pump circulation.

The aluminum alloy pistons lighten these reciprocating parts, reducing bearing stresses and assuring freedom from vibration. Pistons made of this alloy have in addition another advantage, that of operating with a lower piston head temperature than a cast iron piston of the same weight.

Due to this latter characteristic of the aluminum piston—low piston temperatures—moderate accumulations of carbon in the combustion chamber of your Oakland Engine will not cause fuel knock or "ping." This is an important factor for consideration for it makes possible the use of an oil of rich character without inducing fuel knock. The use of such a lubricant is not only advisable, but necessary in order to provide maximum lubrication for the aluminum pistons. In addition, such an oil will also give a complete piston ring seal with lessened fuel consumption and greater power development.

The Oakland lubricating system is force feed, the oil being forced directly to the main and connecting rod bearings. The lubrication of the cylinder walls, pistons, and other engine parts, is provided by the oil forced from the ends of the connecting rod bearings and distributed by the rapidly whirling cranks. The oil pump is of the gear type submerged in the oil.

A lubricating system of this type does not require the use of an oil of exceptionally free flowing character even in the winter, for the submerged oil pump is always primed. Thus an oil of rich character can be used both summer and winter with assurance of adequate distribution under all temperature conditions.

In the 1924 model Oakland a change has been made in the design of the engine, this model being of the L-head, instead of valve-in-head type. The design of the engine as it affects lubrication, however, remains the same, as the lubricating system is not changed and the new design of combustion chamber provides an even less sensitive condition towards carbon than that of previous models. Thus the correct oil for previous models will be found best adapted to the 1924 model.

To obtain maximum lubrication, consumption and protection to the working parts of the engine, we recommend the use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" both winter and summer, in all Oakland models.

Your Stearns-Knight

Your Stearns-Knight car in both the four and six cylinder models employs an engine that differs radically from the poppet valve engine used in the majority of motor cars. In the place of the poppet valves, two sleeve valves within the cylinder, and fitted with ports, control the inlet and exhaust of the cylinder gases. This construction has a vital relation to the lubricating requirements of your engine.

In internal combustion engines, the heat of the burning fuel and that absorbed by the piston is carried off by the cooling water. Unlike the ordinary poppet valve type of engine, in which the piston and rings are in direct contact with the cylinder wall, in Knight engines this heat must pass through two valve sleeves and intervening oil films before reaching the cylinder wall itself. Thus the piston and interior cylinder temperatures of the Knight engine run somewhat higher than in engines of the poppet valve type.

This high internal temperature results in more complete vaporization of the fuel and high engine efficiency. It also lessens carbon deposits by burning more thoroughly the oil reaching the combustion chamber. At the same time it demands in summer the use of an oil heavy in body and rich in lubricating character to maintain a continuous film of oil without "dry spots" on the piston and sleeve valve walls and to assure continuous and positive lubrication of the junk (or sealing) rings at the upper end of the sleeves.

In summer the force feed lubricating system of the Stearns-Knight engine will distribute even the heaviest of automobile engine oils in proper quantities for adequate lubrication. The oil is forced by a submerged gear pump directly to all main and connecting rod bearings and thence, by the oil bleed from the rapidly whirling cranks, to cylinders, pistons, valve sleeves, etc.

Under winter temperatures, however, the heavier-bodied oils become so viscous that there is danger that the oil will not be circulated, and the drag of such oil on the piston and valve sleeve surfaces makes starting difficult. Therefore, where low temperatures are encountered a more fluid oil should be used.

Thus, to provide maximum lubrication under summer operating conditions we recommend Gargoyle Mobiloil "B."

In winter, however, to facilitate starting, overcome sleeve drag, and to insure ready oil circulation and distribution use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A."

Your Star

The engine in your Star Car is an example of the modern trend towards high speed engines to obtain maximum efficiency and power with minimum engine size and weight.

The engine is of the four cylinder, water cooled type using light weight cast iron pistons to reduce vibration and lessen the bearing stresses at these high engine speeds.

The system of lubrication is of the force feed type, the oil being forced directly to all crank shaft and camshaft bearings. Drillings are provided in the crankshaft through which the oil is forced from the main bearings to the connecting rod bearings. Lubrication of the cylinders, pistons, and other engine parts, is provided by the oil forced out from the lower connecting rod bearings and thrown by the rapidly whirling cranks.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

mileage from

When engines operate at high speed and under light or medium loads, as in passenger car service, an appreciable drag is set up by the oil on the cylinder wall where too heavy oils are used, and the use of the lighter bodied free flowing oils is necessary to reduce this drag.

The use of light weight cast iron pistons and high compressions promote engine flexibility, acceleration, power and economy; but these characteristics will in part be lost, if carbon deposits of any considerable amount form in the combustion chamber. Under these conditions our present day fuels give rise to a disagreeable fuel knock or "ping" which is eliminated by the removal of the carbon. Thus it is advisable, in an engine of this type, to use an oil of particularly clean burning characteristics in order to keep these carbon formations at a minimum. In this way the full advantage of this design will be obtained.

Thus in order to assure maximum power, economy, and freedom from carbon difficulties we recommend to Star owners that they use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic both summer and winter. The use of Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic during winter weather is of first importance as the location of the oil pump above the oil level requires an oil of this character and fluidity to insure circulation of the oil and provide adequate lubrication during freezing weather.

Your Nash

Both the four and six cylinder engines used in Nash cars are of the valve-in-head, high speed, high compression type, equipped with light weight cast iron pistons having three rings above the piston pin. Engine cooling is by water, pump circulated.

The lubricating system employed in both models is of the force feed and splash type. The oil is fed under pressure to the main bearings, and also directly to the splash troughs, by a gear pump, submerged in the crankcase oil. The cylinders, pistons, camshaft and connecting rod bearings are lubricated by the oil mist created by the small dippers in the connecting rod caps, dipping into the oil in the splash troughs.

When engines operate at high speeds and under light or medium loads as in passenger car service the oil film on the cylinder walls creates an appreciable drag on the piston, should too heavy an oil be used. This absorbs useful power and thus increases fuel consumption. The use of an oil of high quality of the proper character and correct body is therefore important.

High compression and light weight pistons, together with valve-in-head construction, are features of engine design which increase power and flexibility, but these advantages will, to a large degree be lost if carbon deposits of any considerable amount accumulate in the combustion chambers. Under such conditions our present day fuels give rise to a disagreeable fuel knock or "ping" which disappears when the carbon is removed. In engines of this type a lubricating oil of clean burning characteristics should be used, so that carbon accumulations will be at a minimum and the full power and flexibility of the engine will be conserved.

You, as a Nash owner, will be assured of maximum engine power and economy with freedom from carbon difficulties, by the use of Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic both summer and winter, except for models built previous to 1921 in which Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" should be used in summer.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

It is far more beneficial to the engine if you add a small quantity of oil every day rather than larger quantities at less frequent intervals. Careful car operators, taxi-cab companies, and owners of motor truck fleets make it a practice to see that the oil is at the proper level every morning before the car goes out. With a 5-gallon can or a 15-or 30-gallon drum of the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil on hand you will always be ready to give your car this valuable attention.

The crank-case should be entirely drained of oil at least every 1,000 miles in summer and every 500 miles in winter. When draining the oil, the removable screen (if your car has one) should also be cleaned. Draw off the old oil when the engine is warm, as the oil then flows more freely and tends to wash out any foreign matter. (Never flush the crank-case with kerosene.) Then refill with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil.

FAIR RETAIL PRICE

—30c a Quart from Bulk

When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil for less than 30c he does not make his fair, reasonable profit. Lower prices often accompany substitution of low-quality oil for genuine Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Prices are slightly higher in Canada, the Southwest, and the Far West.

Don't say:

"Give me a quart of oil"

Ask for

Gargoyle
Mobiloil
"E"
Gargoyle
Mobiloil
Arctic
Light Medium Body
Gargoyle
Mobiloil
"A"
Medium Body
Gargoyle
Mobiloil
"B"
Heavy Body
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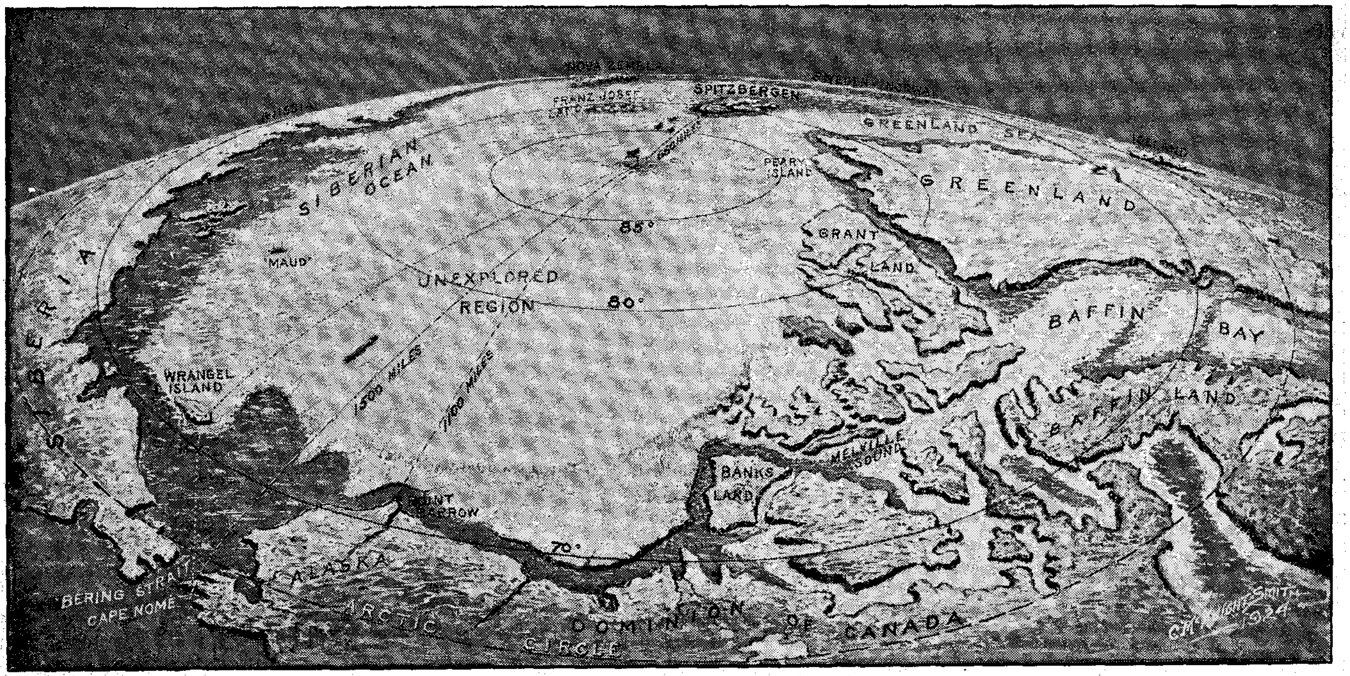


Reproduced by courtesy of "The Scientific American"

REGIONS THAT AWAIT A COLUMBUS OF THE AIR

The chances are five to one that there is a considerable body of undiscovered land between the Pole and Alaska, geographical experts tell us, and it will belong to the country whose representatives see it first.

EXPLORING THE ARCTIC FROM ABOVE

THE CHANCES ARE ABOUT *five to one, estimates an* anonymous member of the Naval War College, that a huge new land-mass will be discovered by air-explorers in the Polar regions within the next two years. Whether or not our big Navy dirigible, the *Shenandoah, may* be allowed to try the trip this year or next, the chances are, believes this Naval authority, that next June or July, Amundsen's three big hydroplanes, "will fly from the old Zeppelin base in Spitzbergen directly across this unexplored area." One of Amundsen's planes will be in charge of Lieutenant Davison, U. S. N., and this young American aviator, flying in a German plane under Norwegian auspices, suggests C. H. Coleman, of the Navy Department's Bureau of Aeronautics, may yet have the glory of carrying on the work begun by Columbus and Magellan. For "there is still one blank spot on the map, there is still one portion of the earth's surface that has never been visited by man." While only about 35 per cent. of the earth's surface has been subject to civilization, "more than 95 per cent. has been explored, charted and ticketed for future human usage," points out another writer, in *The Scientific American,* adding: "Of the remaining 5 per cent. the most mysterious and alluring part is without doubt the one million square miles of unknown Polar Sea that lies directly northward of Alaska." He speculates:

> Even if there be no actual Polar continent, there is still every prospect of Polar land. Vast ocean spaces are not infrequently dotted with broad-topped fertile islands jutting from their depths and having no connection with any continental mass. The single feature in common among such islands is their situation on or near a line of volcanic activity. This fact contributes one of the solidest reasons for believing new land lies near the North Pole.
>
> Japanese-Aleutian lines of the subterranean activity point poleward. Down the other side lie Spitzbergen and Iceland. The latter is one of the most intensely volcanic spots on the globe. So it is reasonable to conclude that somewhere between Iceland and Alaska in the Arctic Ocean may lie a similar nubble of land up-thrust through the Polar pack.
>
> Even more substantial evidence of a Polar land issues from the results of northern data worked up by the tidal expert, Dr. R. A. Harris of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. He fitted together such bits of evidence as the drifts of the Fram and the Jeanette, observations of movements of the pack-ice, rise and fall of tide in Greenland and Alaska, and so on; and he concluded that there must be a "large body of land or shallow water as yet undiscovered in the Polar regions."
>
> Supplementing theoretical deductions are several reports of whalers and northern travelers who claim they actually sighted land. Chief among these is Admiral Peary's experience in 1906 when he went westward along the shore of Grant Land on which the *Roosevelt* was wintering, and saw distinctly the "snow-clad summits of the distant land in the northwest above the ice horizon." And whalers off the coast of Alaska, penetrating in open seasons to high latitudes, a dozen times declare that they have sighted the shores of new land looming through the arctic murk.
>
> A new Polar island or continent will likely be in some respects radically different from other lands bordering on the northern sea. In the first place its volcanic origin would make for a more rugged terrain than the low barrens and tundra of North America or the flattened steppes of Siberia. In view of the considerable interval between known lands and the new land its meteorological features would probably be different. There would be enough less precipitation to prevent the formation of large glaciers such as are found along Alaskan and Greenland coasts. Without such flowing water there should be relatively less weathering than further south. The work of frost would be the chief agent of rock disintegration.
>
> It is unlikely that any new species of animal or vegetable life would be found upon it. But we might expect nearly anything in the way of mineral resources. Coal unquestionably, for coal is being found in the Arctic in ever-increasing quantities. If the new land is anything like Alaska it will be a find indeed.
>
> The new land would by no means lie beyond the line of human habitability. Spitzbergen's coal-mines, which have been profitably worked, are in almost exactly the latitude of the center of the unexplored region north of Barrow.
>
> But before we could lay claim to all these riches, we must land and take possession. That is a more serious matter than it seems at first sight. In the first place the Polar pack is a vast disk of rough and nubbled ice some 2,000 miles in diameter. This

For Real Beauty, Comfort *and* Economy

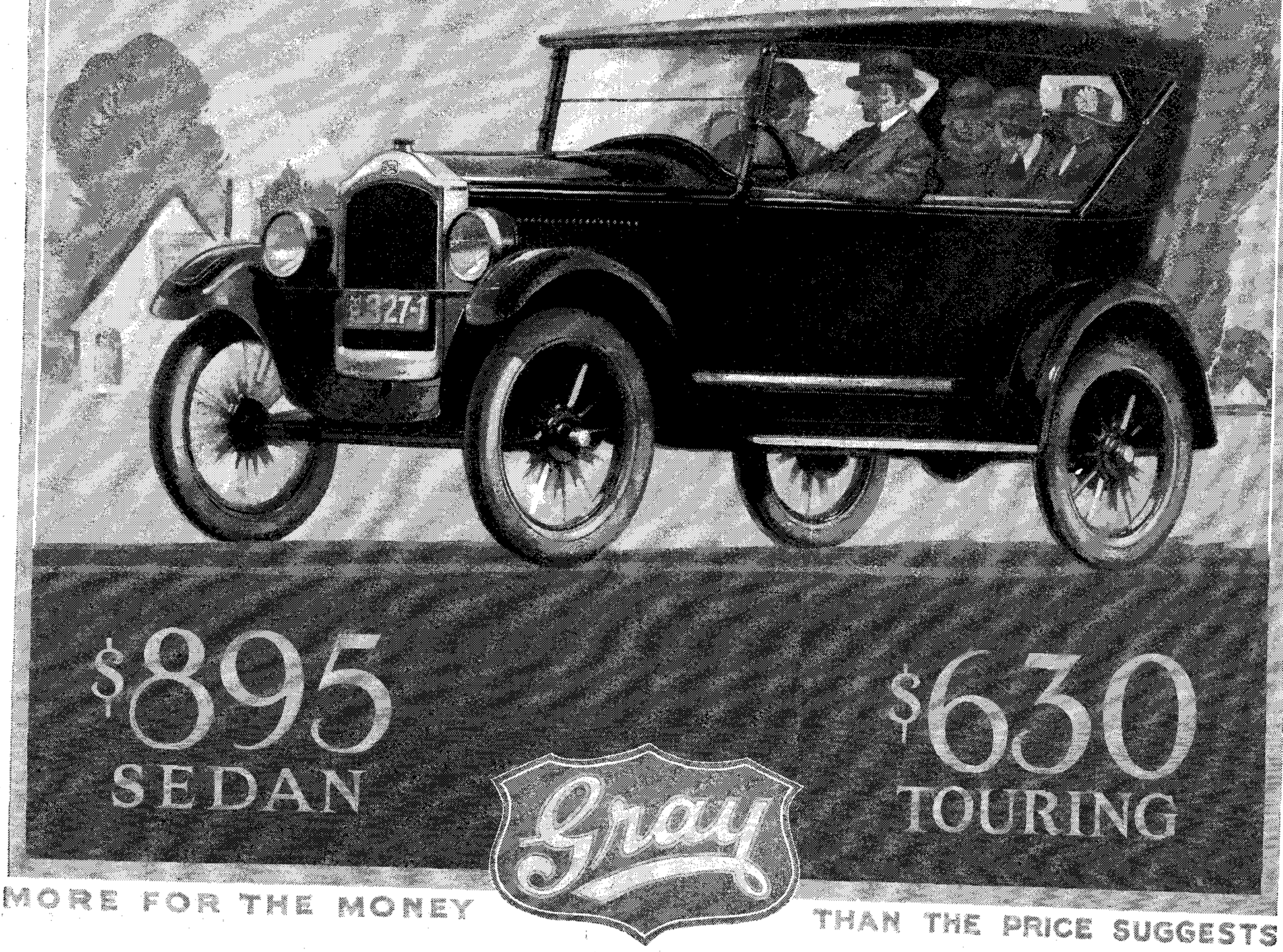
See the 1924 Gray Group with your mind prepared for a pleasant surprise. You will find a combination of beauty, economy, mechanical excellence, and comfort which is decidedly unusual in cars at such reasonable prices.

This year Gray bodies are exceptional examples of fine coach work, with unusually beautiful lines, comfortable seats, and durable upholstery. Attractively painted with a multiple coat finish which up to this time has characterized only the higher priced cars.

GRAY MOTOR CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Prices at Detroit

Touring	$630
Coupe	750
Truck Chassis	595



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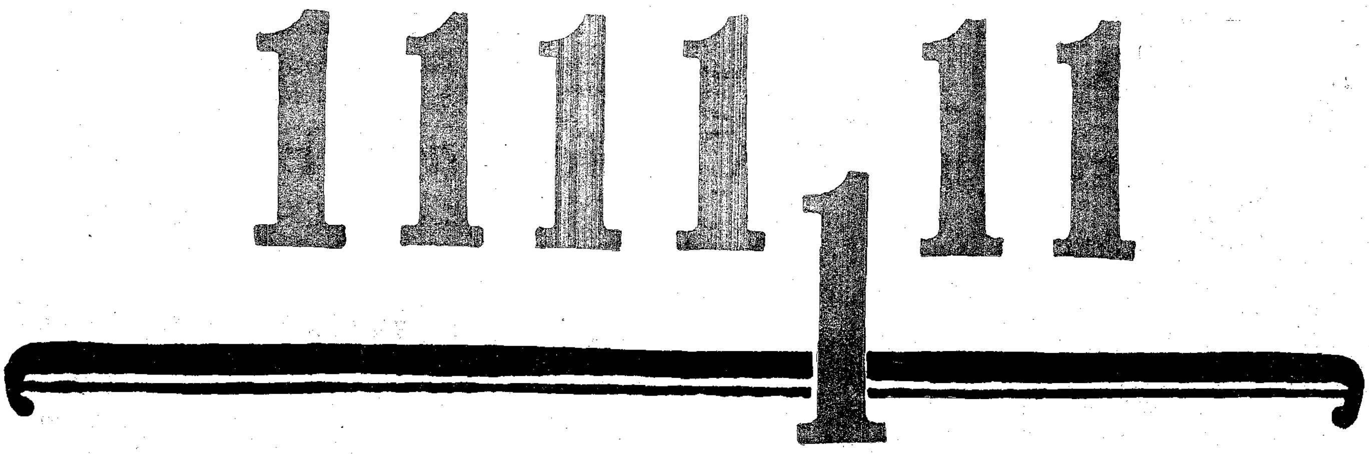
MORE FOR THE MONEY
THAN THE PRICE SUGGESTS



(One Out of Every Seven)

In our population of 110,000,000 there are many millions of possible readers of The Digest. Just how many we do not know, but we do know what kind of people they are and how to reach them.

We know they are the more intelligent and progressive members of their communities, who have acquired tastes and responsibilities that make it necessary for them to keep in touch with the affairs of the world.

To reach them, we advertise. We advertise to them in the newspapers and other mediums and by a system of circularizing that is unparalleled in the magazine field.

We are Circularizing 15,000,000 People

One out of every seven persons in the United States! So huge a mailing list must, of course, show results to justify itself. Ours does. Between November 1 and February 1 The Digest received yearly subscriptions at $4.00 per year from 250,000 new subscribers. Right now, in March, 1924, The Digest has a circulation of 1,500,000 copies weekly.

The economic soundness of our circulation methods is demonstrated by our records, which show that a large percentage of these new subscribers renew the second year and an even greater proportion the third and succeeding years. Those who stick are those who need it most—in other words, they are men and women who require that broad knowledge of the world's work that The Digest so fully gives them.

The value of this sort of circulation to the advertiser is obvious.

Because they are intelligent and progressive, because they keep abreast of the times, such readers represent the sort of people that advertisers want to reach. They are the people who are buying automobiles and radio sets, who spend money to improve their homes and living conditions, who influence or control the purchases of business institutions.

These are the people who read—

The Literary Digest

The Digest advertises in newspapers throughout the nation, some weeks using as many as 541 newspapers, buying a total of 7,558,078 lines of space in the year 1923. We also advertise in 30,000 street cars and promote "Fun from the Press" in motion picture theatres.

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

disk is constantly surging back and forth under the influence of tides and winds. Where it collides with any land mass it is torn and shattered by the impact. Thus along its fringes the Polar pack possesses a band of "pressure" ice from 20 to 50 miles in width. For a plane or dirigible to land in this area of wreckage would be suicide. The one real chance for setting foot on the new land would lie in the fact that, when wind and tide break leads in the heavy pack, these leads are open water until the wind or tide changes again. For a brief period they afford proper landing area for a seaplane.

It has been suggested that the land be first located from the air and then explored by Peary sledge methods from a base at Point Barrow. On the final North Pole dash from Cape Columbia on the northern coast of Ellsemere Land Peary's goal was about 500 miles from his point of departure. But Barrow is 1,117 miles from the Pole, twice Cape Columbia's distance. Movements of the ice-pack thereabouts are more eccentric than in any other part of the Arctic. One many go to bed with a solid jam right on the beach and wake up with no ice in sight; open water clear to the northern horizon. Such movement would be disconcerting to a sledge expedition, to say the least.

Before the problem of accessibility of the new land has been solved a party might be established there from planes, having taken chances on smashing their machines. With kites or captive balloons radio aerials could be raised and communication attempted with the southern base. The weak point in this plan is that MacMillan's outfit at Etah and Amundsen's vessel, the *Maud* drifting north of Siberia have both demonstrated the presence of a mysterious radio barrier that exists in high latitudes during the summer months. Whether this is a direct corollary of the constant daylight or a result of the excess static existing over the Polar Basin can not yet be said.

Even after reaching and occupying the new land the question of creating an unassailable claim to it is by no means a simple one. By international law territory must be inhabited in some degree of permanency before it can actually belong to the claimant Power. There are islands in the Pacific which American mariners have visited and developed, over which we can not hoist our flag because we have not fulfilled the tenets of the law.

One solution would be to transfer our Eskimos from Alaska there. Eskimos are ethnologically one of the most distinct branches of the human race. Their peace-loving responsive natures have let them in for all the ills and evils of civilization. Isolated in an environment to which they are suited they lead happy and efficient lives.

There would be no cruelty attached to such a social experiment. The Smith Sound tribe living on the northwest coast of Greenland are now the most northerly and isolated people in the world. They are healthy and carefree. They are hospitable, proud, capable men and women. They have no desire to go south where dwells the eccentric white man. The latitude of their upper village at Annorotok is nearly that in which inhabitants of the new land would live.

The new colony could not be exploited. Governmental control of its visitors would prevent the poisonous effect of unrestrained civilization from getting in its evil work. Yet development of natural resources or simply the preparation of the place for future scientific investigations could go on.

Altogether the chances that new land may be found are good enough to warrant serious search for it. Its conceivable resources and uses augment the urge to open up the great blank space above Alaska. Finally, there is always the vivid fascination involved that the unknown has held for men since the beginning of time.

One million square miles, "an area about one-third the size of the United States," is waiting for exploration between Alaska and the North Pole, points out "a member of the Board on Arctic Exploration," writing in the same magazine. More than a single dash into such an area is required to really "discover" anything. The writer explains:

> To know the area requires search and mapping by aerial photography in a systematic way. The work of the first summer could accomplish reconnaissance, the possible general location of some land, the proof of the feasibility of charting by the dirigible *Shenandoah* and by planes equipped for work on ice and water, and the establishment of bases with dirigible mooring-masts, from which the whole work could be continued in the future. If any land is located, or if the charting proves that land does not exist, then the United States has added that much to the scientific knowledge of the world.
>
> Imaginative people who are not interested in this dull charting of islands say the United States may, through this work, be the first to establish an air route from Western Europe to Japan over the top of the world. An island here and there as a possible landing-place is of more interest to those of a practical turn of mind. This short-cut from London to Tokyo would be made by flying from Spitzbergen to Nome, Alaska, via the Pole. The distance between the last two places is about 2,200 nautical miles. The cruising radius of the *Shenandoah* at fifty knots is 3,000 nautical miles with an additional margin of 15 per cent. The real business of exploring and charting the region north of Alaska has confronted aviation with problems that are forcing design forward with great strides. Short of actual war there has been nothing that has acted as more of a prod to designers and operators than the order of the Secretary of the Navy to do this work by aircraft.
>
> Both planes and the dirigible *Shenandoah* are necessary for this work. The *Shenandoah* is used chiefly because of her greater cruising radius, but she has added advantages in ability to carry considerable photographic equipment, scientific instruments, and ability to hover over a spot to take observations of the sun for fixing locations of places on the earth's surface. The planes are of use for shorter flights in the neighborhood of the northern operating base. These planes can secure aerological data that can be sent by radio to the United States to acquaint the dirigible as to weather conditions. After the northern base has been established with a mooring-mast for the dirigible, the *Shenandoah* could fly by stages from Lakehurst, New Jersey, to the Alaskan base.
>
> In the selection of a northern base the vicinity of Nome, Alaska, offers the best site to an American expedition. This is

As in a fairy tale~
70,000 Farmers Work for You

NOT even the most fanciful fairy tale of our childhood days equals the fascinating story back of every can of **DAIRYLEA** Brand of Evaporated Milk that you use.

As you know, every thinking woman has wished that all the food she serves her family could come *direct* from the farm.

AND it seems that 70,000 progressive farmers heard that wish. For they built up the largest organization of its kind in the world—to give you a richer, creamier evaporated milk *direct* from their farms.

That is why **DAIRYLEA** contains more nutritious milk fats and solids.

BECAUSE this immense business is owned and operated by farmers themselves, your **DAIRYLEA** Brand Evaporated Milk will always remain these 70,000 farmers' own product, from cows they themselves own.

So when you buy **DAIRYLEA** you are buying *direct* from the farmers who produce it, and *each can has the combined guarantee of 70,000 progressive farmers.*

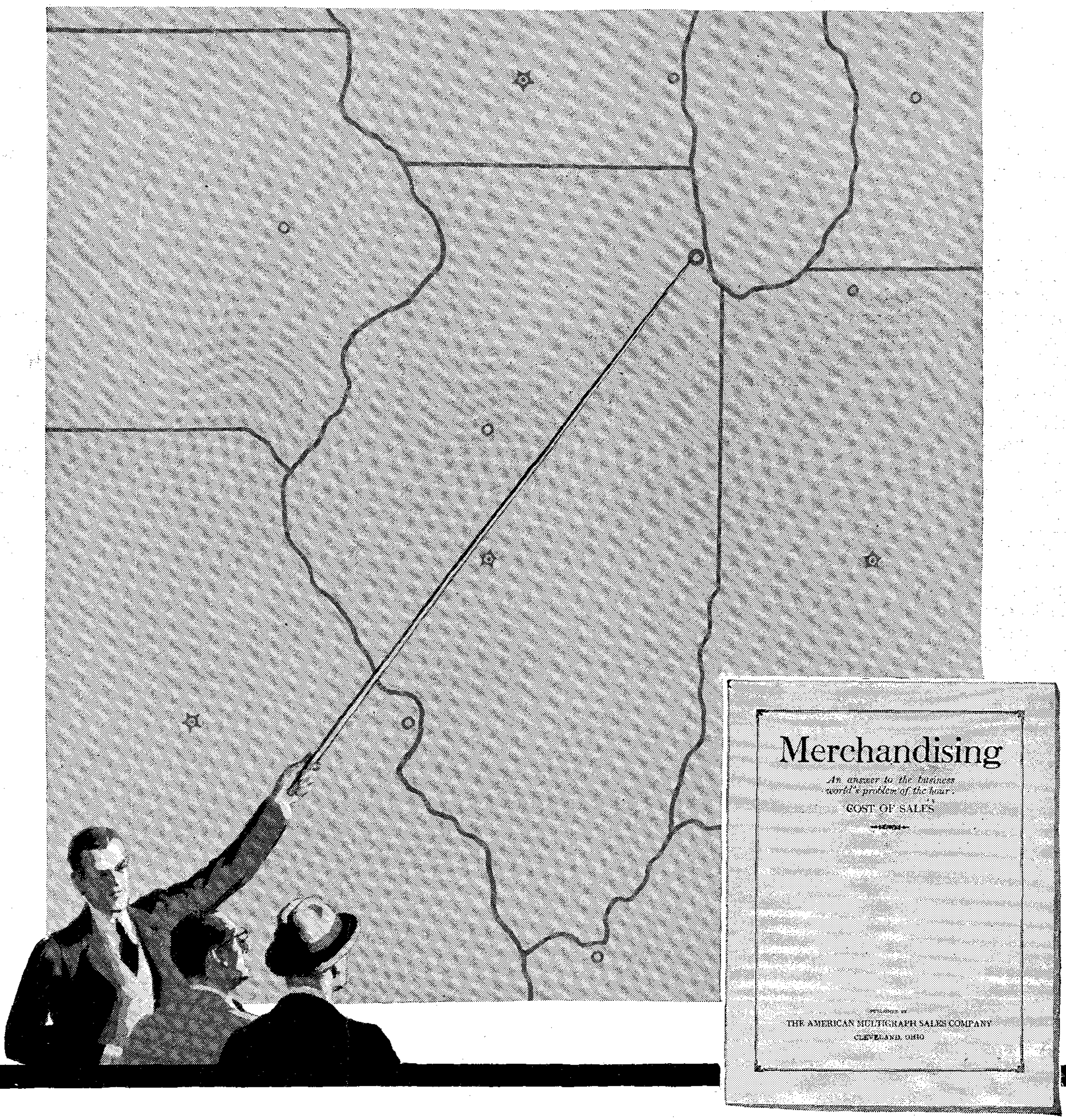
DAIRYLEA Evaporated Milk is the concentrated wholesomeness of the purest fresh bottle milk.

Remember to say **"DAIRYLEA"** to your Grocer and you will get this can:

Richer **Creamier**

Convince Yourself!

Those Weak Spots


Merchandising
An answer to the business world's problem of the hour:
COST OF SALES
PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE MULTIGRAPH

Whatever your distribution—direct to user or through a long chain of wholesalers, salesmen, jobbers, dealers and clerks—it is *human*. Don't let the personal element in your business die.

Merchandising with the Multigraph multiplies the personality of a business for faster turnover, bigger sales and better profits.

Read that book "Merchandising". There you'll find evidence—brass tacks stories of success in many kinds of business. If it doesn't stimulate a lot of thought and inspiration, then you're the one exception to date. Write for it on your business letterhead.

in Your Distribution

YOU often hear men say: "Chicago (or some other city) is the most difficult territory we have," or, "Some of those spots down South are pretty thin!"

Then some one pipes up and suggests *more* newspapers, *more* bill boards, *more* farm-papers—forgetting that he already has as much of this kind of advertising in the weak spots as in the strong ones.

Too often what is needed—and neglected—is *better merchandising*. More understanding of the city retailer and buyer; more effort to *increase the number* of retail outlets in rural territory; more cooperation with dealers to move goods faster.

The Multigraph kind of merchandising isn't a cure-all; but it has wrought so many modern miracles for so many kinds of business that it seems to have some place in every business. As a factor in efficient distribution—as a remedy for the high cost of sales that now plagues business men—it is gaining national recognition.

No business is so big—no business is so little—that it can not profit by knowing the Multigraph Salesman and reading that extraordinary book "Merchandising".

Write for your copy today—using your business letterhead.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
1804 East 40th Street Cleveland, Ohio

WITH THE MULTIGRAPH SERVICES

More mass selling will not help the weak spots ~ selective selling, with Multigraphed advertising, will do it. Ask us how

Uncle Bill *or* School-boy Bob

Whether for Uncle Bill's automobile or School-boy Bob's radio—eventually a part of the home equipment will be a Tungar, the battery charger which works from the house current.

When you get a Tungar for radio remember your auto battery too. It provides the added energy that every storage battery needs to make it give abundant service. Occasional charging gives the auto battery longer life.

Tungar is simple, convenient, clean and quiet. No moving parts. Saves money on every charge. 200,000 now being used by battery service stations and private owners.

Sold by Electrical, Auto-accessory and Radio dealers.

Tungar is one of the many scientific achievements contributed by the G-E Research Laboratories toward the wonderful development of electricity in America.

Tungar Battery Charger operates on Alternating Current. Prices, east of the Rockies (60 cycle Outfits)—2 ampere complete, $18.00; 5 ampere complete $28.00. Special attachment for charging 12 or 24 cell "B" Storage Battery $3.00. Special attachment for charging 2 or 4 volt "A" Storage Battery $1.25. Both attachments fit either Tungar.

Tungar
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BATTERY CHARGER

Tungar—a registered trade mark—is found only on the genuine. Look for it on the name plate.

Merchandise Department
General Electric Company
Bridgeport, Connecticut

GENERAL ELECTRIC

48E-1

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

because of its early accessibility by steamship, the ice breaking up off Nome in the first week of June. It is near the unexplored area and at the same time within easy reach by radio of United States bases; it has some local facilities for landing the materials of masts and other equipment, and it is in United States territory. Points in Greenland and Spitzbergen are much nearer the Pole than Nome, but since one summer month will be spent in establishing a base, only two months of summer are left—July and August. Two ships are being equipped with mooring-masts, one to be stationed at Nome, the other at Spitzbergen. At Nome the mean temperature over a number of years has been June, 45 degrees F.; July, 51 degrees F.; August, 50 degrees F. All things considered the vicinity of Nome is the best location. Nome is 1,500 nautical miles from the Pole.

The exploration of the whole area this distance would dictate a more northern base. Point Barrow, the most northern point of Alaska, is 1,100 nautical miles from the Pole, but the ice conditions prevent its being reached until the first of August, and then only by small vessels especially constructed for withstanding the force of ice jam and working through the broken ice. At Point Barrow there is no certainty of landing the structure materials and fuel for a complete base in a single season. This is because there is clear water off Point Barrow only for two to three weeks, and in some seasons it has been known to last for only six hours. At Point Barrow the mean temperatures over a number of years have been June, 35 degrees F.; July, 41 degrees F.; August, 39 degrees F. It might be advisable to cache gasoline here for refueling. Two hundred people could hold the *Shenandoah* in a calm while this was done. If a mooring-mast could be erected here in one season it would be of great use in succeeding seasons for securing the *Shenandoah* for refueling. The problem of transporting 60 tons of mooring-mast and of taking gasoline and workmen to Point Barrow is involved in this.

Various factors concerned in the *Shenandoah's* flight, most of which might not be taken into consideration by lay readers, are brought out by this writer, as illustrating the difficulties of the proposed trip. For instance:

The use of gasoline fuel during the long flights necessary for exploring lightens the ship considerably. This means that she is too buoyant and would rise to altitudes not desirable, and that to come down helium would have to be "valved," to make her less buoyant. This did not worry the Germans on the short flights from Germany to England; but both the Germans and English have given considerable thought to this problem of becoming lighter as fuel is consumed. On the long flights to be made on this expedition this is serious and is being cared for in a most interesting way. A means has been found for recovering enough water from the gasoline burned to make up for the loss of weight in gasoline. This water recovery is possible, because when gasoline burns, one of the products of combustion is hydrogen which, when combined with the oxygen of the air, gives water sufficient to replace the weight of gasoline lost as fuel. With ability to manufacture water ballast on board, the valving of the precious helium in descending is avoided.

Altho the winds for July and August average seven miles per hour at the Nome base, the *Shenandoah* must be prepared for occasional gales that blow here as high as 60 miles per hour during these months. To be able to meet adverse winds with a good margin of fuel is the chief reason for reducing the length of flights considerably below her full cruising radius in calm weather. When free in the air she can safely ride out a gale, but must have sufficient excess of gasoline to permit her to do this and then tie up at the end of the storm, and refuel.

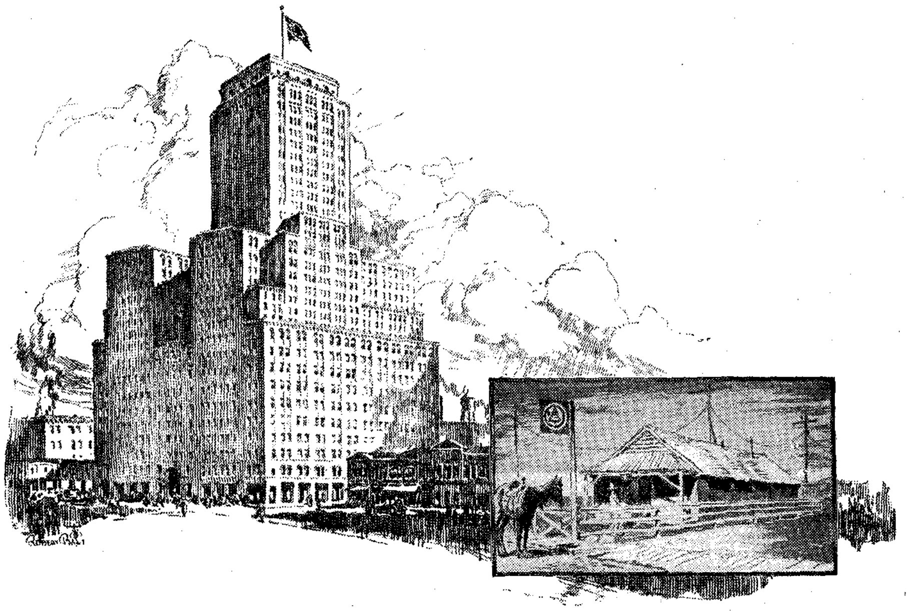
A mooring-mast for the *Shenandoah* built on a ship would serve to advance the base at Nome by the amount the ship is able to proceed to the northward from Nome as the ice clears. A ship large enough for this is not small enough to work through the ice as the wooden sealers and whalers do, but must wait for comparatively clear water. This ship with a mooring-mast, in addition to reducing the length of trips of the *Shenandoah* by two or three hundred miles, also may prove valuable in being able to seek a lee where the wind is much less than at the permanent Nome mast.

Another ship fitted with a mooring-mast and stationed at Spitzbergen would act as a still further aid in shortening the radius required of the *Shenandoah*, for suppose that on exploration work in the neighborhood of the North Pole, adverse winds are encountered on the return to Nome (1,560 nautical miles from the Pole), then the *Shenandoah* could continue on to Spitzbergen, which is only 640 nautical miles from the Pole. Spitzbergen was selected as a base for dirigibles by Count Zeppelin as early as 1910. He went there with Prince Henry of Prussia and a staff of scientists and selected a low open valley as an admirable site for an airship base for North Polar work. The Germans kept a party on aerological work there until 1914.

For all this long-distance work the *Shenandoah* must have good communication by radio. The demand has already been put upon radio engineers to double the radio transmitting distance from the *Shenandoah*, thus improving the ship's usefulness both as a naval scout over long sea reaches and improving one of her commercial needs. In addition she will be equipped with radio compass for taking bearings on radio transmitting stations in America and Europe, and thus assist the navigators in locating her position in the polar region.

In the meantime, Amundsen, on the other side of the world, is preparing his seaplanes for a transpolar trip, to begin early in the summer. Regarding this attempt, this *Scientific American* writer explains:

A non-stop flight across the Arctic regions is not in contemplation. The distance from Spitzbergen to Alaska is about 1,750 miles, and it is intended to make the flight in relays. The first step will take place early next summer, when the planes will be carried by ship to the edge of the ice pack; which, it is expected, will be found at a distance of about 450 miles from the North Pole. From this point flights will be made to the Pole, where there will be established a depot of supplies of food and fuel. For this bold undertaking Amundsen has chosen the Dornier Dolphin flying-boat, which has been so built that it can take off with equal facility from ice, snow, or water,



Each Serves Its Community

In Fraser, Colorado, a log cabin of three rooms shelters a telephone exchange that connects with the mountain homes of cowmen, miners, homesteaders and tie-cutters. In the heart of New York City a new building of twenty-nine stories is to become the home of several metropolitan central offices serving some 120,000 telephones. This building will contain, as well, offices for executives and for engineering, commercial, plant and accounting forces, providing space for over 7000 telephone workers.

Each of these buildings helps to render adequate and economical telephone service in its own community. They stand at the extremes in size, equipment and personnel. Yet they both indicate the nation-wide need for adequate housing of the activities of the Bell System; and they illustrate the varied ways in which that need is being met. One of the largest single items of plant investment of the Bell System is real estate, comprising nearly 1700 buildings acquired, with their sites, at a cost of $180,000,000.

It is continuously the aim of the Bell System to construct and so to situate each new building—whether executive office, central office, storehouse or garage—so that it shall serve its community with the utmost efficiency and economy, and remain a sound investment throughout its period of life.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

Why not use
Good Paper?

You save only 6/10 of a cent by using cheap letterheads and envelopes!

IT COSTS you about 17 cents (*or more!*) for every letter you send out. This cost includes the stenographer's salary, your time, postage, printing, and the cost of letterheads and envelopes.

The cost of the letterheads and envelopes is negligible. As a matter of fact, the difference between cheap paper and good paper is only 6/10 of a cent for each letter.

Is this saving worth while? Is it good business to risk the investment you have in every letter just to save a small fraction of a cent on paper? Don't you lose more in prestige than you save in price?

We're not suggesting that you grow extravagant in buying paper. There's no need to. Good paper need not be unduly expensive.

Take Danish Bond as perhaps the most striking example. Here is a paper that is close to the world's finest in quality, yet surprisingly moderate in price. *And it's made in white and ten colors!*

Make it a point to get prices and samples from your printer, stationer or lithographer. There's really no need of using cheap paper when you can get Danish Bond by paying such a little bit more.

Rising papers are also furnished in Ready-to-Print Mailing Sets and Social Announcements by the Old Colony Envelope Company, of Westfield, Massachusetts. Write for samples.

DANISH BOND

ONE OF THE LINE OF PAPERS
WATER-MARKED DANISH

Made in the hills of Berkshire County by the
B. D. Rising Paper Company
Housatonic, Massachusetts

B. D. RISING PAPER CO.
UNIFORMITY
R

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

and, of course, make corresponding landings. Each seaplane will carry radio of sufficient range to enable it to keep in communication with the depot ship.

The Dornier machines are monoplanes of the all-metal type. At the bottom of the plane is a member which is designed for taking off or landing under difficult conditions. It is actually a small wing, so shaped as to afford a certain amount of lift. Its undersurface is strongly ribbed to enable it to ride without damage over the rough surface of the ice. The body of the plane is commodious, and it provides warm, enclosed cabins which are as completely appointed and as comfortable as the cabin of a small yacht.

The squadron of three planes will be manned by six men, one of the planes being under the immediate command of Captain Amundsen. Judged from the naval standpoint, the navigation on such a flight as this will be of particular interest; for in the Arctic region lying adjacent to the Pole, the magnetic compass will be practically useless and all courses will have to be laid by the sun. The twenty-four hours of daylight will be favorable to this; but, on the other hand, there will be a disadvantage to radio communication.

Of great help to the explorers will be the double sextant which is used in the United States Navy for the navigation of airplanes. This instrument eliminates the necessity for a horizon in making observations of the heavenly bodies. Probably it will be used in place of the artificial or mercurial horizon.

$5 IN CASH PER WEEK FOR THE FAMILY "BUS"

A CAR that will produce gasoline and oil, as it travels, rather than consume the same, is still in the distant future, but many and varied claims of the economy of running light cars, recalls *The Wall Street Journal's* Detroit Bureau, have been made by the automobile industry. The companies have their own records of remarkable performances. We hear of 25 miles to the gallon of gas, 15,000 miles to the set of tires, etc., but it has remained for a few leading corporations, reports the *Wall Street Journal's* informant, with large fleets of automobiles, running day in and day out, to furnish actual figures of practical operating costs to clinch the final arguments of the producers. The *Journal* man reports further:

> The experience of these large corporations sheds valuable light on automobile operating costs because the figures include, in many instances, drivers' salaries, taxes and fees, not ordinarily included in cost records of cars used by individuals or families.
>
> While the large fleet operators run forty to fifty thousand or more miles a year, their cost experience reduced to a per-mile basis furnishes valuable ground for showing what should be the yearly cost of operating privately owned cars where the average annual mileage is but one-tenth of that of the cars operated in large fleets.
>
> Five dollars a week will run a Ford, Chevrolet or Overland car 5,000 miles a year in family use and provide for replacement at the end of seven years. The total cost is approximately five cents a mile. This is the experience of many users of light cars as shown in data collected by the Chevrolet Motor Co.
>
> In commercial service the cost per week ranges considerably higher, but the cost per mile is less. One company operating a large fleet of light cars found its 1922 total costs .0377 a mile, including drivers' salaries.
>
> The average family drives a car about 5,000 miles a year. Strangely enough, garage rent is the largest item in the budget. This consumes 27 per cent. of total annual operating costs. Depreciation is the second largest item, 20 per cent. of total costs. Next in rank are repairs, 19 per cent., and gasoline, 19 per cent.; followed by tires, 8 per cent., and insurance, 5½ per cent.

In the $5 a week budget for the family car, according to this authority, are the following items:

	Annual Cost	*Per Cent. of Total*
Gasoline, 5,000 miles, 20c. a gallon, 20 miles a gallon	$50	19
Oil, 5,000 miles, 20c. qt., 250 miles a quart	4	1¼
Tires: $60 a set for 15,000 miles	20	8
Repairs (7-year average)	50	19
Insurance, fire and theft	15	5½
Depreciation: *one-seventh of first* cost	55	20
Garage rent	72	27
	$266	
Cost per week	5.10	

> Many owners, especially farmers, have greatly reduced or eliminated the garage cost item. Even in the cities hundreds of car owners are without garages. In Detroit it is estimated there are more than 10,000 cars stored all night on the highways. Many are unable to get garage space.
>
> Tire expense, which formerly ranked with depreciation as a cost item, has been halved and quartered. Where a Ford size tire formerly cost $20 and was good for 5,000 miles, a cord tire costing $11 or $12 now can be run 15,000 miles. This has decreased tire cost from 4-10 of a cent a mile to less than 1-10 of a cent a mile.
>
> But the greatest decrease in operating costs is a result of lowered first cost. This has cut the insurance item from 10 per cent. of the budget to 5½ per cent. and has reduced depreciation charge from $85.20 a year on a $600 car to $42.50 a year on the present car. In the family budget the depreciation item, usually the second largest, has fallen to 20 per cent. of total annual operating costs where formerly it was 30 per cent.
>
> The total annual costs for the average family is $266, or at the rate of $5.10 a week, and the amount is dropping each year. As late as 1920 the budget for the same car totaled $500 a year. A few authorities in the trade predict that before long all cheap cars will be stored "in the open" and a large part of the garage rent item eliminated. If this comes to pass the budget is due for a further cut to around $200 a year.
>
> Operating costs of light passenger cars and trucks used in commercial service furnish some interesting data. DeLaval Separator Co. operated 33 Chevrolet coupés 524,820 miles in 12 months ended September 30, 1923, at a total expense of $28,501. This was at the rate of .054 a mile and included gas, oil, tires, supplies,

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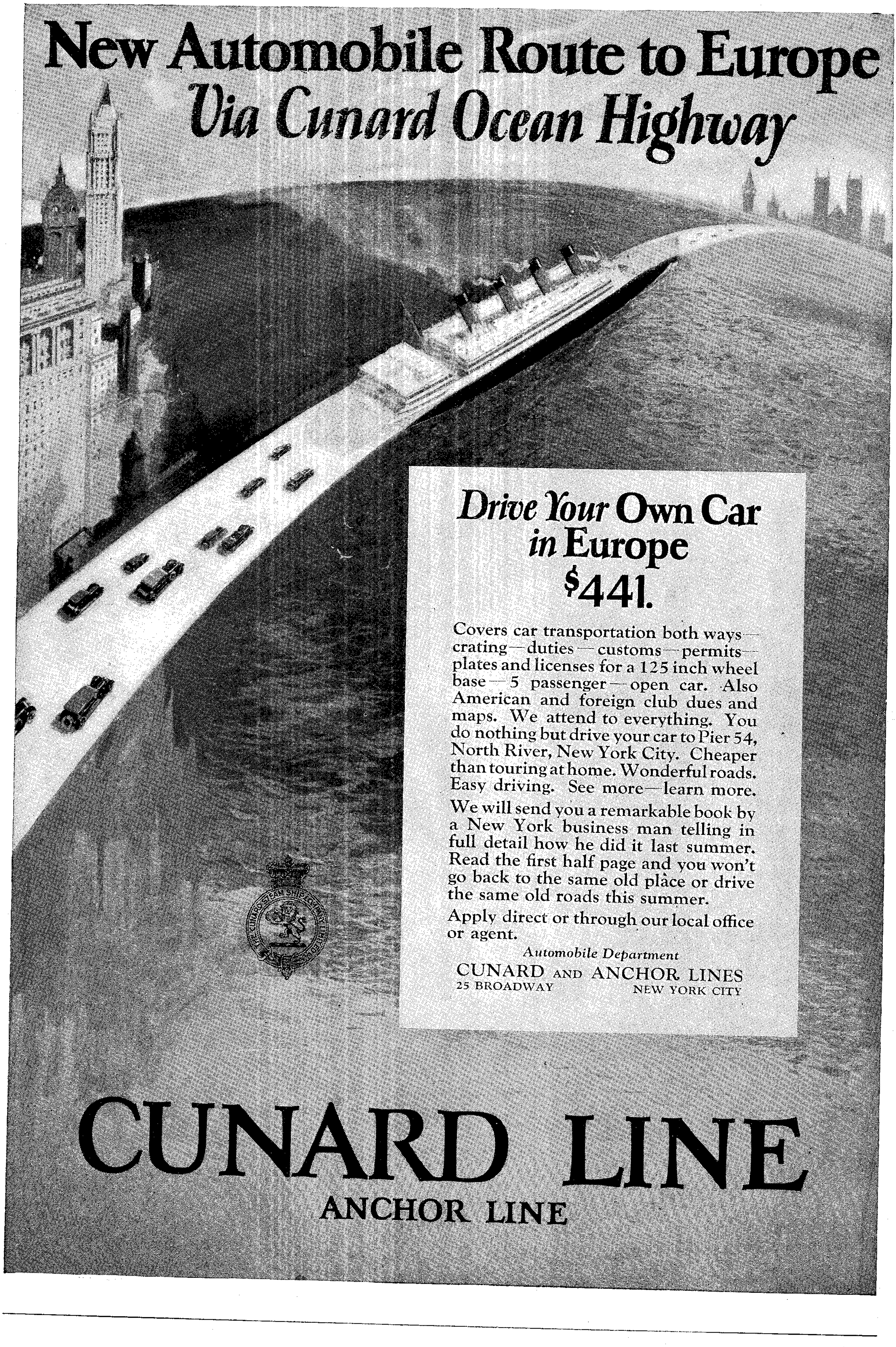

New Automobile Route to Europe
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Drive Your Own Car *in* Europe
$441.

Covers car transportation both ways—crating—duties—customs—permits—plates and licenses for a 125 inch wheel base—5 passenger—open car. Also American and foreign club dues and maps. We attend to everything. You do nothing but drive your car to Pier 54, North River, New York City. Cheaper than touring at home. Wonderful roads. Easy driving. See more—learn more.

We will send you a remarkable book by a New York business man telling in full detail how he did it last summer. Read the first half page and you won't go back to the same old place or drive the same old roads this summer.

Apply direct or through our local office or agent.

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"There's a Radiola

New *and* Remarkable Radio Achievements *in the new* Radiolas —

HERE are the new Radiolas—new triumphs of radio research! Intensive study of the problems of radio today—backed by vast engineering resources—have laid bare the needed improvements in radio—and have found the way to these improvements. There was a need for non-radiating receivers. For super selectivity. For more melodious tone reproduction. For dry battery receivers more sensitive for long distance reception. For even simpler operation. And these needs have been met in the new Radiolas. There was a need for a worth while receiver at a popular price. And this need, too, has been met. Thus the Radio Corporation of America fulfills its purpose—bringing together great new discoveries of the foremost inventors—making possible things that seemed impossible in radio. And bringing these newest achievements to every home, with a Radiola for every purse.

$35.
$65.
$100.
$150.
$206.
$220.
$245.
$286.
$425.

Radiola Super-VIII. A richly cabineted instrument, supremely selective, receiving over great distances — with *no antenna*—and no ground wire. It stands as aloof and beautiful as your phonograph. And brings in music and speech through its hidden loudspeaker —loud—clear—perfect in tone. Yet it has but two simple knobs to turn. It is an improved Super-Heterodyne, utilizing the second harmonic principle.

Radiola X. For the home where the erection of an antenna raises no problem, this Radiola equals the performance of the Super-VIII in sensitiveness, and selectivity. With local stations operating, you can tune in distant stations without interference—and this with supreme simplicity. Its greatest achievement is the discovery that gives the reproduced voice and music a tone pure and undistorted. It is a regenoflex receiver—a vastly improved regenerative circuit of the non-radiating type.

Radiola III. A sensitive two tube receiver of the antenna type, which permits reception over long distances, or loudspeaker operation on the near stations. It is an improvement in tone and reception over previous two tube receivers. It actually costs less than it could be made for at home! And with the two-tube balanced (push-pull) amplifier and the Loudspeaker, the beginner can add to his investment as he grows enthusiastic.

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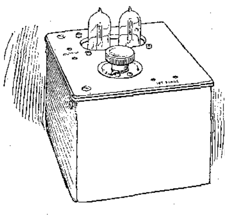
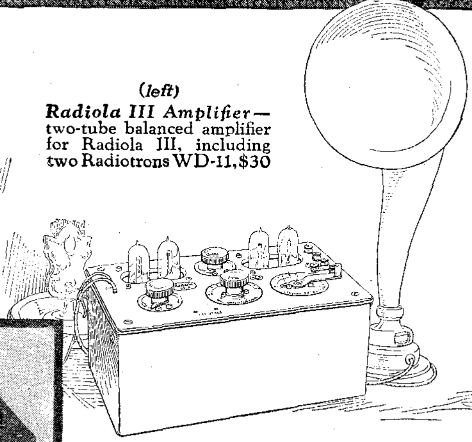


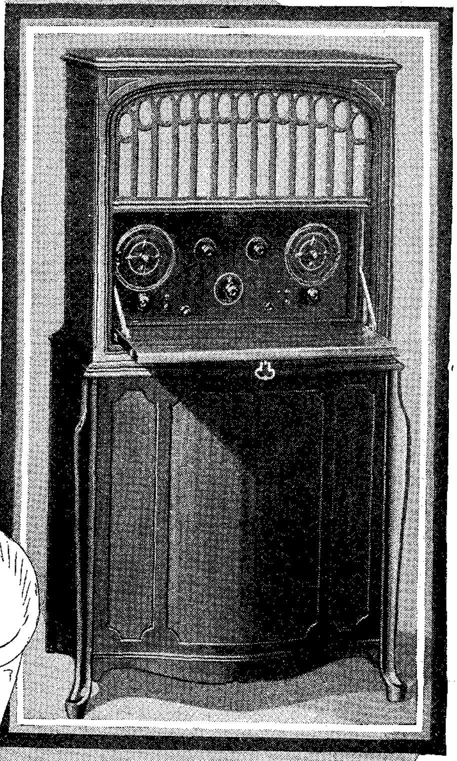
(left)

Radiola III Amplifier—two-tube balanced amplifier for Radiola III, including two Radiotrons WD-11, $30



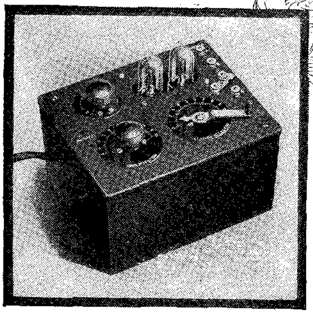
(left)

Radiola III-a, which is Radiola III and its balanced amplifier complete in one cabinet; including four WD-11 Radiotrons, headphones, and Radiola Loudspeaker. Everything except antenna and batteries, $100



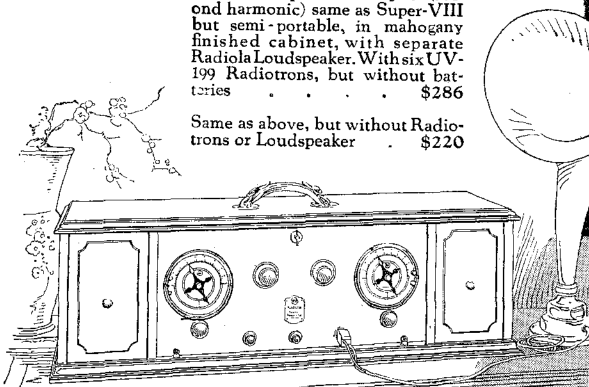
(above)

Radiola Super-VIII—an improved Super-Heterodyne. Selective and non-radiating. With *no antenna*, and no ground connection, it receives far distant stations, even while local ones are operating. Loudspeaker built in. *Complete* with six UV-199 Radiotrons—everything except batteries . $425



(above)

Radiola III—an improved two-tube receiver of antenna type, sensitive and selective. *Complete* with two WD-11 Radiotrons and headphones, (everything except batteries and antenna) . $35



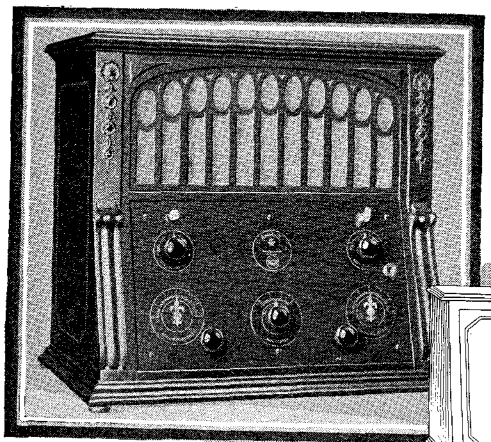
(below)

Radiola Super-Heterodyne (second harmonic) same as Super-VIII but semi-portable, in mahogany finished cabinet, with separate Radiola Loudspeaker. With six UV-199 Radiotrons, but without batteries $286

Same as above, but without Radiotrons or Loudspeaker . $220

(below)

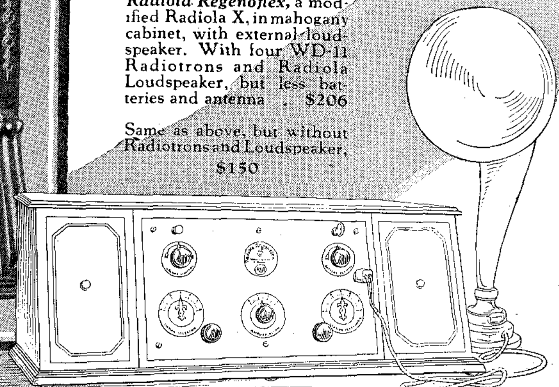
Radiola X—ultra refined receiver of the antenna type, selective and non-radiating. Remarkable for distance reception and perfect reproduction. Built-in new type loudspeaker. Complete with four WD-11 Radiotrons—everything except batteries and antenna $245



(below)

Radiola Regenoflex, a modified Radiola X, in mahogany cabinet, with external loudspeaker. With four WD-11 Radiotrons and Radiola Loudspeaker, but less batteries and antenna . $206

Same as above, but without Radiotrons and Loudspeaker, $150



It is impossible to give here full description of these remarkable new sets. Send this coupon for an illustrated booklet that tells the story completely, with detailed description of every set. Or see the dealer nearest you.

Radiola

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RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
233 Broadway, New York. 10 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Dept. 223. [Address office nearest you.]
Please send me your new free Radio Booklet.

Name ______________________________

Street Address ______________________________

City ______________ R. F. D. ______________

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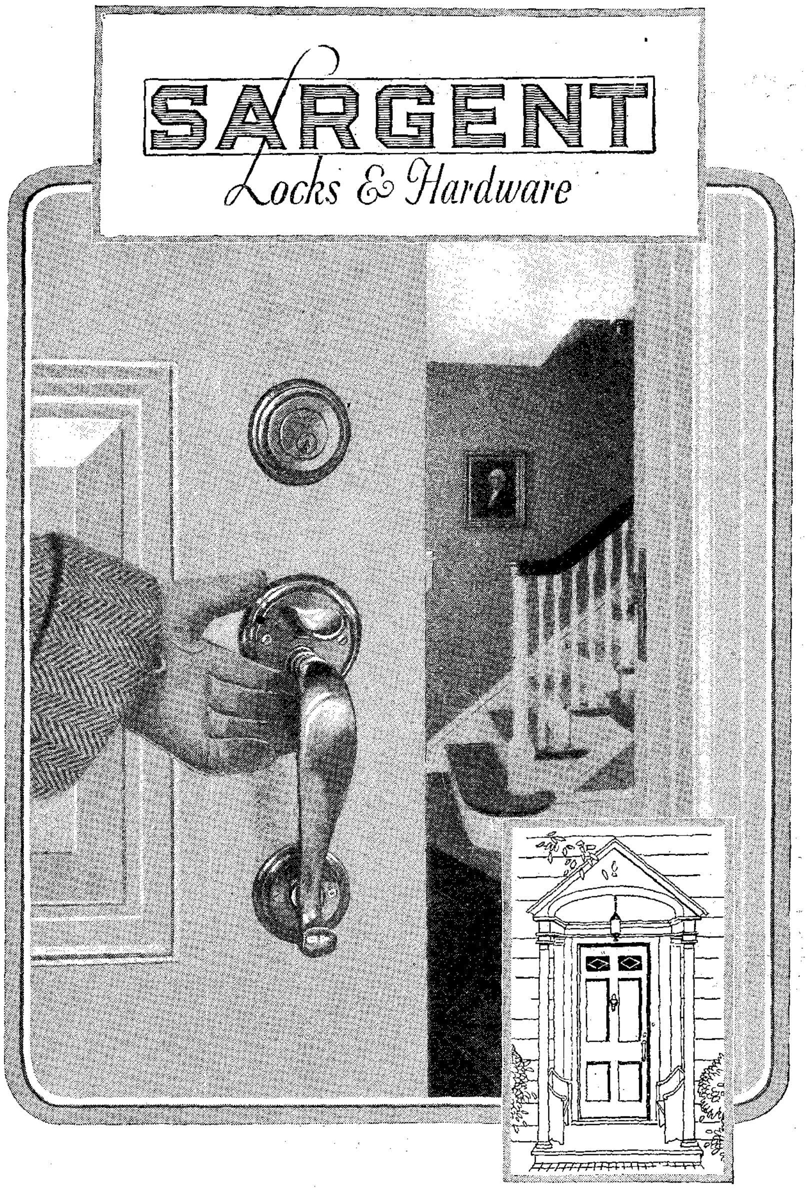


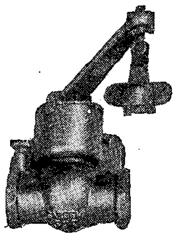
Appropriate and secure!

At this Colonial threshold Sargent Latch and Door Handle bid you welcome. The spirit of genuine American architecture gleams from the staunchly fashioned metal.

Use this graceful Sargent Hardware on the entrance door of your Colonial home. All of the several handles, from which you may choose the type you prefer, are of solid, wear-resisting brass or bronze. Each may be used in combination with a suitable interior knob and the Sargent Cylinder Lock—an absolute barrier to the uninvited.

For every door and window throughout your new home, there is appropriate Sargent Hardware. It is always dependable, harmonious, secure!

Send for the Colonial Book, or the Sargent Book of Designs, which illustrates many fine patterns of other periods. Then select Sargent Locks and Hardware with your architect.



Sargent Door Closer "520"

This is the light "520" for important doors inside the home and for screen and storm doors. It is inexpensive, easily applied, and as mechanically perfect as the larger Sargent Closers used on heavier doors of public buildings. It closes doors silently and surely and keeps them shut.

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Hardware Manufacturers*
40 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

repairs, garage rent, depreciation, insurance, taxes and licenses.

A Detroit public utility company operating 180 "A" cars, 25 "B" cars and 80 "C" cars has found its costs per mile for the first 10,000 miles ranging from .045 cents a mile for one make, .07 for another and .085 for the third. Included in these costs are gas, oil, tires, repairs, insurance, depreciation, interest and drivers' salaries.

A Michigan company operating 150 cars in both city and country for salesmen and solicitors finds its average costs 6¼ cents a mile. Its cost experience by various items is as follows: Gas and oil 1½ cents a mile, cleaning and storing 1 cent a mile, incidentals and repairs 1 cent a mile, insurance ¾ cent a mile, depreciation 1½ cents a mile, and tires ½ cent a mile.

Morton Salt Co.'s Chevrolet fleet had operating costs in 1922 of from .0360 a mile in August to .0448 a mile in June. Actual expenses are shown in the following table:

1922	*June*	*July*	*August*	*Sept.*
Miles operated	14,836	26,431	36,759	49.946
Miles per gallon	20.4	19.3	18.7	19.6
Cost of gas	190.38	365.52	510.54	663.77
Cost of oil	49.96	90.84	101.09	135.75
Storage and washing	112.50	255.85	350.55	530.95
Tire expense	119.95	124.05	122.00	174.24
Repairs	29.72	85.98	118.37	247.44
Miscellaneous expenses	162.38	103.29	121.86	132.13
Total cost	664.89	1,025.53	1,324.42	1,884.28
Cost per mile	.0448	.0388	.0360	.0377

Detroit is still debating whether Ford forced other makers down in price or whether the others forced Ford down, but out of the price changes have come materially lower automobile operating costs. And there is yet a likelihood that in 1924 both prices and operating costs will go still lower.

HOW TO BE WONDERFUL AROUND AN AUTOMOBILE

"I'M a perfect gump around machinery —anything more complicated than a screwdriver makes my head swim." So admits Homer Croy, the novelist, in the course of a little skit entitled "My Wife Thinks I'm Wonderful Around Machinery, and Don't I Treasure the Illusion?" There is information in this confession of a comparatively honest soul which may be of value elsewhere. It appears in *Motor*, (New York), and, following the opening admission that the writer is "a perfect gump around machinery," runs as follows:

> But my wife doesn't know this. She thinks I am gifted in regard to machinery and I treasure this illusion . . . you know how hard it is these days to get women to look up to us. It used to be women looked up to us and thought we were perfect. But have you noticed any of that lately? . . . I thought not.
>
> The way she came to have such confidence in me is this. We had hardly got back from our honeymoon before the cold-water faucet in our bathroom began to leak. I went down to the basement and came up with some tools. I had seen them down there when we took the house, and wondered what they were for, but now I brought them up with a confident air. With my thumb I worked that slip-thing along the screw-thing and soon got the wrench so that it would fit the faucet, while my wife stood there admiring me. It was wonderful, so her expression said, to have a husband who could do things

around the house. So I took off my coat and rolled my sleeves. Then I gave the wrench a yank, but unfortunately it slipt. I blew the nickel ravelings off quickly . . . she had not seen. I gave the wrench another pull and the water spouted . . . then I went down in the basement and turned the water off. While I was gone she wiped up the floor, and when I came back, she had picked up one of the wrenches and herself was trying to turn the faucet.

"You're turning in the wrong direction," I said. "To take a nut or anything off you should turn it from right to left—that is, from your little finger toward your thumb."

It made a profound impression on her. Just think—I could look at a faucet and tell which direction it turned! I let it soak in—and never since have I had the slightest trouble with her about mechanics.

I did not tell her that my father had told me this, nor did I add that threads on all nuts, bolts and faucets are alike. I kept that to myself. If all men will keep such things to themselves it will do a great deal to simplify automobile driving.

I have my method of fostering her belief that I am a master of machinery. It is a wonderful help in the complicated matter of family driving. When anything goes wrong with the car, I leap out, lift the hood and say, "*Hmmm! Hmmm!* Just as I suspected—it's not hitting right."

When I have a car full of ladies and want to be unusually impressive I say "functioning." But a fellow has to be careful of his audience. If you think they know anything at all, assume a Napoleon attitude. Remain silent, say nothing.

Do you remember, in the era when they were naming cats "Dewey," the imposing and important looking man at the banquet table? Every one wondered who he was—he was so distinguished looking. People whispered to each other—who could he be? And then do you remember when he opened his mouth?

"Ain't them shrimps fine?"

That's the way it is around a car—don't talk until you have to. Napoleon was a wise man.

"When we left the garage I thought I noticed a little knock, but I didn't think it would amount to much—it must a been looser'n I thought," I say.

Then I look intently at some part of the car.

"It's one of the connecting rod bearings working loose," I observe thoughtfully.

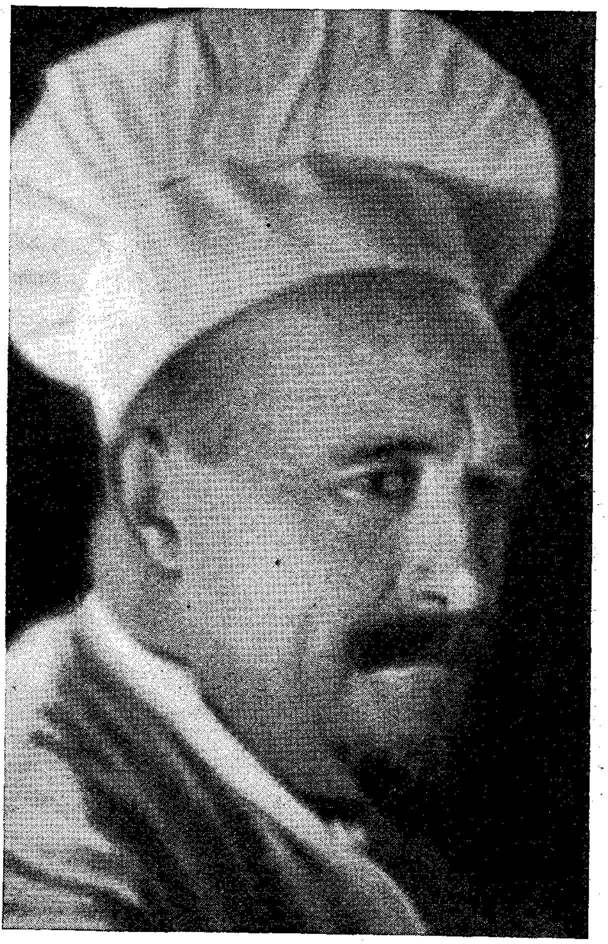
If there's one thing in a car that I know less about than another, it's a connecting rod. Why, I am so ignorant that I don't know what it connects. And if by some chance I ever found out what it connected, I wouldn't know why it connected with it instead of some other gadget.

But there's the domination of the female which must be kept up. So I take the largest monkey-wrench, hit three sharp blows on the left side of the engine, two on the right, give the spark plug a twist and say: "Now, I guess it's all right."

Of course the knock's still there, but usually I manage to get home, and the operation is considered a success.

As soon as I get the car back to the garage I turn it over to the man and my wife still has one thing in which she can look up to me. Husbands who blurt out that they don't know a danged thing about what is the matter with the car, and who stand around helplessly, hoping that some kind motorist will stop and tow them in, are making a mistake. Remember this, men—mechanics are our last stand, and we must take advantage of them.

But whatever happens, don't let your



In May, the FRANCE, famous for its cuisine, returns virtually as a new ship to the French Line Service. It has been converted into an oil burner, giving greatly increased speed, and has been redecorated throughout, more cabins and baths also having been added.

Did You Ever Enjoy REAL French Cooking?

YES, you say—and perhaps you have if you have been to France or if you have crossed on the French Line. For then and then only do you know that the chef's very happiness depends on your delight.

His soul goes into his cooking. Hors d'oeuvres of a tartness unique, rich soupes au crême, Parisian sauces with your fish, great roasts done to a turn and seasoned to a nicety; salads tender, delicious little pastries, and luscious fruits from the French provinces—truly there is a zest to the French cooking that you cannot find here at home.

This artistry, this wonderful mastery of the culinary art you will find on the de luxe French liners. It is noted among epicures and a main reason why so many discriminating travellers cross on the French Line.

In fact, on the French Line you are in Paris six days before you get there, for these magnificent steamships are France on the high seas.

Ask the nearest French Line office for descriptive booklet and details of accommodations, rates and sailings.

THESE SERVICES:

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Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 19 State Street, New York
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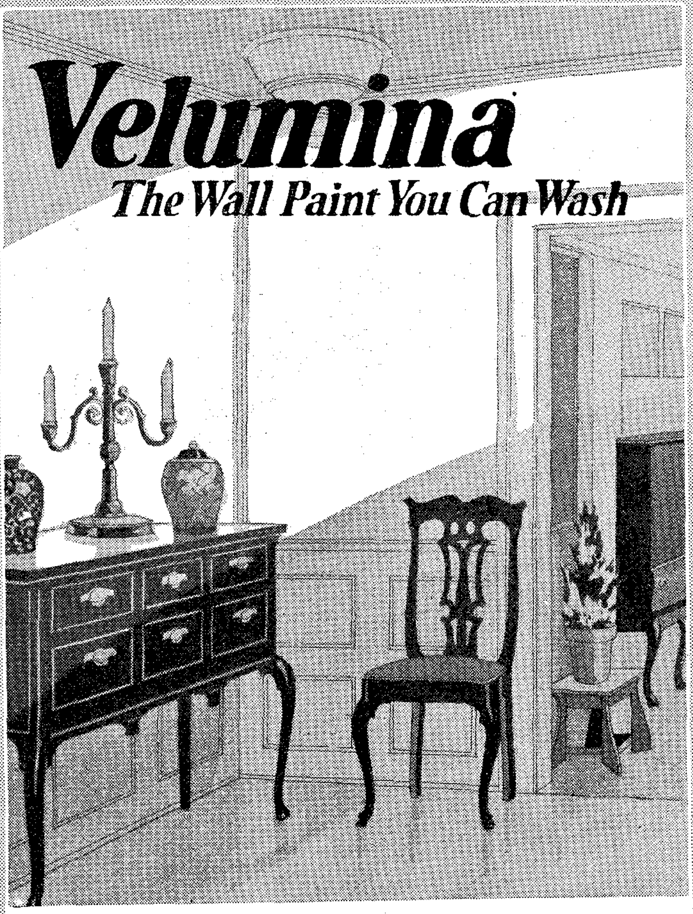


Paint

Velumina
The Wall Paint You Can Wash

These Velumina-painted walls
—glossless, soft, warm colors
—can be *washed*

TIME cannot mar the beauty, the simple refinement of these velvet-soft Velumina-painted walls. They are coated with a non-porous film which the attacks of dirt and grime cannot penetrate. Even grease does not harm Velumina. Finger-prints and stains that ruin the appearance of ordinary wall coverings can be washed off with plain soap and water.

Architects and decorators recognize the wonderful beauty and economy of Velumina. They know that it greatly aids in proper light-diffusion.

Velumina is made in sixteen perfect tones and white. It is a "Pittsburgh Proof Product." You will find the same high standard quality in other "Pittsburgh Proof Products," among them Waterspar Varnish, Sun-Proof Paint and Banzai Enamel. Whatever you need in the way of glass, paint, brushes or varnish the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has a product that will fill your requirements exactly. For sale by quality dealers everywhere.

The Advisory Board helps manufacturers solve unusual paint and varnish problems.

Are you planning new hangings for the living-room? Send for the book "What to do and How to do it"—a guide to better homes. It answers scores of questions on home decoration and arrangement that crop up every day. Send ten cents to Dept. B, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.
GLASS Manufacturers PAINT
Paint and Varnish Factories, Milwaukee, Wis. Newark, N.J.

"Save the surface and you save all"

Varnish

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

wife get the idea that she knows more about the car than you do. If you do, you are a "goner." You won't have anything left but the furnace. Don't encourage her to learn anything about it. If she can drive, and can get the car out of the garage and back again without manslaughter, that is all she needs to know about it. Make a mystery of the car. And don't ever say, "All machinery looks alike to me."

If you do, you are courting trouble. You are not only courting it, but you are practically rushing it into a loveless marriage. Instead, pretend that you know its every eccentricity. Use lots of technical language, so long as it keeps your wife in darkness. Differential, cam, ratchet, hypotenuse and rhomboid are good words. If she begins to find out what a differential is, begin talking about the new-model differentials; about the different kinds—the automatic differential, the single-action differential and the air-cooled differential.

Don't—if you want to have a happy home and a loving wife—squint up an eye, stand on one leg and say, "There's something the matter with the engine." Don't be indefinite.

Get out, walk around the car, kick the right hind wheel and say, "Just as I thought—got a fouled spark plug and she's missing on Number 2."

Always specify a definite cylinder. It shows a far greater grasp and the chances are she'll never know. Then you can limp home and turn it over to the repair man. Slip him a dollar and tell him not to talk. He'll get you.

WANTED—PRESS CRITICS TO TELL THE TRUTH ABOUT NEW CARS

WHY don't we have some real honest-to-goodness car-criticism in America? Must motorists of America be content to read nothing but praise about every new model on the market? Is the automotive business patting itself on the back too vigorously? And why does the American press draw a deadline between criticism of theatrical productions and automotive productions? The British press is frank in its discussion of cars. "Reviews" of new cars in England make good reading, stimulate manufacturers to higher ideals, and give credit where credit is due.

All of these considerations, presented by the editor of the *Editor and Publisher*, have been carefully considered by William Ullman of Washington, who has been writing about automobiles for a number of years and is said to have the "respect, confidence and official endorsement of the Washington Automotive Trade Association." Mr Ullman writes the gist of his lucubrations in *The Editor and Publisher*, as follows:

> There is a rule for reformers which urges them to lead up to an important discussion with something calculated to get a laugh. The theory of it is just simple psychology, capitalizing the human weakness for having its medicine done up in pink sugar pills. Fortunately, in this instance, the

joke exists before the story; and the reform can commence in the first paragraph. You've nearly split your sides laughing over the amount of ink and newsprint wasted in patting every American car on the back. Now is the time to get down to business and wonder what it all means.

In America every automobile is the salt of the earth—in print. Manufacturers expect the press to throw bouquets. The press expects to print "puff" about every car advertised. And the public expects to read it. It leads one to speculate as to what would happen if an automotive critic popped on the horizon and did for the automobile business what the dramatic critics has done for—or done to—the theatrical business.

In Britain they have writers who actually review cars impartially, who say what they believe to be true, whether it hurts or pleases. It makes bully good reading. It keeps manufacturers awake nights wondering what "they'll say" about the offerings when "released." It's an altogether different system than America's plan of writing unqualified praise about every make and every model—and it deserves to be considered by motorists, manufacturers, dealers and press people.

Automotive America needs no knockers, no wiseacres with the "real inside dope," but expert critics who, knowing values, will be permitted to express themselves frankly for the benefit of those who make, sell, and buy motor cars.

What is written about the American automobiles in the average newspaper serves no good purpose. It is printed to satisfy those who believe the public enjoys reading about the wonders of the cars it buys. Candidly, the public would much prefer learning why its cars failed to give the advertised mileage, or why they still have the repair-shop habit.

The people who get secret thrills reading "nice things" that are said about their cars are the very folk who ought to be constantly criticized. The quickest way of bringing out the worst in a man is to constantly praise his work. This applies to the American automobile manufacturer, and explains why there is still vast room for improvement in automobile design.

Just because the American automobile is the best in the world, asserts this frank critic, is no reason why, with frank criticism, it couldn't be better. He announces further:

> The evil effects of publicity methods in connection with the advertising of American automobiles has been submerged in the rush of competition. The marked advances in design, construction, lines and equipment have not been the result of public demand, but the result of the ambition of each manufacturer to outdo the other. Demands have been created. And the automobile has progressed in spite of flattery.
>
> But times change. Motorists are getting painfully car-wise. They discuss design, values and performance intelligently. They are getting critical. Who knows but what they will demand an expression of this criticism in their press?
>
> The right kind of criticism would bring about improvements which competition alone has never produced.
>
> It is the public's criticism which eventually causes a manufacturer to change his entire line, but this is a slow form of progress in which many dollars are lost both by manufacturer and car-buyers.
>
> The truth, crystallized by newspaper

QUIET AND ODORLESS
HANDSOME AND DURABLE

Rodd Floor in the factory, Lion Specialty Co.

Rodd Floor of California Redwood Blocks in the office of The Lion Specialty Co., Chicago, Ill.

RODD FLOORS of California Redwood Blocks are equally suitable for the office or factory. Light in color, odorless and quiet, they can be sanded smooth or given an attractive wax or varnish finish.

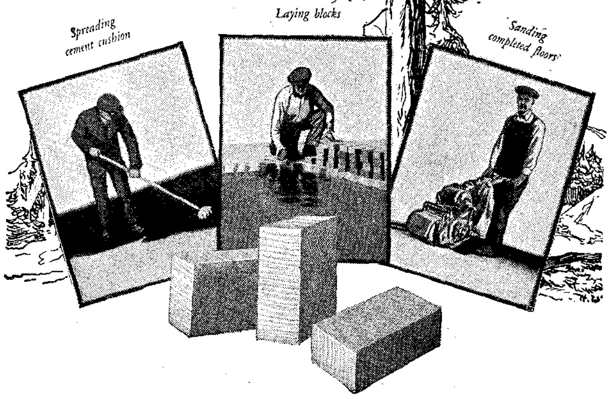
Heavy traffic only irons the surface out harder. All Rodd Blocks are specially dried by a patented process. Moisture does not cause the blocks to swell and the floor to heave. Dryness does not shrink and loosen a Rodd floor of Redwood blocks. Redwood floors stay flat and tight. A *natural*, odorless preservative protects Redwood against fungus decay.

Quiet, resilient, dustless, Rodd Redwood block floors mark a big advance over other types of floors for use in factories, warehouses, shops, foundries, mills, offices and private residences.

Rodd Floor Specifications for new buildings or old buildings, to meet any conditions of wear or load, gladly supplied on request.

THE RODD CO.
900 Century Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Eastern Contract Engineers for Redwood Block Floors Manufactured by
The Pacific Lumber Company

RODD
FLOORS
of The Pacific Lumber Co. Redwood



Then *She* Began to Drive

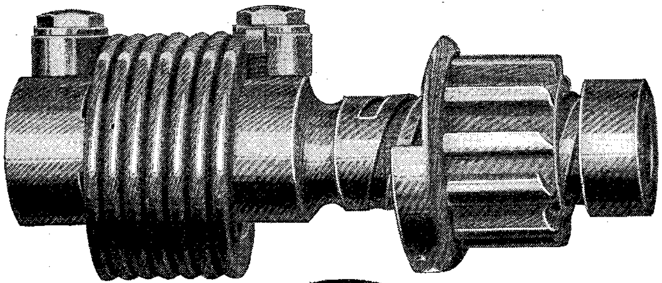
Electric starting made it possible for her to operate her own car—just as it has broadened the use of motor cars in every phase of human activity. Easy, convenient, dependable starting was a vital necessity, and the Bendix Drive helped bring it.

The "Mechanical Hand" that Cranks Your Car

The Bendix Drive is attached to the armature shaft of your electric starting motor where it functions automatically as the connecting link between your starting motor and engine.

The Bendix Drive automatically takes hold of your flywheel—turns your engine over—starts it—then automatically lets go, and waits until you need it again. It is standard equipment on most automobiles and trucks.

More than 4,000 dealers and garages supply genuine service parts for Bendix Drive. Insist on genuine parts should emergency necessitate replacements. The name "Bendix" is on each genuine part. Look for it!



The BENDIX DRIVE

Manufactured by
ECLIPSE MACHINE CO., ELMIRA, N. Y.
ECLIPSE MACHINE COMPANY, Ltd.
Walkerville, Ont.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

criticism, would eliminate a tremendous waste of time, money and effort; and would spur the manufacturer on to higher ideals and the public to a better appreciation of merit.

When the actor, Frank Craven, concocted a musical comedy venture several years ago the dramatic critics agreed that he had made a rather bad job of it. But this criticism, instead of putting Craven out of business, made him. He sat down at his typewriter and pounded out "The First Year," which won him instant recognition.

Some idea of the great additional expansion of the automobile business through criticism can be had by picturing what would happen should the automotive critics publicly state that owners of a certain particular type of engine were not getting their money's worth. If there was truth in this—and the motoring public would soon find out once the question had been raised—there would be an immediate landslide toward some other type of power plant, with motorist and manufacturer each benefiting through the change and the further stimulation of business.

It is feared that criticism aimed at the car after it has gone into production, admits the writer, would react unfavorably upon the industry. As a consequence:

The manufacturer's market would be seriously affected, and the suggested changes, if made, would not begin to reach the public until many months later—which might be too late.

This argument goes flat the moment one suggests inviting the criticism while the new car or new model is in the final experimental stage, and before it goes into production.

Times change! Just two years ago it was considered fatal to competition to divulge the details of a new line of cars before production and sales got under way, yet in this very year of the keenest competition known to the industry, General Motors Corporation are virtually offering for criticism the "copper-cooled Chevrolet" without losing sleep over the possibility of having a competitor run away with the idea!

The development of new models and new cars is no longer a secret process; and it is during the development stage when criticism could be very valuable.

The way matters stand now a manufacturer runs away with himself on his own publicity matter. Naturally he thinks the idea is good, and nobody tells him otherwise—that is, not until he has invested in thousands of cars which do not sell. The public is the best critic of all, but its criticism is fatal.

Criticism of automobiles would quickly separate the wheat from the chaff, and strengthen the public's confidence in the good. Criticism is often feared, resented, voted for discard, and wiseacres say it could never happen in automobile circles because of the advertising; but dramatic productions get "panned" and the producers keep right on advertising. The most effective copy they use is composed of quotations from the critic's reviews!

The industry is so unfamiliar with honest criticism that it virtually turns a deaf ear to suggestions offered by its own customers. There are dozens of small things which could be improved upon, and at very little cost. But if you speak to your dealer about them, and suggest his advising the factory, he shrugs his shoulders and hands you a catalog anent the "greatest car in America!"

There is a real demand for the automotive critic. It may seem like a bitter pill for the motor industry, but in the long run it will sell more good automobiles and produce far better results for those who use them. It's just a question of raising standards, and of saving the automobile industry from the bad tumble it is certain to take if allowed to pat itself on the back just one pat too many.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE WORLD TOUR IN U. S. ARMY PLANES

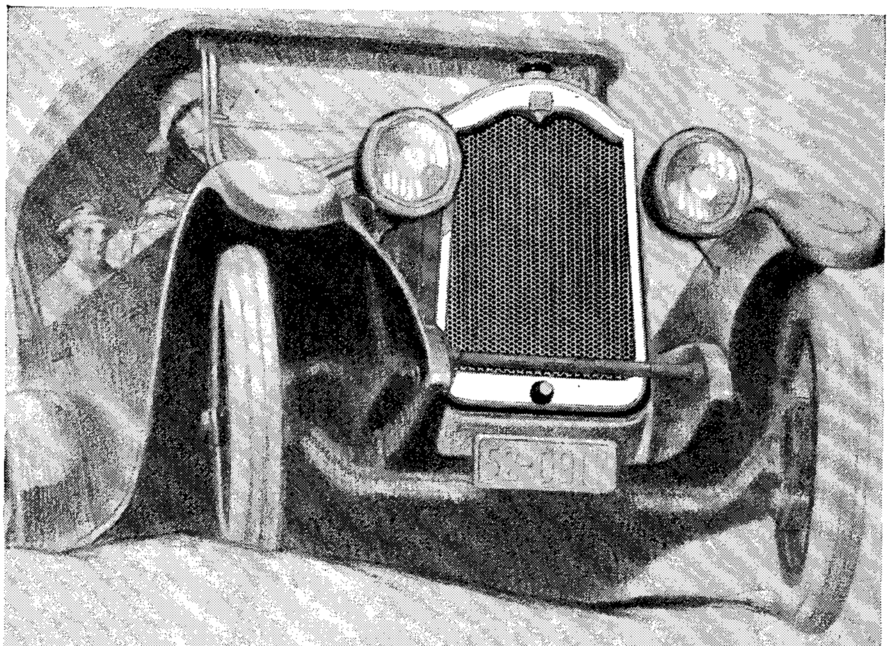
EVEN if the Navy is not permitted to emulate Columbus this summer, by discovering a new continent near the North Pole, the Army is certain to contest the laurels of old Magellan by circumnavigating the globe, this time through the air. The route has been chosen, picked pilots and navigators are in training for their strenuous job, and supplies have gone forward to selected depots all around the world. Some time late in March the start will be made. The Army is not going out merely to establish a record, a bulletin from the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America announces, since, "The purpose of the United States Air Service in attempting to fly around the world is to point the way to all nations to develop aviation commercially," as well as "to secure for our country the honor of being the first to encircle the globe entirely by air." The experience thus gained, we are told, and the information gathered, will be applied toward making America "the leading Power in the peace-time application of flying."

The route of the American flyers is authoritatively given by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce as follows:

> The expedition will start from Santa Monica (Los Angeles), California, March 16 or 17. It will leave Seattle, Washington, about April 2. The itinerary measures between 25,000 and 26,000 miles. Six divisions have been established as follows: No. 1, Seattle, Washington, Chicagoff, Island of Attu; No. 2, Shimushu Island, Kurile Islands; No. 3, Tsingtao, China—Calcutta, India; No. 4, Allahabad, India—San Stefano, Turkey; No. 5, Bucharest, Roumania—or Belgrade, Serbia—London, England; No. 6, Brough, Hull, England—Washington, D. C.

The itinerary is given in detail by the Washington bulletin, with mileages; stops marked thus (*) are main supply bases; stops marked thus (†) are minor supply bases. This schedule runs in full:

> * Seattle, Washington, to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, 650 miles.
>
> Prince Rupert, British Columbia, to Sitka, Alaska, 300 miles.
>
> † Sitka, Alaska, to Cordova, Alaska, 475 miles.
>
> Cordova, Alaska, to Seward, Alaska, 135 miles.
>
> Seward, Alaska, to Chignik, Alaska, 450 miles.



On Steep Hills—

where a motor *must* keep cool!

Harrison Radiators can *always* be depended upon to give perfect cooling service no matter how severe or trying the motoring conditions.

Years of manufacturing experience with continual research and experimentation have made possible the development of a remarkably efficient and dependable radiator.

In recognition of this fact the finer motor cars of the past fourteen years have been Harrison-cooled.

HARRISON RADIATOR CORPORATION
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

HARRISON COOLED

The Mark of Radiator Satisfaction

HARRISON RADIATORS

Leonard
CLEANABLE
Refrigerator

"Like a Clean China Dish"

Saves Food, Time, Work

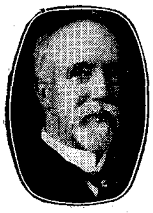
The Leonard is a shining example of how scientific home refrigeration is *more* than food protection. It means better living, better health, conservation of women's time, release from irksome tasks, elimination of waste, saving of money.

Forty-two years' achievement have made the Leonard pre-eminent. Today one out of every six refrigerators sold is made by Leonard.

One-piece round-cornered food-chamber, triple porcelain lined. Ten walls of insulation. Outside icing doors and water cooler, if desired. There is a Leonard dealer near you. If you cannot locate him, write us. We will see that you are supplied.

Just Say "Send Catalogue"

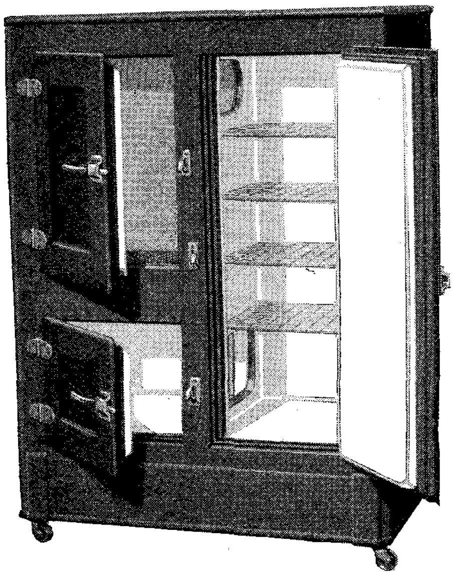
Send for catalogue of 75 refrigerator sizes and styles, actual sample of porcelain and Mr. Leonard's booklet—"Selection and Care of Refrigerators." There is a Leonard size and style to suit every purse.



C. H. LEONARD, *pioneer of home refrigeration, who has been responsible for many modern refrigerator improvements*

Grand Rapids
Refrigerator Company
303 Clyde Avenue
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Be sure the refrigerator you buy is made in Grand Rapids—the fine furniture center of the world



MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

Chignik, Alaska, to Akutan or Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, 380–400 miles.

* Akutan or Dutch Harbor to Nazan, Island of Atka, 350 miles.

Nazan to Chicagoff, Island of Attu, 530 miles.

† Chicagoff, Island of Attu, to Shimushu Island (Kuriles), 878 miles.

Shimushu Island to Bettobu (Yeterofu), Kuriles, 495 miles.

Bettobu, Kuriles, to Akkeshie (Yezo) Japan, 250 miles.

Akkeshie, Japan, to Aomori (Honshu) Japan, 245 miles.

Aomori, Japan, to Tokyo, Japan, 410 miles.

* Tokyo to Nagasaki, Japan, 610 miles.

† Nagasaki, Japan, to Chemulpo (Jinsen), 440 miles.

Chemulpo, Jinsen, to Tsingtau (Shantung) China, 360 miles.

Tsingtau to Shanghai (Woosung) China, 350 miles.

† Shanghai, China, to Amoy, China, 555 miles.

Amoy, China, to Hongkong, China, 300 miles.

Hongkong, China, to Haipong, French Indo-China, 500 miles.

Haipong, French Indo-China to Tourane, French Indo-China, 395 miles.

Tourane, French Indo-China to Saigon, French Indo-China, 530 miles.

† Saigon, French Indo-China to Bangkok, Siam, 675 miles.

Bangkok, Siam, to Rangoon, Burma, 450 miles.

Rangoon, Burma, to Akyab, Burma, 445 miles.

Akyab, Burma, to Calcutta, India, 400 miles.

* Calcutta, India, to Allahabad, India, 475 miles.

Allahabad, India, to Delhi India, 380 miles.

Delhi, India, to Multan, India, 425 miles.

Multan, India, to Karachi, India, 475 miles.

† Karachi, India, to Chahbar, Persia, 395 miles.

Chahbar, Persia, to Bandar, Abbas, Persia, 330 miles.

Bandar, Persia, to Bushire, Persia, 400 miles.

Bushire, Persia, to Bagdad (Hinaida) Mesopotamia, 475 miles.

† Bagdad, Mesopotamia, to Aleppo (Haleb) Syria, 480 miles.

Aleppo, Syria, to Konia, Turkey, 285 miles.

Kenia, Turkey, to San Stefano, Turkey, 300 miles.

* San Stefano, Turkey, to Belgrade, Serbia, 525 miles.

Belgrade, Serbia, to Vienna, Austria, 340 miles.

† Vienna, Austria, to Strasbourg, Germany, 400 miles.

Strasbourg to Paris, France, 250 miles.

Paris to London, England, 225 miles.

* London to Hull, England, 155 miles.

* Hull, England to Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, 370 miles.

Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, to Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, 275 miles.

† Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, to Raykjaviki, Iceland, 550 miles.

† Raykjaviki, Iceland, to Angmagsalik, Greenland, 500 miles.

† Angmagsalik, Greenland, to Avigtut, Greenland, 500 miles.

† Avigtut, Greenland, to Rigollett, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, 700 miles.

Rigollett, Labrador, to Mingan, Quebec, 525 miles.

Mingan, Quebec, to Quebec, Quebec, 450 miles.

† Quebec, Quebec, to Montreal, Quebec, 175 miles.

Montreal, Quebec, to Keyport, New Jersey, 400 miles.

† Keyport, New Jersey, to Washington, D. C., 200 miles.

Washington, D. C., to Dayton, Ohio, 400 miles.

Dayton, Ohio, to St. Joseph, Missouri, or Ft. Crook, Nebraska, 560–675 miles.

St. Joseph or Ft. Crook to Cheyenne, Wyoming, 500–455 miles.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Salt Lake City, Utah, 400 miles.

Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Francisco, California, 630 miles.

San Francisco to Los Angeles, 471 miles.

Los Angeles to San Diego, 127 miles.

No less than five countries, according to a recent dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times*, are expected to attempt the record-making world flight this summer. Great Britain, Portugal and the United States seem to be furthest along in their plans, and France and the Argentine Republic are said to be making preparations. The British and American flights are expected to start at about the same time, with Portugal as a close third.

The American flight will proceed from the East to the West, notes *U. S. Air Services* (Washington) and comments:

> The advantage of flying in this direction is not readily apparent. It would seem an unnecessary handicap at the outset to attempt the flight in this direction, because of the known fact that throughout almost the entire world the winds prevail from the west; but a study of the climates of the countries through which the expedition must pass and a realization that the trip will consume almost five months in covering the distance of about 25,000 miles around the earth will convince one of the safety of this course.
>
> The early open season in the North Pacific Ocean will allow the crossing of that body of water by way of the Aleutian Islands and the Kurile Islands, in April and May, which will permit passage of the flight along the coast of China through the typhoon belt in the China and Yellow Seas before the first of July, at which time the typhoon season begins. The rainy season in India will still present a formidable obstacle to the success of the Expedition, but if it is possible to fly over this part of the route in June, the worst of the unfavorable weather will be avoided.

The success of the whole undertaking, we are reminded, is based upon weather conditions and upon an early start from the United States, which will make it possible to pass through these hazardous parts of the route with safety. Furthermore:

> The arrival of the flight in England during July or August will insure the best weather for the crossing of the North Atlantic Ocean. The most favorable flying conditions in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland occur in July, August, and September.
>
> Because of the great expense and amount of time which would be required to prepare adequate landing-fields throughout the entire route, a greater portion of it will be

OUTSIDERS may think that fraternal and civic organizations exist primarily to initiate new members, to parade, hold luncheons, and listen to speeches. But such are only the superficially apparent activities.

In all such organizations there lies a firm, fine foundation of HUMAN SERVICE.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
CIVITAN
L
THE MACCABEES
K
KIWANIS CLUB

WHICH ARE YOU ?

THE Kiwanis Club of Huntsville, Ala., struck a new note in Human Service last year when it voted that the greatest thing it could give to the local Infirmary was *real safety to life.*

"The precious gift of life shall not be snatched from these invalids by flames or suffocating smoke," declared the spokesman in explaining his committee's idea to the Club. "This infirmary for years has been adopted as our charge. We've given the occupants all but the greatest thing—security of life. I now propose that our gift on Christmas Day shall be an automatic sprinkler system so their lives will be completely safeguarded against fire."

For a moment only a few understood. They had not realized that fire was daily and hourly threatening the lives of the occupants of the building. It had never occurred to them that conditions there, as in thousands of other institutions, were a challenge to every man and woman who holds human life to be a sacred thing.

But the committee had investigated. Its members knew how fire could start, and, once started, how it would spread. This was explained—the club was made to see it—to see how feeble people would cry for mercy, from fire which never yet showed mercy in a hospital, asylum, school house or infirmary.

The Club, to a man, voted to safeguard the lives of those people. Being business men who insure property, maintain a fire department and put in sprinklers where danger of fire is greatest, they knew that the only remedy for fire danger in that Infirmary was Automatic Sprinklers.

As a result a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler system is now being installed throughout the Huntsville institution. This Christmas Gift from the Kiwanis Club is a Christmas Gift in reality from the people of Huntsville. For when three entertainments were given under the auspices of the club to pay for the equipment of the Home the whole town crowded in. Everybody came because everybody knew the necessity for protection. Everybody feels in Huntsville today, as never before, that Life is a Sacred Thing. Too sacred a thing to leave to the chance of matches, sparks, mice, lightning, electric wires and the hundred other hazards that start death-dealing fires, as on Ward's Island and in the insane asylum in Chicago.

IN any city, any organization can, in an hour, find conditions that plead for the same kind of humane gift that this Kiwanis Club gave. What are you? No matter what the organization, the gift of human life is in your hands to give to some institution. The people of any city will be equally eager to support the committee in presenting to school children, the aged, the blind, the sick, the poor, that greatest of all gifts—Security for human life.

A special bulletin giving all the facts on the presentation of the Sprinkler System to the Huntsville Infirmary has been prepared by Grinnell Company, Inc., and is now ready to be sent to any organization inquiring for it. Address 274 W. Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

GRINNELL COMPANY

Automatic Sprinkler Systems	Steam & Hot Water Heating Equipment	Humidifying and Drying Equipment	Fittings, Hangers and Valves	Pipe Bending, Welding, etc.	Power and Process Piping

"When the fire starts, the water starts"

A Breath

With the Odor of Spring

Bad breath is a common and grave social offense. It comes from many causes. Some people suffer at all times, most people at some times from it.

No beauty, no charm can offset it. Sweet words lose all their sweetness if the breath offends.

May Breath tablets offer you protection. One forms an instant deodorant, whether the cause is the mouth or the stomach.

Bad odors from cigars, the teeth, the gums or stomach are combated at once. And the odor of spring supplants them.

May Breath is for dainty people who desire to please. The pocket box can be always carried with you. You will never go without it when you know.

May Breath

A modern mouth wash in candy tablet form. Designed to deodorize the breath. Carry with you. In 10-cent and 25-cent boxes at all drug stores and drug departments.

10-CENT BOX FREE

Insert your name and address, mail to
MAY BREATH COMPANY
Dept. M-34, 1104 South Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO
And a box will be sent you free.

....

....

CALOX
THE
OXYGEN
TOOTH POWDER

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put on like Plaster
Wears like Iron
-waterproof
fireproof
resilient
noiseless
dust-less

Base
and Floor
one solid piece

A composition material easily applied in plastic form over practically any kind of floor. Laid about ⅜ inch thick. Imperial Floor *does not* crack, peel or come loose from foundation. A *continuous, fine-grained,* smooth, non-slipping surface. No crevices to gather grease, dirt, dust, disease germs or moisture.

Ideal Floor for Kitchen, Pantry, Bathroom, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theatre, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—wherever a beautiful, substantial floor is desired. Several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE of your first and second choice of color.

Imperial Floor Co., 303-304 Halstead St., Rochester, N.Y.

A Success for 15 Years

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

flown with the airplanes equipped as seaplanes. This arrangement facilitates the location of bases and stops near centers of commerce, where the best facilities for transportation and communication are available.

At Seattle, Washington, pontoons will replace landing gear and the flight will proceed as seaplanes from that city to Calcutta, India. From Calcutta to London the landing gears will replace pontoons. The crossing of the Atlantic will be made with the planes again equipped as seaplanes.

The route from Seattle lies along the coast of British Columbia, Southeastern Alaska, the Alaskan Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands. The last island in the Aleutian Chain is separated from the first island of the Kurile Group by 800 miles of the North Pacific Ocean. The route then parallels the Kurile Archipelago and the coast of Japan, then follows along the coasts of Chosen, China, Indo-China, Siam, Burma, and India to Calcutta. After again becoming land planes the expedition will continue through the interior of India, along the Gulf of Oman, Persian Gulf, skirting the coast of Persia and up the Tigris River to Bagdad.

From Bagdad the course parallels the Euphrates River, then crosses Syria to Aleppo and from that city to Constantinople. From Constantinople to England route follows the well-developed airway of Franco-Roumanian Air Lines.

The crossing of the Atlantic Ocean is by way of the Orkney Islands, Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland to the coast of Labrador.

Altho every precaution is being taken to preclude the possibility of unforeseen conditions menacing the success of the expedition, it is realized that in the vast areas to be traversed many situations will arise which will call for the greatest ingenuity and courage and that the officers and men will meet and defeat seemingly unsurmountable difficulties, which the most painstaking preparations can not anticipate.

A large number of the Aleutian Islands are uninhabited: only the larger islands are sparsely populated with natives and a few white traders. The northernmost of the Kurile Islands are uninhabited, so that little assistance can be expected from the people of the country in case of misfortune.

The crossing of the Atlantic Ocean, of course, presents a no less formidable obstacle. The planes will be completely overhauled in preparation for the Atlantic flight at Hull, England, from which place they will proceed to Kirkwell-on-Scapa Flow, the farthest north in the British Isles. From there:

> The Faroe Islands are 200 miles northwest. They are barren of verdure and the chief industry is sheep-raising and fishing. They are noted for their bad weather.
>
> Iceland, the next base, is separated by 250 miles of the North Atlantic Ocean. It is treeless and has many volcanoes, most of which are now extinct, also many hot springs. The population of Iceland totals 91,912 persons living along the southern and southeastern coast, engaged chiefly in fishing. The main stop in Iceland will be at Reykjaviki, the capital, situated on the

Limbers up
lame muscles

Muscles are likely to be stiff and sore after unaccustomed exercise. Limber them up quickly with Sloan's. Stroke it on gently. You don't have to rub it in. Fresh blood is sent straight to the exhausted tissues. "Fatigue poisons" are swept away, the aching stops, the muscles regain their elasticity. Get a bottle from your druggist today—35 cents.

Sloan's Liniment *-kills pain!*

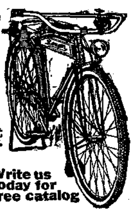
YOU CAN have a business-profession of your own and earn big income in service fees. A *New system of foot correction;* readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks. Easy terms for training. Openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting.

Address Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Delivered to you Free for 30 days trial on approval. Your choice of **44 Styles,** colors and sizes of the famous **Ranger** Bicycles. Express prepaid. Bicycles **$21.50** and up.

$5 a Month if desired. Many boys and girls easily make the bicycle earn the small monthly payments.

Tires wheels, lamps and equipment at half usual prices. Write for remarkable factory prices and marvelous offers.



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They all say
GLOVER'S
does the Business

Wherever you go you hear men and women say "There's nothing like Glover's for Dandruff and falling hair. It surely does the business."

For 36 years Glover's has been making friends by the thousands, all over the world. If you are a dandruff sufferer, if your hair is falling out, ask for Glover's Imperial Mange Medicine at any good drug store and use exactly as directed.

Write for Free Booklet "Treatise on the Hair and Scalp," by H. Clay Glover, originator of the Glover Medicines.

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H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
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The Health-Care of the Growing Child

by Louis Fischer, M.D. For the mother who would guard her child's health and understand the best treatment during illness. Postpaid, *$1.62.* **Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.**

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT
FOR CONSTIPATION

Read the new book "Habitual Constipation—Its Causes, Consequences, Prevention and Rational Treatment," by the eminent specialist, Dr. Ismar Boas; translated by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman. Packed with really helpful directions for all sufferers.

"I know of no other work in which the treatment of constipation is more clearly and fully considered and in language so simple that it can be understood by every one."—*Dr. Julius Friedenwald,* Baltimore. "Represents the present-day trend of medical thought on the subject and puts before the public the best preventive measures and simple hygienic treatment."—*Dr. Charles G. Stockton,* Buffalo, New York.

Cloth; illustrated; 299 pages. $2.00, net; at all Bookstores, or by mail, $2.12. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

southwestern coast, a city of about 20,000 people.

From Reykjaviki the flight will cross the stormy Danish Straits to the coast of Greenland, where one landing will be made at Angmagsalik, the only settlement on the east coast of Greenland.

The flight from Angmagsalik to Ivigtut in a direct line across the interior of Greenland is too dangerous to attempt, altho if this were possible more than 150 miles of the trip could be saved. The average altitude of this little-known continent is about 4,500 feet, rising from 3,000 feet at the coast to 10,000 feet along the mountain-range, which runs almost the entire length. The interior is a gigantic ice mass, of which very little is known and where the temperature seldom rises above 32 degrees during the year. The natives who have traversed portions of the interior use hand-drawn sleds. Nansen attempted to use the hardy Icelandic ponies to transport supplies, but he lost all of them and was forced to draw his sleds by hand.

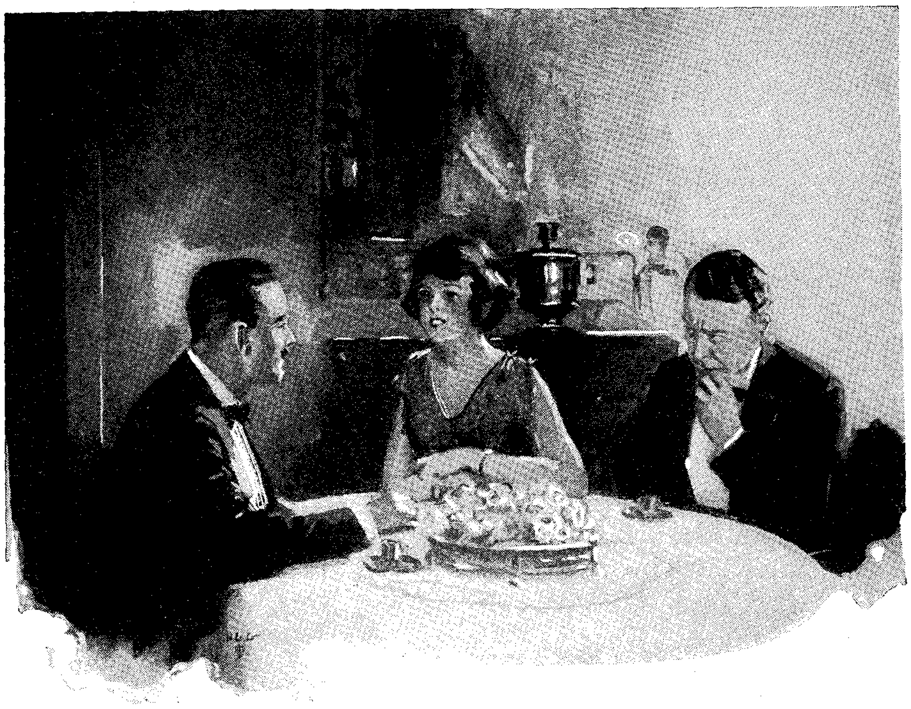
It is readily conceded that to save time by crossing Greenland is impracticable in the face of the hazards to be encountered on such a flight, and this makes it necessary to follow the coast to Cape Farewell and then up the west coast to Ivigtut. This base has been selected for the preparation of the expedition for its longest and most trying flight over open water, to Indian Harbor on the coast of Labrador, a distance of about 650 miles over the Davis Straits.

From Labrador the route to the United States lies along the shore of Davis Straits, Straits of Belle Isle, Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River.

The preparation of the route, the establishment of bases for fuel, and providing facilities for communication are in themselves big undertakings. Lieut. C. E. Crumrine has spent the summer in Iceland and Greenland and has just returned to the United States, having made complete arrangements in these countries for the passage of the expedition. Lieut. Clayton L. Bissell has just left Washington for Seattle, where he will begin his work in connection with the preparation of the first portion of the route. Lieuts. Clifford Nutt, Malcolm Lawton, and Harry A. Halverson, on duty with the Air Service in the Philippine Islands, have started the work of making advance preparations of the route from Japan to Constantinople. Maj. Carlyle Wash, Air Attaché to the American Embassy in Paris, is making arrangements along the route throughout Europe.

These Advance Officers have been charged with the establishment of landing bases, the care and location of supplies and fuel; and upon the result of their efforts the success of the expedition really rests. They are sending back to the United States the data on the various portions of the route, which is in turn sent to the flight personnel at Langley Field, where a strenuous course of training is being conducted. The studies of Navigation and Meteorology are being treated with particular thoroughness. The plane which is being flown by the officers of the expedition at Langley is equipped with the latest Air Service navigation instruments, and is being used in carrying out practical navigation problems.

By the latter part of February the pilots shall have completed their training and will proceed to Santa Monica, California, where the airplanes will be given the final tests. By the latter part of March, it is expected, the expedition will be ready for the early start upon which so much depends.



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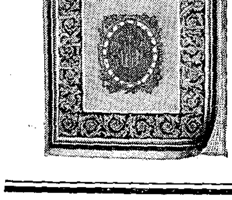

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

PORTABLE EARTHQUAKE DETECTORS

THE invention of a portable seismometer or earthquake-measuring instrument, cheap, accurate, and easily set up, was announced by Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in a recent lecture. The new instrument will be used in a study to be made of earth movements in California. A specimen instrument exhibited at the lecture recorded the vibrations due to the movement of heavy trucks on the street outside. As we are told in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin:*

The advance over the older type may be measured from the facts that the old type costs several thousand dollars, weighs tons, and occupies a large amount of space, while the new instrument costs about $25 and may be quickly taken down and packed in an ordinary suitcase.

The principle of the new invention is the twisting effect of earth movements upon a piece of fine vertical wire, to the middle of which is attached by one side a small weight. The ends of the wire are fastened to a framework, which in turn rests upon a solid pier of masonry, or other structure, fastened securely to the earth's surface. Earthquakes move this framework while the attached weight remains still. This results in a twisting of the wire, which is measured by the reflection of a beam of light from an attached mirror. A continuous record is possible by directing the beam of light upon a roll of photo-sensitive paper revolved by clockwork.

The apparatus itself seems extremely delicate to measure such a crude force as an earthquake. The wire is similar to the ordinary electric light wire filament, and is about seven and a half inches long. The attached weight is a piece of copper about four-fifths of an inch long and one tenth as thick; the mirror is about one-sixth by one-tenth of an inch.

Astonishing results have been obtained from the two of these little seismometers in use since last February in Pasadena, California. The Japanese earthquake was recorded in great detail from the beginning to the end. No little tremors in California go unrecorded. The device is sensitive to the passage of a street car at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, while a railway train at a somewhat greater distance left a characteristic record.

Important practical applications are expected to follow the installation of numbers of these little instruments at different parts of California. It will easily be possible not only to record each quake but to determine its direction and to track it to its lair. The machines may also be used for the recording of "artificial earthquakes" produced by the explosion in abandoned mines of left-over explosives. Placed at varying and considerable distances from such explosions the record would be of great importance in determining little-known conditions in the deeper crust of the earth through which the waves would pass, conditions which might throw much light on the origin of quakes.

The instrument now in Pasadena accurately recorded a similar explosion 60 miles away last month, when 115,000 pounds of blasting powder were set off at Palos Verdes.

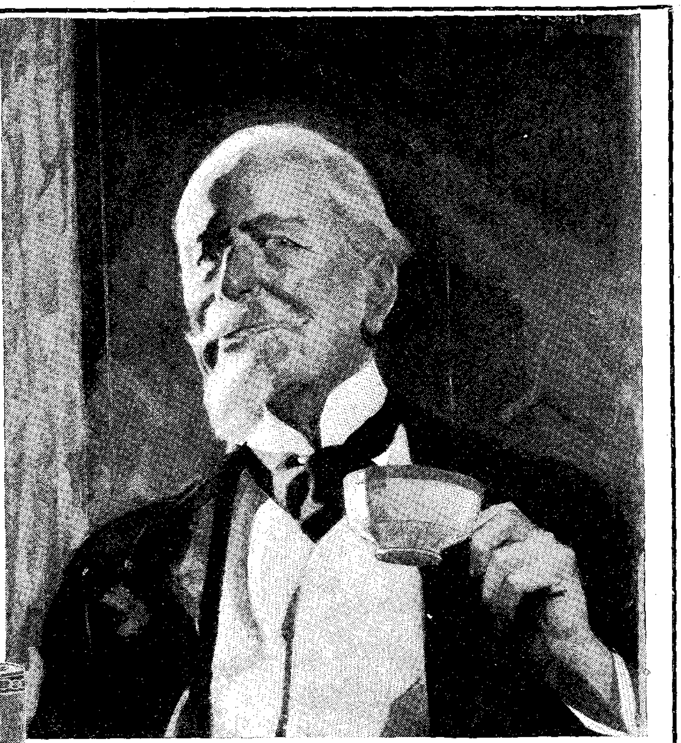
Old-fashioned seismometers or seismographs have been, because of their expense, rather a rarity in this country. With this new device it now becomes possible to set up a multitude of earthquake-recording stations, and to broaden the knowledge of the earth's crust accordingly.

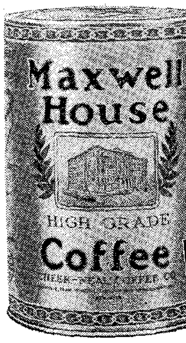
Incidentally, it becomes possible to take a moving-picture of an earthquake wave. In experiments made at Pasadena, motion-picture film was used to record the movements of the earth. While it was used no real earthquake occurred, but had one done so it would have been possible to have run the film through a projector and to have shown the sinuous vibrations on the screen. But it would be rather expensive and impractical to use film and to wait for days perhaps for a quake whose photograph was worth taking.

THE ABOLITION OF PAIN

UNDER this head, Emile Gautier contributes to *Le Figaro* (Paris) an article on the newer methods of anesthesia, ending with a description of one, for use in short but painful operations, that is as surprizing as it is simple. When we speak of general anesthesia, writes Mr. Gautier, the public usually thinks of chloroform. Nevertheless, this is not the only drug that will stupefy the nerve centers. Numerous practitioners prefer ether or laughing gas, which were the first anesthetics used in surgery. There are also ethyl bromid, whose action is almost explosive, the chlorid and fluorid of the same, the chlorid and fluorid of methyl, etc. He does not mention cocain and its derivatives or substitutes, such as novocaine and stovaine, which are rather local anesthetics, altho used in general surgery as spinal injections, to insensibilize the lower parts of the body, while leaving the patient conscious. To quote from the article:

> Just now people are talking about a new anesthetic, formerly not dreamed to be such, altho long in use for non-medical purposes. This "eleventh-hour workman" is simply acetylene, or more exactly oxy-acetylene, the gas of the blowpipe, well known to practitioners of autogenous welding.
>
> Certainly; acetylene, without being a poison, puts you to sleep after one or two minutes of inhalation, as quietly and surely as chloroform or ether. For this purpose mixtures are used, varying from 40 to 60 per cent. of acetylene with 60 to 40 of oxygen, the strongest dose not exceeding 70 per cent. of acetylene. As soon as consciousness is lost, followed by abolition of sensibility and muscular relaxation, the dose is lowered to 20 or 30 per cent., which is enough to keep the patient asleep. If the inhalation is stopt, he recovers rapidly. In two or three minutes, he is himself again, and generally—note this precious detail!—without the nausea and headache that ordinarily accompany waking from chloroform.
>
> It is perfect! I may be pardoned, nevertheless, for expressing a disquieting thought. The oxyacetylene mixture is terribly explosive. I know that operating rooms are not generally gas-lighted or oil-lighted; it is even asserted that it is imprudent to





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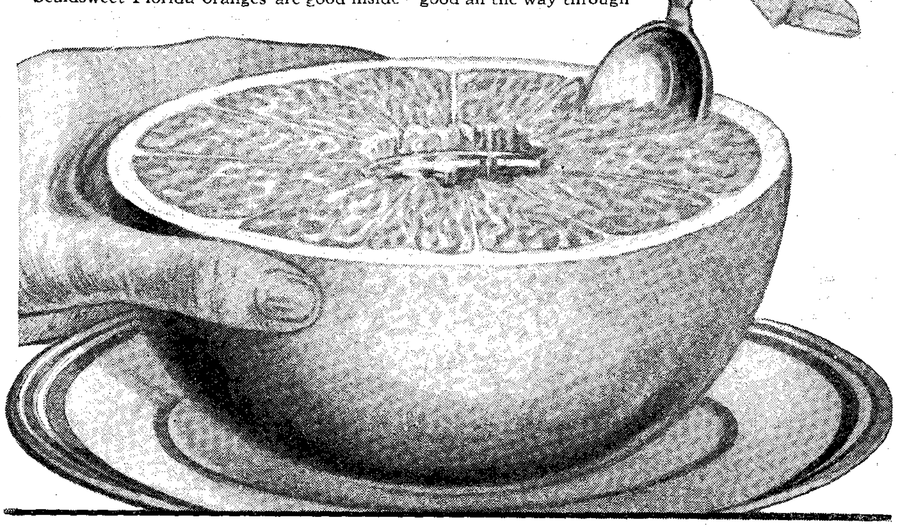
Sealdsweet Florida oranges are good inside—good all the way through



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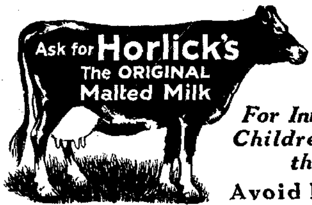

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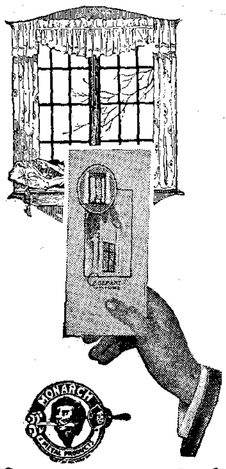

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

administer chloroform in the presence of these illuminants, the fear being doubtless that it may be altered in the presence of volatile residues of combustion. I also know that it is not considered the thing to smoke there. Nevertheless there may always be some distraction, some imprudence, some forgetfulness. A catastrophe happens so easily!

The ideal thing would be to produce insensibility without recourse to substances whose use, despite all precautions, is more or less dangerous.

Now, despite appearances, this is not absolutely beyond possibility.

Dr. Field Robinson, who has been not only my dentist, but my friend, for many years, when he has to work in the interior of the mouth and finds it necessary to use instruments whose prolonged contact always causes painful spasms, orders his patient to breathe deeply and very quickly. This is all that is necessary, as I can testify, to abolish the irritability of the mucous surfaces of the mouth and diaphragm, and so prevent undesirable reflexes. It would not be possible, it would appear, to extract a tooth in this way without intolerable pain.

Dr. Field Robinson learned this method from one of his teachers—Professor Frank, of Boston University, if I remember aright. It was formerly in current use in America, when not only dentists but even surgeons—Bonwill and Lee, for example—employed it successfully in short operations, such as the opening of an abscess, cauterization, etc. Lately it seems to have been forgotten. But if we may believe a study by M. Guichard, clinical head of the [Paris] School of Dentistry, published some months ago in *Odontology*, there is a chance that it will again come into fashion.

This hasty respiration, without stopping or slowing up, causes a sort of intoxication, with unconsciousness, and relaxation of the limbs. The face is congested and contracted, the eyes become glassy, the circulation alters, so that the pulse sometimes becomes more active and at others drops to a mere thread. This is the moment to operate; unless autosuggestion is present the patient will feel only slight pain.

This strange anesthesia lasts but a moment. There would be no question of using it for craniectomy [opening the skull] or gastroenterostomy [stomach or intestinal operations.] Nevertheless, it is followed by a considerable shock, and can not be used—as is also the case with chloroform—if the heart is not absolutely sound. Children and old people do not bear it well, and they are often even unable to keep up the rhythm of breathing long enough to obtain the desired effect. It is none the less true that the method may render great service in sparing a patient the risk of general anesthesia, in case of a slight but painful operation.

What, exactly, is the mechanism of this curious phenomenon? Opinions differ. Some believe that there is a temporary interruption of the regulatory function of the brain, whose source is in the sensitive centers; others suppose that there is some action of the gases accumulated in the blood—oxygen or carbonic acid.

However this may be, the question ought to be definitely cleared up. We should none of us be indifferent to anything that may abolish or reduce suffering.

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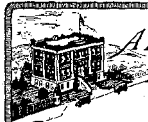

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A FILM TO BE RELEASED IN 6924 A. D.

THE acceptance of certain moving-picture films from W. R. Rothacker, for storage by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, with the understanding that the seals shall not be broken for their release before the lapse of 5,000 years, moves the funny editor of *Power Plant Engineering* (Cleveland) to an attempt to treat the subject somewhat frivolously. He wonders, to start with, in just what manner, shape, or form, the announcement that these films are at last available will be transmitted to the super men and women living in the year 6924 A. D. Supposing that they still read newspapers, it is probable, we are told, that it would read somewhat as follows:

> NOTICE! Focus in on Radiophotogram Station B 1993 XC at 7:35 o'clock to-night. Films of unusual historical interest will be broadcast. Motion-pictures taken 5,000 years ago show primitive state of civilization in 1924! Cumbersome methods for the generation of power and crude snail-like transportation facilities of that bygone age faithfully portrayed. Don't miss this film. See the ridiculously crude and feeble attempts to generate electricity from water-power. See the quaint customs and curious conventions of the people of those remote generations—their arrogance, their conceit, their simplicity of mind, their vanity. Study the fantastic architecture of that age and note the utter lack of standardization in everything, etc., etc. NOTE. This picture will be radiophotoed from the Radiophoto Central Theater, 943rd Street and Broadway, New York City, but a limited number of seats are available at the theater. Persons in Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Honolulu, and other suburban points wishing to attend in person are requested to radiophone in their reservations not later than 6 P. M.

The writer continues:

> Until recently it was seriously doubted whether a motion-picture film could be preserved for future generations. The oldest piece of film in the world was still young. What will a strip of film look like five hundred, a thousand, five thousand years from now? That was the question.
>
> In an endeavor to answer this question the Rothacker Film Mfg. Co. undertook a series of investigations in which rapid aging processes were worked out, and at the same time processes of preservation were investigated. Results of these experiments seem to indicate that (so the investigators claim) the film will last anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000 years. So Mr. Rothacker, after all, is extremely conservative when he stipulates that the vault shall not be unsealed for at least 5,000 years.
>
> Shades of the Paleozoic age! What next? Here we are calmly making motion-pictures and putting a release date on them 5,000 years in the future. What worries us, however, is this: how are we going to make sure that the instructions will be carried out? Unless human nature changes a lot during the next fifty centuries, the people living some 4,900 years from now will be overwhelmed with curiosity to know what is in that mysterious-looking vault. "Let's open the thing now," they will argue. "Come on, fellows, get a crowbar and open it up now."
>
> In this way, Mr. Rothacker's purpose would be defeated. So, while we admire

The True Story of a Man *"not interested in Radio"*

HE CALLED me on the 'phone and said he wanted to give a radio party in my house.

I laughed. I'm a hard man to sell. "I'm not in the market, friend," I said. "I've heard a good many radio sets—"

"But this is a De Forest Reflex," he said quietly.

Well, that rather got me. Jim has a De Forest which he blows about morning, noon, and night, and he knows more about radio in a minute than I do in a month.

"All right," I said. "Bring it out tonight—but remember, I'm not interested."

He arrived that evening with a mahogany box about the size of a starch box in one hand, and a loud speaker in the other.

"Where's the radio?" I said.

He put the box on the table.

"That's it," he answered.

"Where are your batteries?" said I.

"Inside," says he, grinning.

"Going up on the roof to string an antenna all over the house?" asked one of my friends.

"Nope," says the De Forest man, producing four sticks out of his pocket with wires on them. "There's the loop."

Four Minutes—and the Party Starts

IN ABOUT four minutes he had the two-foot loop spread on its four sticks, stuck it into a hole in the top, plugged in the loud speaker, turned one knob, turned the condenser dial to 19—and nothing happened.

I laughed.

"Nothing in the air?" said I.

"Pull the switch," says he. "You've got Chicago."

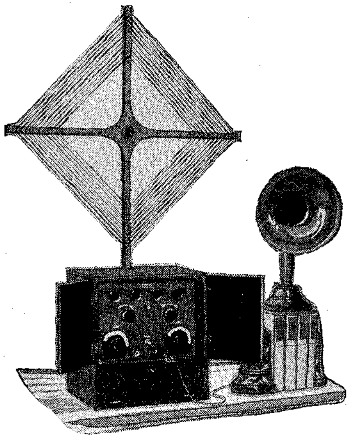
I did—and he had! In came the Drake Hotel orchestra from a thousand miles away, and then the voice as if it was sitting beside us—"Station WDAP, Chicago."

"That's some performance," I admitted. "Can you get anything else?"

He handed me a card with two dials on it. "Pick the station you want," he said. "Get its wave-length from the paper—this De Forest Station Finder will tell you where it is on your dial. Turn your dial and you'll get it, if its broadcasting, or I'll know why not."

Well, to make a long story short, I picked up 16 stations that evening, and he was a bit upset because atmospheric conditions held the Reflex down to a couple of thousand miles.

"It's good for cross-continent work," he remarked casually, "but we don't want to make claims that we can't always live up to."



De Forest D-10 Reflex Radiophone—a four tube long distance set using indoor loop with a reputation for the clearest reception of broadcasting in existence, operates on self-contained dry batteries or with storage A battery—price for set and loop $150.00, plus 6% for transportation west of the Rockies.

"You've proved plenty," I told him. "Will it work on storage batteries?"

"Either kind," he said.

"How about tuning out powerful near-by stations?" I asked.

"You've got four 300 meter stations on there right now," he answered, "but you're only hearing the one farthest away. Here are the others." He turned the loop a few inches. "There's Houston, Texas," he said. "And here's Medford Hills, Massachusetts (with another turn), and here—(turning the loop a bit farther) is WHN, New York. How's that for selectivity?"

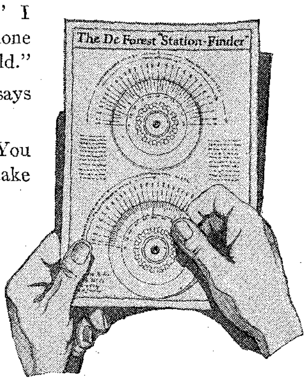
"This isn't a radio," I said. "It's a direct 'phone connection with the world."

"Shall I leave it?" he says with a grin.

"Leave it?" I said. "You haven't got a chance to take it away."

"I told you so," said Jim. "You're a hard man to sell—"

"But," said I, "this is a De Forest Reflex."



De Forest's new D-10 Station Finder, which tells you where all stations are located on your D-10 Tuning Dial.

The De Forest Company will be glad to send you free the Station Finder illustrated, if you own a D-10 Reflex Radiophone. They will also be glad to send you their free catalogs of sets and parts. Drop them a postcard.

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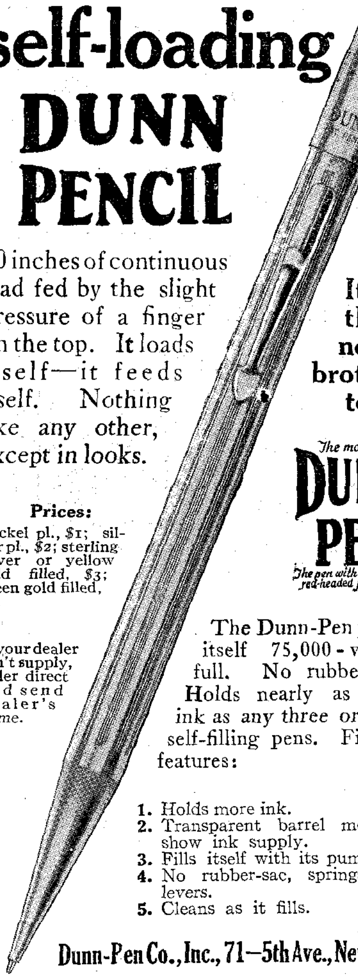

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

his foresight and generosity, we do not think he has gone far enough, and we therefore take it upon ourselves to make a suggestion.

We are in favor of putting a time-lock on this vault so that no one can open it previous to the time specified. That solves the whole problem in a nutshell, so to speak, and Mr. Rothacker would be relieved of all further uncertainty. We could place his films in the vault, close the door, set the time-lock for, say, 10:37 A. M. Tuesday, September 16, 6924, and after that rest assured that his instructions would be obeyed. Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Mabel Normand could be certain of having an appearance at that late date.

Imagine the sensation that a film of that nature would cause if released to-day! Next to it, King Tut's tomb would be a mere news item. Suppose we could see movies of Babylon and Nineveh, or going back beyond the dawn of written history, suppose we could see motion-pictures of the pre-glacial man, the cave man in his native haunts. What trains of thought such spectacles would incite!

Five thousand, ten thousand, fifty thousand years seem a vast stretch of time when viewed in the future, but what is it? A mere second in eternity. Whether man can intentionally and definitely write a history of himself which will be preserved throughout the ages is a question. A thousand, five thousand years—perhaps, yes. Fifty thousand, a hundred thousand, a million! No one can answer.

NEW WAYS OF FORCING PLANTS

IT is a common practise among nature-lovers yearning for the blossoms of spring to cut branches from early flowering trees toward the end of the winter and force them to an early blossoming by bringing them indoors into a warm room. This is readily done with the budded twigs of fruit-trees and of the elder bush, the forsythia, etc. In recent years various other methods have been employed, some of which are discust by Dr. Friedl Weber in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort), who says:

> Among these methods of interrupting the winter rest of plants the ether process of Johannsen and the warm bath method of Molisch have long been generally known, the latter being preferable, being both simple and certain, since a bath at a temperature of 95 degrees F. will rouse from their sleep within twelve hours even buds in a deep state of rest.

The writer proceeds to describe some more recent methods, many of which he believes are suitable for practicable purposes in the hands of gardeners and florists. First among these is the squeezing or pinching method of Weber himself, described by him two or three years ago in German biological and botanical journals. According to this, resting elder buds, for example, are sharply pinched by tongs or other means so that the external scales of the bud appear to be prest slightly out of position. The pressure is then immediately released, the

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entire treatment of each bud requiring only a quarter of a minute. We read:

> The reaction of the pinched buds, which appear to be uninjured, is quite astonishing; when placed in a warm room they immediately begin to develop, which the unpinched buds fail to do; and if not too badly wounded they undergo a normal development into leaves or blossoms.
>
> A forcing process which requires even less time was tried out by Richter in 1922 and recommended for practical use. The buds are placed for a few seconds in concentrated sulfuric acid and then thoroughly washed off, after which the twigs begin to sprout immediately. The success which attends this method is actually amazing: the buds thus treated develop several weeks before control specimens. The sulfuric acid treatment is, indeed, as the author says, "the briefest alarm call to the sleeping plant, an alarm which lasts hardly so long as three or four cock-a-doodle-doos, but so piercing that it rouses the buds that are deepest sunk in slumber."
>
> No less surprizing is the forcing effect exerted by the Rontgen process (Weber, 1922). Elder buds were irradiated with a strong dose of X-rays; they thereupon began to develop prematurely. The idea suggests itself that we may have here a case of the so-called "irritation effect" of the X-rays, an effect which has long been the subject of a lively controversy in medical literature. It must be pointed out, however, that the positive success in forcing does not afford a convincing proof that we have here an "irritation effect" used in the ordinary sense of the words. It was observed that in certain tissues of the bud the X-rays produced injuries, even to the point of killing them. Now in the last few years Haberlandt has shown that it is highly probable that the wounds and injuries of manifold kinds occasion the production in plants of so-called "wound harmones" and these stimulate the neighboring tissues to activity in growth and cell-division. It is a possible hypothesis, therefore, to consider the forcing of the irradiated buds to be due not to the direct effect of the X-rays, but only to a secondary effect of their injurious action upon certain tissues which are peculiarly sensitive to these rays.

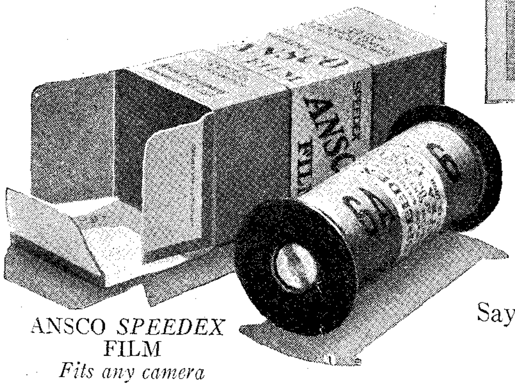
Dr. Weber considers this theory of the part played by "wound hormones" as being plausible in some respects, since it also offers an explanation of the effects produced by the pinching method and the sulfuric acid method. He considers, on the other hand, that it is hardly fitted to explain certain other forcing processes, such, for instance, as the "light bath" of Klebs, in which beech buds were made to develop by continuous irradiation with ordinary electric light. He doubts, too, whether it is the reason for the effect produced in nature by cold, which has been shown within the last few years to have a direct influence in waking plants from their winter sleep. He closes by describing another method of forcing concerning which nothing has hitherto been published, as follows:

> Twigs of elder or forsythia are dipt in a bath prepared in the following manner: About 30 grams of cane sugar were dissolved in a half liter of water and to the solution 20 grams of fresh yeast was added. In the fluid thus prepared, wherein alcoholic

(*Remember, these are magazine electrotypes,—mere reproductions of the real photographs*)

A Cloudy Day

A Bright Day



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fermentation immediately sets up, the twigs are allowed to remain for about 24 hours. The forcing effect is quite remarkable; the elder can be made to sprout in this manner even in October, when it is in a state of deep rest. The sugar is not the effective agent here, since without the addition of the yeast the solution exerts no influence; it can scarcely be due to the alcohol thus formed, since alcohol does not possess much forcing power. It may be due to the carbon-dioxid, or possibly to a hypothetical substance known as "bios," which is supposed to accelerate the cell division and growth of yeast. The action of such an unknown substance (X-substance) in furthering growth and cell division has been quite recently demonstrated by Robertson (1922) in cultures of infusoria, being described by him in the *Journal of Physiology.*

TO PAINT GASOLINE RED

A RED tint to distinguish motor gasoline from other fluids has been suggested by W. A. Jacobs, chemical engineer of the Department of the Interior, who was recently detailed to the Bureau of Mines to make a special study of the hazards of this form of liquid fuel. He would adopt this plan as a safety measure to guard against its being mistaken for water, kerosene or other colorless liquid products. Mr. Jacobs is thus quoted by the New York *Times:*

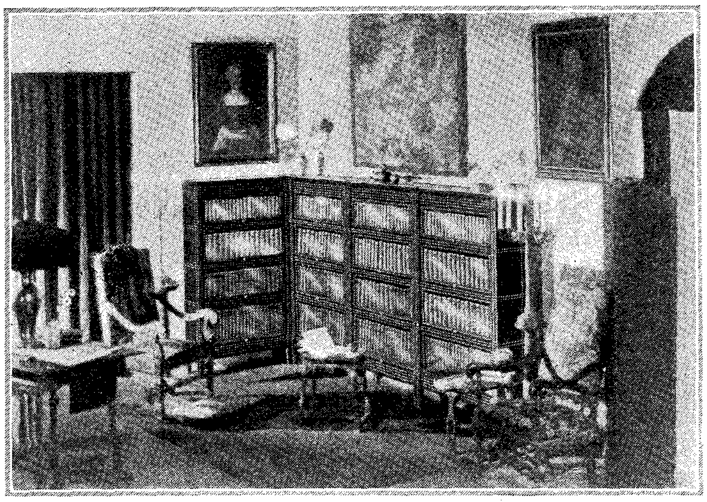
> The use of the color red is considered almost universally as an indication of danger.
>
> In wartime, the Army and Navy require that all gasoline of the so-called "fighting grade" be colored red. This is a safety precaution which indicates to the men handling the fuel that it is more volatile than ordinary motor gasoline, and consequently more likely to take fire, and possibly produce a violent explosion. The red color also serves to prevent the filling of the fighting planes with motor gas, which is not sufficiently volatile, and is likely to cause the motor to fail and result in a bad accident.
>
> Gasoline is often mistaken for water, kerosene or some other colorless liquid and, judging from various newspaper reports, this mistake often results in explosions and fires, and sometimes in loss of life.
>
> As many gasoline cans, pumps, tank-wagons, etc., are painted red to indicate possible danger, the suggestion is made that motor gasoline be colored red to serve as an extra precaution. Various chemical companies manufacture a soluble red dye for mineral oils, which is cheap, easy to use, imparts a distinct color to the gasoline, and has no deleterious effect on the gasoline or the engine in which it is burned. The Bureau of Mines has made a number of experiments with this dye, and has found that one ounce is sufficient to impart a distinctive color to 1,000 gallons of gasoline at an approximate cost of 7 cents.
>
> It is not feasible to color gasoline used for dry-cleaning, solvent or other similar purposes. It is, however, estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that 90 per cent. of the gasoline

produced is consumed in internal combustion engines, principally automobiles, and it is believed that the universal use of this dye for all motor gasoline would cut down the hazards incidental to its handling and use. Objection might be made that some unscrupulous dealers would use the dye to camouflage a cheap, poorly refined gasoline, but as the great bulk of gasoline is bought and sold on a specification basis, there would seem to be little likelihood of deception being practised. Should any dealer attempt such deception, the motorist would soon become aware of the fact, due to the faulty operation of his motor. It is not claimed that the use of this dye would eliminate all gasoline accidents, but the color should serve as a distinct warning.

PECULIARITIES OF PITTSBURGH RADIO

IN answer to letters that have been received by the New York *Times*, especially from listeners in Central New York, asking why the KDKA station at Pittsburgh can be heard "all over dials" and why the signals from Pittsburgh fade, Frank Conrad, a research engineer at KDKA, explains these matters as follows:

> The fading at night of signals is a phenomenon concerning which we are considerably in the dark as to just what governs its intensity. It is noticeable, however, that fading appears to be more pronounced in hilly or mountainous regions. For this reason both transmission and reception in the western part of Pennsylvania show considerable fading. At Pittsburgh this fading is more noticeable in the case of stations received from the East than those received from the West, Pittsburgh being about the western boundary of the mountainous district. We do not know of any property of the transmitter itself which in any way influences fading, unless the fading is actually due to wave-length shift. This is doubtful, as a wave-length shift would also considerably distort the transmitted signals.
>
> As to the broadness of tuning KDKA: the actual wave-spread is determined entirely by the modulated note, and is thus independent of any adjustment of the transmitter. Unlike the spark set, there is no such property of the transmitter in the case of a continuous wave set. The apparent broadness of KDKA, in some cases, is due to the fact that the signal strength is sufficient to show up a certain lack of selectivity in the receiver. In most cases, however, it is actually caused by reception of the 100-meter wave, which is transmitted simultaneously for relay stations. A number of receiving sets, altho of the coupled-circuit type and apparently of high selectivity, will give audible response on very short wave-lengths of considerable power, independent of their power.
>
> This is due to the fact that with short wave-lengths all signal voltage generated in the antenna appears on the inductance element of the tuner. If this element is directly connected to the grid of the detector tube, the short-wave signal will be apparent. The simplest solution is a filter circuit or wave trap between the antenna and ground, tuned to the interfering short wave. It will be found that this will remove all the broadness of the main wave.



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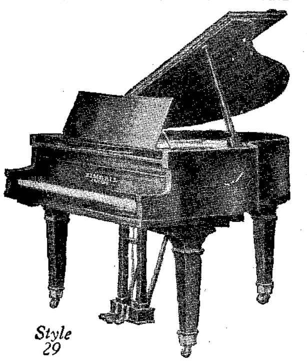

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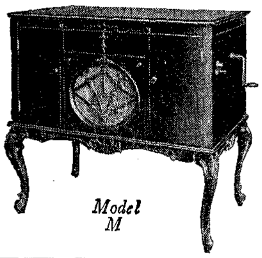

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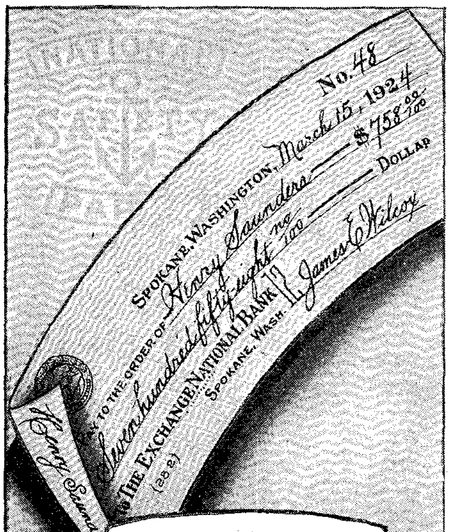
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TAKING SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AWAY FROM THE WEST

"PROBABLY the death-blow" of the Government's Treasury savings certificate plan is seen by the Springfield *Republican* in the recent orders suspending the sale of Savings Certificates in eighteen Western States. This action, we read in a press dispatch from Washington, was taken so that "available local funds may be applied to the relief of agriculture and banks in the stringent credit area." These certificates were being sold to the small investor through the post-offices. The States in which suspension is effective are North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, Arizona, Montana and Oklahoma. According to this dispatch, Treasury officials do not believe that the funds taken out of any districts by investments in savings certificates were sufficient to hamper rehabilitation, but Secretary Mellon desired to cooperate with other government agencies and thought that perhaps there might be a valuable psychological effect in the suspension of the sale. The certificates are sold in denominations of $25, $100, and $1,000. There were $729,000,000 of them outstanding at the end of 1922, while at the end of last December there were only $376,000,000. The Springfield *Republican* thinks that Mr. Mellon's acquiescence in suspending their sale in the Western States was brought about by political pressure. And *The Republican* proceeds:

> The trouble with the treasury savings certificates is not that they are lacking in safety; they are, on the contrary, so sound and liquid as a security that mismanaged banks can not compete with them—such is the offense for which they are condemned and sentenced. Three and a half million people are to-day investors in them, and they are probably people who had not hitherto made deposits to any extent in savings banks or postal savings banks.
>
> In Montana, where the loudest outcry has been made against the savings certificates, and where local bank failures have been especially large in number, twice as many certificates were redeemed last year as were sold, so that more money went into the State through the certificates than was taken out of it. In the entire Ninth Federal Reserve District, which embraces the Northwestern States, total bank deposits have increased more rapidly in the past five years than in any other district of the country.
>
> Statistically no case can be made out against the savings certificates as interfering with deposits that would naturally go to the existing banks. They seem to have made a place for themselves and to have created a new savings reservoir for people who for some reason like that form of a security. The postal savings system might with as much reason be closed.

EXPLAINING FRENCH RELUCTANCE TO BE TAXED

PAYING taxes is not the favorite sport in any country, but the French people seem to have a peculiarly stubborn attitude toward direct taxes, so the Poincaré Government has had as much trouble putting through its tax-increase program as the Coolidge Administration has been having in bringing about the adoption of its tax-reduction plan. Poincaré's success in securing approval of his tax-increase plan was characterized by the smallest majority in his favor that has been recorded since he took office, according to dispatches. During the debates the French franc dropt to a new level on the foreign-exchange markets. These facts lend timeliness to an interesting discussion of the French attitude toward taxation by the Geneva correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. He calls attention to a fact well known among financiers, that the French people are willing to buy bonds, but hate to pay taxes, especially income taxes. We are reminded that generations ago Huguenot families in central France used to keep their fortunes in Geneva. Fifteen years ago when Millerand, now President, "tried to introduce the income tax into France which before that time had not resorted to that levy, Geneva became again the asylum of French capital." And now, we are told, "the threatened increase of taxation of all kinds is obviously influencing a large number of wealthy French families to increase their deposits with Geneva bankers." Of course, it is admitted that one reason for higher taxes is a desire to decrease inflation and thus enhance the nation's credit, but "what wealthy French people are fearing, is an increase in taxation rather than a dangerous depreciation of the buying power of the nation's currency." French politicians are credited with taking the attitude that "when the Germans will not pay, the reparations will be paid by those French taxpayers who have least voting power." And this writer goes on to give us some idea of the politically important French peasant's attitude toward governmental finance:

> The only voter the French politicians fear is the peasant—the small farmer. The peasant does not want to pay taxes, but he is always ready to subscribe to as many government loans as are offered, provided the coupons are free of income tax.
>
> The idea that money when falling due will be of smaller buying power does not enter into the peasant's mind. The ideal of each peasant is not to spend the money of a loan scrip when falling due, but to have sufficient income in the shape of coupons falling due to pay the lease for further land with coupons and not with the money received for the crop. His ideal is not to obtain

money for a better standard of living, but to have securities for safety in bad years and against the financial demands of landlords.

It must not be forgotten that two-thirds of the deputies of the French Chamber and the French Senate are elected in districts where the peasants form a majority of the voters. They have to protect the peasant from all kind of income taxes, keep down the land tax and take care that the interest on the loans to which the peasants have subscribed, and will subscribe in future, will be paid regularly. So long as the interest is paid it will be invested again in new government or quasi-public loans. The feeling of fear in view of the depreciation of currency does not exist for the peasantry of France. They are small holders and are very well able to produce all they need for their personal consumption. Investments and money are for them means to remain independent and not means to maintain their life. Therefore they will use their political power in such a way that the French franc will not be the object of any currency reform and that the redemption of mortgage loans will always be possible with paper money, but they are not in the least nervous.

As to the townfolk, they show much more mistrust against the eventual drastic measures by the Government than against the French currency. A French merchant said to your correspondent the other day: "We have confidence in the French franc, for there are forty million intelligent and honest people ready to give their work for this currency. But we have only a little confidence in the international standing of our currency, when the Government takes measures for its defense."

A BIG RAILROAD TURNS TO TRUCK TRANSPORTATION

WHEN a railroad which is said to have the largest gross earnings of any public carrier in the world makes a radical change, the fact seems to *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) to be decidedly worth noting. It appears that the Pennsylvania Railroad has made a contract with a trucking concern to carry package freight between Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware. The distance between the two cities is about twenty-five miles. We are told that "the adoption of motor-truck transportation of package freight between these cities enables the railroad to abandon the operation of two daily freight trains." Two motor-trucks will do the work formerly done by the two trains. There will be no change in freight rates and the freight will simply be transported from station to station. A statement issued by the railroad company is quoted as follows:

> In the opinion of the management the public interest will best be served by having package freight between intermediate points in this territory handled as far as practicable by motor-trucks instead of by local freight-trains. In putting the new arrangement into effect the management believes it is taking an important step forward in relieving railroad facilities, so as to expedite the handling of long distance and heavy freight, for which railroad equipment and facilities are immeasurably better adapted than are motor vehicles on

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the public highways. It is believed also that the arrangement constitutes a tangible advance in bringing about practical coordination of service and facilities between motor and rail transportation.

The Manufacturers' Record, which expects "to see the example set at Philadelphia imitated elsewhere in the country," tells us further:

> It appears that the railroad itself will continue to move as heretofore all shipments in carloads, or in lots of 10,000 pounds or more, as well as exceptionally heavy or large articles, in freight-cars. Nevertheless, the contract with the motor-truck transportation company seems to be a step in the direction of ultimate door-to-door delivery of package freight by the railroad company; the English railroads have had door-to-door delivery of package freight for many years and there seems to be every reason why it will finally be fully developed by lines in this country, particularly in thickly populated territory.

NEW COMPETITION FOR OUR COTTON-RAISERS

THE ravages of the boll-weevil in this country have given a decided impetus to the search for new sources for cotton supply, remarks the New York *Herald*. It calls attention to the British Government's plan to spend $40,000,000 in developing cotton production in Uganda and Kenya, Africa, and the recent improvements which are expected eventually to bring into cultivation about 100,000 acres of cotton-land in the Gash Valley, south of Khartoum. As *The Herald* reminds us:

> The Sudan has been the field of a number of experiments by the British Government in the last twenty years. It is believed that in a comparatively short time about 500,000 acres of cotton-land will come under cultivation. This area would be extended to about 1,000,000 acres if the agreement with Abyssinia now under consideration can be carried out. The prospects in the upper Nile, that is, the Gash Valley, the Blue Nile and the Kassala districts, are reported to be good. In Egypt, it is believed, the yield will fall off considerably, owing to the disturbed political conditions of the country.
>
> Uganda is a new field to the cotton-producer. The last crop was 90,000 bales of 400 pounds each, but it is estimated that the potential production is 1,000,000 bales. Climatic and soil conditions appear to be favorable to cotton cultivation in both Uganda and Kenya. The great drawback in the past has been lack of transportation. The Uganda farmer must, in the first place, haul his crop to Victoria Nyanza, then load it on transports across the lake and reload it on a railway in order to reach the port of Mombasa, where it can be sent to the world markets.
>
> The British have led in the last few years in experiments in cotton-growing and the development of new cotton-lands. The ravages of the boll-weevil in the South and the consequent diversification of crops

have given a decided impetus to this search for new sources of supply. It will be years, however, before these new fields will be in competition with America and by that time the South may either have conquered the boll-weevil or discovered diversification of crops to be a blessing.

THE HIGH COST OF STRIKES

LAST year strikes and lockouts in this country cost the public, including workers and employers, $703,839,575, and took 20,551,140 working days from production, says Noel Sargent, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. As his figures are summed up in a New York dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, it seems that "of this tremendous national loss the employees suffered $97,823,427; employers, $26,901,443, and the people at large $579,114,705." Mr. Sargent's figures, covering a period of eight years, were obtained from the special reports of his Association, from data available from the Departments of Labor and Commerce, and from various private investigating agencies. His figures for the last part of 1923 are based partly on estimates. Here are Mr. Sargent's figures for the eight-year period:

Year	*Cost of Strikes To Workers*	*Cost of Lockouts To Workers*
1916..........	$86,771,834	$8,679,302
1917..........	63,933,763	3,150,057
1918..........	75,693,727	3,043,551
1919..........	572,856,096	25,317,789
1920..........	289,246,071	6,571,720
1921..........	209,958,799	26,453,032
1922..........	255,733,710	15,170,644
1923..........	92,925,082	4,898,345
Totals.......	$1,647,119,082	$93,284,440
Year	*To Employers*	*To Employers*
1916..........	$23,862,254	$2,386,808
1917..........	17,581,785	866,265
1918..........	20,815,775	836,977
1919..........	157,535,426	6,962,392
1920..........	79,542,670	1,807,223
1921..........	57,738,670	7,274,584
1922..........	70,326,770	4,171,927
1923..........	25,554,398	1,347,045
Totals.......	$452,957,748	$25,653,221
	To Public	*To Public*
1916..........	$513,689,257	$51,381,468
1917..........	378,487,877	18,648,337
1918..........	448,106,864	18,017,822
1919..........	3,391,308,088	149,881,311
1920..........	1,712,336,740	38,904,582
1921..........	1,242,956,090	156,601,949
1922..........	1,513,943,563	89,810,212
1923..........	550,116,503	28,998,202
Totals.......	$9,750,944,982	$552,243,883
Totals.........	11,851,021,812	671,181,544
Grand total....................		$12,522,203,356

Year	*Days Lost in Disputes Strikes*	*Lockouts*
1916..........	34,028,170	3,403,648
1917..........	29,746,178	1,071,448
1918..........	20,347,776	818,159
1919..........	135,747,890	5,999,476
1920..........	53,863,328	1,223,784
1921..........	48,941,445	6,166,208
1922..........	58,924,818	3,495,540
1923..........	19,522,076	1,029,064
Totals..........	401,121,681	23,207,327

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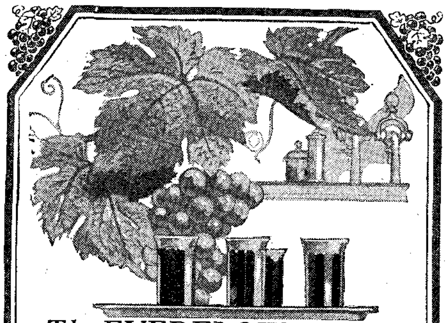

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 27.—General Luis Gutierrez marches into Tuxpam with infantry battalions, and completes the occupation of the city by Mexican Federal troops.

The government of Premier Theunis is defeated in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies over the question of ratifying the Franco-Belgian economic agreement, which involves continued occupation of the Ruhr as necessary to enforce reparations payments.

February 28.—Governor-General Wood appoints Datu Ira, a Moro chieftain, to be acting Governor of Lanao, one of the Philippine Islands. The Moro chieftain is the first of his race ever to hold such an office.

Arthur Henderson, British Home Secretary, wins the by-election at Burnley from a Conservative candidate by a majority of 7,037 votes. This is the first election since the Labor party went into power.

February 29.—General Almazan, Federal Mexican leader, has captured Jalapa, according to a dispatch from Vera Cruz. Alvarado, a port on the Gulf of Mexico, has also been occupied by the Federal forces, it is reported.

March 2.—In an exchange of correspondence, as just officially given out, Prime Minister Macdonald calls for an accord with France, and expresses British anxiety over the French attitude toward Germany, and apprehension of the large French military and aerial establishments, and Premier Poincaré expresses a similar wish for an accord and says that the French do not dream of annexing German territory and will cease occupying the Ruhr when the Treaty conditions have been fulfilled.

March 3.—The Turkish National Assembly passes a bill to depose the Caliph, spiritual head of the Mohammedan faith, and to abolish the Caliphate. The Caliph deposed is Abdul Medjid Effendi.

March 4.—Half the buildings in San José, Costa Rica, and the American Legation building there, are reported damaged by an earthquake, which is also felt in Nicaragua.

Abdul Medjid Effendi is formally deposed from the Caliphate and leaves Constantinople to make his home in Switzerland.

DOMESTIC

February 27.—Attorney-General Daugherty announces that he will not tender his resignation as Attorney-General "until after a fair hearing on charges preferred against me."

Sergeant C. E. Conrad breaks the world's record for altitude parachute-jumping by dropping 21,500 feet from an airplane over Kelly Field, Texas.

February 28.—The Senate Committee on Immigration votes to fix the annual immigration quota of each nationality at 100 plus 2 per cent. of the number here at the time of the 1910 census.

February 29.—By a vote of 408 to 8, the House of Representatives passes the tax-reduction bill with the Longworth compromise for a maximum surtax of 37½ per cent. The normal tax rates provided are 2 per cent. up to $4,000, 5 per cent. between $4,000 and $8,000 and 6 per cent. above $8,000.

In consequence of factional fighting in which the American consulate was under

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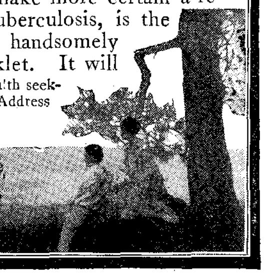

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rifle fire, 35 American marines were landed February 28 at Ceiba, Honduras, to protect American lives and property, according to a dispatch to Washington.

Charles R. Forbes, former Director of the Veterans' Bureau, and John W. Thompson, contractor of Chicago and St. Louis, are named in indictments returned by a Federal grand jury charging them with conspiracy to commit bribery and to defraud the Government. Two Congressmen are alleged in the grand jury's report to have accepted bribes.

March 1.—By a vote of 66 to 1, the Senate passes the Wheeler resolution providing for an investigation of Attorney-General Daugherty and the Department of Justice.

The Democratic State Central Committee of California adopts a motion to remove E. L. Doheny as second vice-president of the organization, and to request him to resign from the committee.

Twenty people are killed and forty are wounded in an explosion believed to have been of material in war shells which were being turned into fertilizer at the plant of the Nixon Nitration Company at Nixon, New Jersey.

The House Appropriations Committee votes an appropriation of $153,696,567 to enable various government departments to wind up the fiscal year without deficits.

More American marines have been landed at Ceiba, Honduras, as a result of continued disorders, it is announced; and an American destroyer is ordered to Puerto Cortez, on the Atlantic coast of Honduras, where the situation is also disturbing.

March 3.—The committee, headed by Senator Brookhart of Iowa, appointed by the Senate to investigate Attorney-General Daugherty and his conduct of the Department of Justice begins its work.

Representative Fred A. Britten of Chicago offers a resolution calling for all the facts connected with the naval oil-reserve leases in order to determine whether the leasing has been beneficial or hurtful to the public interests. The resolution is referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Insular Affairs Committee votes 11 to 5 to report out favorably a bill to give independence to the Philippines.

The New York State Assembly passes a bill for a 25 per cent. reduction on income taxes for 1923. The bill, having passed the Senate, goes to the Governor.

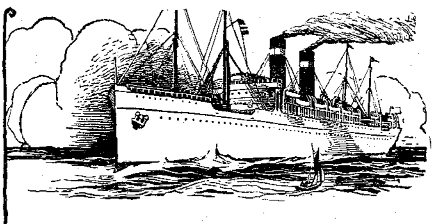
The national debt has been cut more than $4,800,000,000 since August 31, 1919, according to an announcement by the Treasury Department.

March 4.—President Coolidge instructs Acting Attorney-General Seymour to prosecute the two Congressmen alleged in the Chicago grand jury's report "to have improperly accepted money in connection with securing the paroles and pardons of persons convicted of crime." Representative Garret, Democratic leader, introduces a resolution to have the Speaker appoint a select committee to investigate the charges.

The House of Representatives votes for an investigation of all the affairs of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Fifty-eight identical bills which would legalize beverages of 2.75 per cent. alcoholic content as non-intoxicating are simultaneously introduced in the House of Representatives.

Governor Smith of New York signs a bill reducing the 1923 income taxes by 25 per cent.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. D. D.," Columbus, O.—"Please indicate which of the following is correct, and why—(1) 'I bought *me* a fountain pen' or 'I bought *myself* a fountain pen'; (2) 'He bought *him* a book' or 'He bought *himself* a book.'"

"I bought a fountain pen" and "I bought a fountain pen for myself" are both correct. The first sentence, as you submit it, is not accepted as good English to-day. "He bought a book for him," "He bought a book for himself," are correct, each one meaning something different from the other. "I bought *myself* a book" is the idiomatic way of saying "I bought a book for *myself.*"

Consult that section of your English grammar which treats of pronouns and their cases, specifically the reflexive pronoun. Dr. Fernald in his *English Grammar Simplified* (p. 37), says: "Certain compound personal pronouns formed by adding *self* to the possessive are used (1) for emphasis; as, 'I will go myself,' 'I saw the man himself.' (2) For reference to the subject of the verb, 'I hurt myself,' 'Take care of yourself,' etc. Pronouns thus referring to the original subject are called reflexive pronouns. (3) Occasionally they are used as substitutes for the simple personal pronouns, as, 'This invitation is for *yourself'* instead of 'for *you.*'"

"M. E. P.," New Salem, Mass.—"I am anxious to know if the statement 'Mathematics *were* his pastime' is correct grammar, since I can find no authority for the plural verb."

The original word used for mathematical science was *mathematic* and this dates from Wyclif (1380). Gower in his "Confessio Amantis" (1390), who spelled it *mathematique,* subdivided the science into (1) Arithmetic, (2) Music, and (3) Geometry. In early use *mathematics* was always construed as a plural and was usually preceded by the definite article *the.* In modern use the definite article is commonly omitted, and the substantive is almost always construed as a singular, except in the phrase "the higher *mathematics.*" Wallis in 1696 is quoted in the preface of a book by Hearne as saying: "*Mathematics* at that time *were* scarce looked upon as academic studies."

"R. W. S.," Princeton, Ill.—"Please tell me the pronunciation, origin, and meaning of the Chinese game, *mah jongg.*"

The term *mah jong* is variously pronounced, the preferred form being apparently *ma zong'*—*a* as in *art, z* as in *azure, o* as in *song.* The game is of unknown antiquity and origin. Chinese legend places it as about 3,000 years old. The Chinese word means the "Sparrow," and the game is so called from a tile bearing the design of one of these birds. In playing the game one must have four "pungs" or "chows" (three tiles of the same suit) and a pair (two tiles of the same suit) to score "mah jong." Owing to the variety of Chinese dialects, the transliteration of the name is variously given as *Ma Jong, Mah Jong, Mah Jongg, Mah Jung, Ma Young, Mah Juck, Mah Cheuk, Mah Deuk,* and *Ma-Chiang.* The game is called also *Tung Wah, Woo, Lung Chow,* and *Pung Chow.* Several of these names are now registered trademarks in the United States. Dr. Robert Stewart Culin, author of "Korean Games," and curator of ethnology, Brooklyn Institute Museum, who has spent many years in Japan, Korea, China, and India, in a report to the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, printed by the Government Printing Office in 1895, described this game, and is authority for the statement that in the Museum of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, several sets of tiles for this game have been on exhibition for more than thirty years. The score is kept with strips that serve as counters.

"D. S.," Rusk, Tex.—"Please tell me the difference in the use of the verbs *address* and *direct.*"

Address and *direct* may be used interchangeably when referring to the act of writing a name and address; as, to *address* a letter, or to *direct* a letter.

BOOKS TO MAKE YOUR ENGLISH BETTER

One of the leading authorities on development of language, figures of speech, and the use and abuse of words is the distinguished lexicographer, Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D. Besides fathering a large family of standard dictionaries, he is also author of more than a dozen books that make an indelible impression for good on the every-day speech and writing of every one who reads them. The collection includes:

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"G. A. S.," Oneida, N. Y.—"What are the forms of address for a *State Assemblyman, State Senator, State Governor, U. S. Senator, U. S. Representative, Cabinet member, the President*, and other officials and personages of similar station?"

Letters to the President of the United States are addressed: "The President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.," or "The President of the United States," or "His Excellency the President of the United States." Letters commence: "Mr. President" or "Sir."

The word *Honorable* is used as a form of address for various officials in the United States, as Senators, Cabinet Officers and their assistant officers, Commissioners of Bureaus, Members of State Legislatures, Heads of State Departments, Judges, Mayors, etc. Letters are addressed: "The Honorable (or "Hon.") — —." Letters commence: "Sir" or "Dear Sir."

"D. K. C.," Live Oak, Fla.—The word *memorandum* forms its plural by adding *s*, or by dropping *um* and adding *a*—*memoranda*. Careless speakers erroneously use *memoranda* as a singular.

"A. J. D.," New Orleans, La.—"Is it ever correct, when concluding a letter written by an individual, to sign same 'Your's truly,' or should it always be signed 'Yours truly'?"

Yours, being a possessive pronoun, does not need the sign of the possessive after it. *Your's truly* is an incorrect form.

"T. R.," Calgary, Canada.—"In a recent editorial in a local newspaper appeared the words '*an* unique incident.' Will you please advise me if this is grammatically correct, or if it should have been written '*a* unique incident'?"

"*A* unique" is right, for the sound following the *a* is *yew* not *oo*—*a yewneek*. Persons bred in Great Britain often apply the rule that relates to two vowels, ignoring the fact that here *u* is given a consonantal sound. We speak of *a* yew tree; *a* young man; we buy *a* uniform or *a* useful book, but refer to *an* unusual event. Where *u* is sounded as *y* use *a*, where sounded as in *but* or *burn* use *an*.

"A. N. P.," North Andover, Mass.—The word *uncircumscribed* is correct; it means, "not confined within bounds; not restricted; not hemmed in."

"F. D. H.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Can you tell me what is the origin of the word *croker-sack?* I can find the meaning of it, but nothing satisfactory concerning its derivation."

There is no direct evidence of the origin of the *croker sack*, but it has been suggested that the term is derived from *croker*, the Old Irish name for potatoes, so called from Croker's field at Youghal in Ireland where they were profusely cultivated. If this theory be right, a *croker-sack* is a sack for potatoes.

"J. W. D.," Bamberg, S. C.—"I have been nxious to know why the word *corner* used to be ttached to homesteads. For example, we have everal place names, as, *Monk's Corner, DeWitt's orner*, and one or two others of the same nature. hey are all pre-Colonial. The first part of the ame was the name of the man who settled the omestead, as Monk, but why Monk's *Corner?* id *corner* ever have a technical signification like lantation, grant? Can you throw any light on its se in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, s it was applied to old homesteads?"

There is no unusual significance in the word *orner* when used as a part of a place name. uch a designation may owe its origin to a mily name, and it is possible that the archives f the State where the battle of Monk's Corner as fought in January, 1781, explain the origin this name. The Monk family may have owned nd in the State of South Carolina. Investigaon bears out the belief that the application of *rner* grew from the fact that two roads met upon adjacent to the property of the individual whose me then denoted the particular corner along e road, as, "You go over the hill and turn past nes's corner (*i.e.*, the corner of Jones's land), en on a piece further till you get to Lamb's rner, etc., etc." Frequently some particular ndmark or incident or legend was associated th such a corner, as *Sandy corner, Witch's corner*, the like.

"H. W. M.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the word *ined* the correct word to use in the following ntence: 'My shoes were *shined* yesterday'?"

Shined, as the past participle of *shine*, altho in from time to time in the past three hundred rs, has always been regarded as the incorrect m, the correct being *shone*. However, *shined* used colloquially in the United States as a nonym for *polished*, which is the word to use.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

High and Higher.—It is only a question of time until every pedestrian will either have a car or wings.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Either way he will be traveling on high.—*Detroit Motor News.*

The World Improves.—"Safety pins," a Cleveland (Ohio) doctor declares, "have killed more babies than firearms." Shooting babies does seem to have gone out of fashion.—*Springfield Union.*

Get It Right.—The statement that one person out of every twelve is working for the Government should read: "One person out of every twelve is paid by the Government."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Turned Loose by Mistake.—The music publishers speak of their latest "releases." Some of 'em sound that way!—*New York Evening Journal.*

Sad but So.—Most men who lie, also swear, says a contemporary. Anyhow it's true about a man lying under an automobile.—*Colorado Medicine.*

Business Head.—MAN—"You're an honest boy, but the money I lost was a ten-dollar note."

BOY—"Yes, I know; I had it changed so you could give me a reward."—*Kansas City Star.*

Getting Closer Yet.—THE PROFESSOR—"When I get close to nature it always makes me feel like a little grub."

THE OTHER—"Same here—let's go and have a bit at the village pub."—*London Opinion.*

Confusing.—LITTLE BOY—"Look, ma, the circus has come to town; there's one of the clowns."

MA—"Hush, darling. That's not a clown. That's just a college man."—*Beanpot.*

Stung.—THE MAGNATE (to hard-up suitor)—"Young man, d'yer know how I made my money?"

THE YOUNG MAN—"Yes—but I can't permit that to stand in the way of Muriel's happiness!"—*London Humorist.*

Who's Looney Now?—"I suppose we think we are smarter than the Chinese."

"Aren't we?"

"The Chinese are not saying a word. They are getting wheat and pork in exchange for Mah Jong sets."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

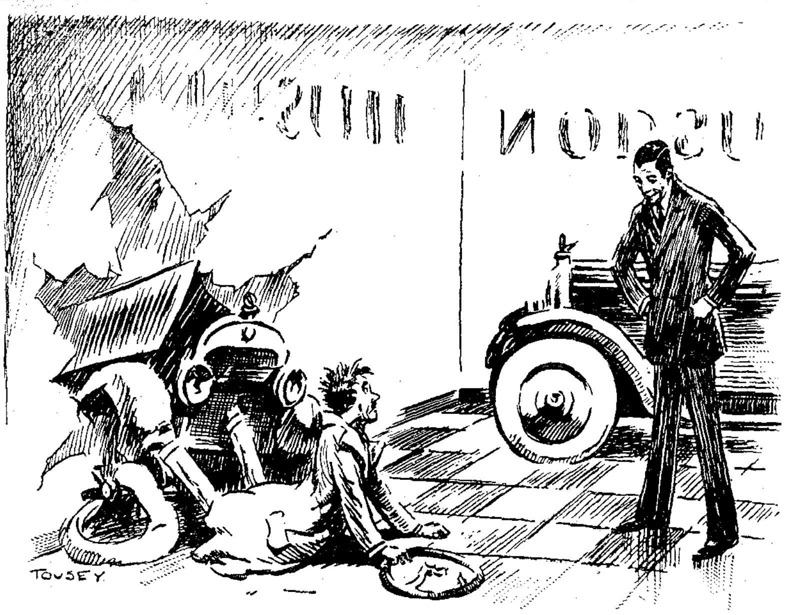
A Game We All Play.—Two small boys were puzzling their brains to invent a new game. At last one of them said, eagerly: "I know, Billy, let's see who can make the ugliest face."

"Aw, go on!" was the reply. "Look what a start you've got!"—*Pathfinder.*

His Finish.—WANTED—Three-tube set by man with a mahogany finish.—*Classified ad in the New York Telegram and Evening Mail Radio Section.*

New Language.—MRS. NOUVEAU-RICHE—"He's getting on so well at school; he learns French and algebra. Now Ronnie, say 'How d'ye do' to the lady in Algebra."—*Goblin.*

Only Versatile Young Man Need Apply.—JAZZ BAND, adult camp, piano, banjo, violin, saxaphone; college man, state all first letter. W Times.—*Want ad in the New York Times.*



CAR SALESMAN: "Yes, sir; can I interest you in a new car?"
—Tousey in *Judge.*

Fact Beats Fiction.—HOSTESS—"I hope you found that novel interesting, Mr. Patterson."

GUEST—"Well, I must confess it wasn't quite so interesting as the letter some one left in it as a bookmark."—*London Humorist.*

The Last Straw.—SHE—"Is my hat on straight, Henry?"

HENRY—"Quite straight, my dear. Now do hurry—we're late already."

SHE—"Well, I shall have to go back then—this isn't the sort of hat that is worn straight!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

A Drawback.—"Let us be patient," said the hopeful friend. "All this trouble will blow over."

"It'll blow over all right," agreed Senator Sorghum. "But maybe it'll be like a tornado I saw out West. It blew over, but it took everything in sight with it."—*Washington Star.*

Precisely.—AUNT—"Can you explain wireless telegraphy to me, Arthur?"

ARTHUR—"Well, if you had a very long dog, reaching from London to Liverpool, and you trod on its tail in London, it would bark in Liverpool. That's telegraphy; and wireless is precisely the same only without the dog."—*The Passing Show (London).*

Not So Near.—SMALL DAUGHTER (hopefully)—"How far away is spring, daddy?"

OVERBURDENED PARENT—"About a ton-and-a-half of coal, darling."—*The Passing Show (London).*

Possible Handicap.—"To Run Crown Prince for German President." He ought to make a good race—unless the last race he ran in getting out of Germany left him windbroken.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Half and Half.—MR.—"Am I never to have my way about anything?"

MRS.—"Oh, yes. When we agree you may have your way, but when we disagree I'll have mine."—*New York Sun and Globe.*

The Contented Kind.—CHIEF—"I only engage married men."

APPLICANT—"???"

CHIEF—"Yes—they are not in such a hurry to leave the office."—*Kasper (Stockholm.)*

Weeding Them Out.—"That novelist says he took his characters from real life."

"He should be encouraged to keep on taking them," replied Mr. Growcher. "The fewer like them in real life, the better."—*Boston Transcript.*

To-day's Best Ad.—Double bed wanted cheap by elderly lady with wooden head and foot, wire springs and mattress. Miss M—— S——, 1020 N—— place.—*Ad in the Orange County Times Press (Middletown, N. Y.).*

Disqualified.—Uncle Jack asked little Celia if she didn't want him to play with her.

"Oh, no," she said, "we're playing Indian, and you're no use, 'cause you're scalped already."—*United Presbyterian.*

No Chance.—"Did my wife speak at the meeting yesterday?"

"I don't know your wife, but there wa a tall, thin lady who rose and said sh could not find words to express her feelings.'

"That wasn't my wife!"—*Karikature (Christiania).*

Sliding Down the Icing.—"Will you joi our party in the jam preserves?" asked th first fly.

"No," said the second fly, "the lady o our house has baked a cake with icing on i We're going in for winter sports."—*Loui ville Courier-Journal.*

Ready to Help.—WORRIED HUBBY—"Business is still pretty bad, dear. If yo could economize a little in dresses—wea something plainer—"

WIFEY—"Certainly, darling. I'll ord some plainer dresses the first thing in t morning!"—*London Opinion.*